

2018 年苏北四市高三第一次调研考试英语

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 20 分）（略）

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The idea of green packaging has received wide _____ since the government announced specific goals to green the delivery industry.

- A. currency
- B. creativity
- C. cooperation
- D. criterion

解析：此题考查名词辨析。Currency 流通、流行，creativity 创造，cooperation 合作配合，criterion(批评判断的)标准、准则。故选 A。

答案：A

2. —Will you take over at the next service area? I want a short rest.

—Sure. You _____ for over four hours by then.

- A. have driven
- B. have been driving
- C. will be driving
- D. will have been driving

解析：此题考查时态。意为“到那时你将已经驾驶超过 4 小时”，发生在将来故将来时，“for over four hours”表示一段时间，故完成时，选 D。

答案：D

3. Save your apology for _____ you really make everything a mess.

- A. unless
- B. once
- C. when
- D. though

解析：此题考查名词性从句。句意为“把你的道歉节省到你真的搞砸了一切的时候。”故选 C。

答案：C

4. Big data is the driving force behind this zone's development, a steady stream of new big data construction projects constantly _____.

- A. being introduced
- B. introducing
- C. having introduced
- D. to be introduced

解析：此题考查时态与语态。前句中已有谓语动词，中间为逗号，后句不可有谓语动词。后句中主语与动词为被动关系，且根据句意时态为现在时，故选 A。

答案：A

5. The year-end season is the best time not just to reflect on your personal achievements but also to _____ the lessons you missed.

- A. live up to
- B. split off from
- C. push ahead with
- D. catch up on

解析：此题考查动词词组。“期末不仅是反应你个人成绩的最好时间，也还是你弥补遗漏课程的最佳时机。”live up to 做到，split off from 从……分离，push ahead with 促进推动，catch up on 赶上，补做。故选 D

答案：D

6. Feng Xiaogang's latest film Youth, now a box office hit, _____ scheduled for release on Sept 29, was held back for two months.

- A. casually
- B. originally
- C. temporarily
- D. eventually

解析：此题考查副词词义，casually 随意地，originally 最初本来，temporarily 暂时地，eventually 终于，最后。本句句意为冯小刚最新的电影《芳华》，本来计划于 9.29 上映，推迟了两个月。故选 B

答案：B

7. China has been working to _____ the legal landscape for autonomous vehicles, which are on a highway to commercial availability.

- A. clarify
- B. accelerate
- C. transmit
- D. preserve

解析：此题考查动词词义。clarify 澄清，说清楚，accelerate 加快，transmit, 传送、传输、发射，preserve 保存、保护。句意为“中国目前正在致力于使只能交通工具合法的现景更为清楚”。故选 A 此句摘自 2018 年 1 月份的 China Daily Business 版。

答案：A

8. Several melon stalls were below the window and above them _____ with a big clock on top of it.

- A. was the Telecom Tower
- B. were the Telecom Tower
- C. the Telecom Tower was
- D. the Telecom Tower were

解析：此题考查表语倒装句。还原出来应该是 the telecom tower was above them 所以选 A。

答案：A

9. The staff were _____ when the company announced a fat bonus for everyone.

- A. in the red
- B. as white as a sheet
- C. tickled pink
- D. in the black

解析：此题考查词组。In the red 亏空，赤字，as white as a sheet(脸色)苍白，tickled pink 十分乐意的，in the black 盈利。句意为“当公司宣布发给每个人丰厚的奖金，工作人员们都十分乐意。” 故选 C

答案：C

10. During the Singles Day in 2017, the sales of Chinese e-commerce giants such as Alibaba outnumbered _____ of Black Friday and Cyber Monday in the US.

- A. that
- B. those
- C. this
- D. it

解析：此题考查代词。根据句意“2017 年的光棍节，中国巨型电商比如阿里巴巴在销售数量上超过了美国的黑色星期五与其之后的周一购物节。”those 指代前句中的 the sales of. 故选 B

答案：B

11. I _____ my luggage in a locker at the station, saving the trouble of dragging it around when shopping.

- A. drained
- B. deposited
- C. distributed
- D. delivered

解析：此题考查动词词义。drain 排出、排干、耗尽，deposit 存款、寄存，distribute 分配，deliver 运送。根据句意“我把行李箱寄存在车站的柜子里，免去了带着它购物的麻烦。” 选 B

答案：B

12. _____ the fact that your payment misses the deadline, you'll have to pay a fine according to the contract.

- A. In possession of
- B. In spite of
- C. In case of
- D. In view of

解析：此题考查介词词组。in possession of 控制、拥有，in spite of 即使，in case of 以防 In view of 鉴于。根据句意“鉴于你的支付逾期，根据合同你不得不交罚款。” 故选 D

答案：D

13. In western countries, only the completely innocent or the determinedly blind could believe that any government activity near to election time _____ electoral implications.

- A. hasn't had
- B. didn't have
- C. doesn't have
- D. hadn't had

解析：此题考查时态。根据句意“在西方国家，只有单纯的孩子与完全的瞎子才会相信政府在临近大选的时期的活动没有卷入选举的意义。”相信的内容作为陈述的一个事实、道理，使用一般现在时，故选 C

答案：C

14. —I had my computer stolen in my office, but luckily the police got it back to me.

—How unbelievable! The thief _____ it.

- A. need have sold
- B. might have sold
- C. should have sold
- D. must have sold

解析：此题考查虚拟语气。根据句意“我的电脑在办公室被偷了，但幸运的是警察拿到后带给了我。——难以置信！小偷本可以卖掉它。”might have 在句中表示过去本应该发生但实际上并没有发生的事。故选 B

答案：B

15. —My colleague is always trying to persuade me to buy goods I dislike at YunJi APP.

—Sounds terrible. I mean, _____.

- A. life is a horse, and either you ride it or it rides you
- B. the car will find its way round the hill when it gets there
- C. take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves
- D. you may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink

解析：此题考查谚语俗语。A 句意为人生就像一匹马，你不驾驭它它就会驾驭你；B 车到山前必有路；C 小事留意大事顺利；D 河边牵马易，逼其饮水难。根据句意“我的同事总是试着引导我在这软件上买我不喜欢的东西。——听起来很可怕，我觉得强扭的瓜不甜。”

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。

My mother has always been involved in early-childhood education. She often set the scene for children to _____ 16 _____ the joy of physical activity, getting them excited and _____ 17 _____ to learn.

Mum was so proud of me after I _____ 18 _____ the triathlon at the 2000 Olympics, but before the dust _____ 19 _____, she grabbed me, saying: “Now this is your _____ 20 _____. Use it.” She wasn't speaking from an economic point of view but talking about the _____ 21 _____ of my being a role model, encouraging kids to _____ 22 _____ their dreams.

Since the Olympics, I have 23 more than 100 schools. I talk to the kids about “living a life less 24,” a concept passed on to me by my parents—the idea of 25 being average. I tell them that what you believe, you will 26.

As I was a kid, my mother came to every 27—not to pressure me but to 28 me. One of my favorite sports-related memories was when I was 29 in the Canadian Triathlon Championships. As I ran by a big truck, I saw my mother 30 on top of one of its huge wheels, cheering for me. I find it sad when people say their parents have never seen them 31.

When I was at the University, I completed only one semester and then decided to 32 so I could race professionally full-time. Mum was the first person I called. It was a 33 moment. I wasn't sure how she would react.

“Mum, I have this opportunity, and I think I'm going to take it. What do you think?”

She was as 34 as ever. It turned out to be a good 35. Supporting your children, trusting their decisions, giving well-thought-out advice—those are definitely important qualities.

16.

- A. experience
- B. evaluate
- C. express
- D. expect

17.

- A. afraid
- B. ready
- C. relaxed
- D. reluctant

18.

- A. won
- B. chose
- C. played
- D. watched

19.

- A. rose
- B. settled
- C. flew
- D. appeared

20.

- A. luck
- B. time
- C. crossroad
- D. opportunity

21.

- A. demand
- B. happiness
- C. courage

D. importance

22.

A. display

B. follow

C. appreciate

D. abandon

23.

A. served

B. attended

C. visited

D. started

24.

A. energetic

B. colorful

C. miserable

D. ordinary

25.

A. never

B. always

C. seldom

D. usually

26.

A. neglect

B. achieve

C. suspect

D. assume

27.

A. practice

B. school

C. game

D. kindergarten

28.

A. support

B. reward

C. instruct

D. comfort

29.

A. surfing

B. jumping

C. jogging

D. running

30.

A. sitting

B. speaking

- C. standing
- D. performing

31.

- A. compete
- B. succeed
- C. separate
- D. compromise

32.

- A. drop in
- B. drop off
- C. drop out
- D. drop back

33.

- A. magic
- B. nervous
- C. critical
- D. serious

34.

- A. attractive
- B. talkative
- C. imaginative
- D. supportive

35.

- A. consideration
- B. intention
- C. suggestion
- D. decision

解析：16. “使孩子体会活动的乐趣”，experience 指体验、经历。

17. ready to learn 准备好学习, A. 恐惧 D. 不情愿地, 与上文妈妈营造的学习氛围相矛盾, C. 放松地, 与原文相关性小。

18. “赢得了 2000 年三项全能运动的比赛”，赢得比赛使母亲骄傲，故选 A。

19. dust settle, 待形势明朗, 尘埃落定, 文中指成绩公布之前。

20. “这是你的机会, 好好利用” luck 幸运不合题意, crossroad 十字路口, 并非作抉择, 不合题意, time 时间, 不合题意。

21. “谈论我成为一个榜样人物的重要性”，其余选项不符合文意。

22. follow their dreams 追寻他们的梦想。

23. 根据下文 “I told the kids.....” 可知 “我” 参观走访了 100 多所学校。

24. ordinary 平凡普通。“living a life less ordinary” 意为拒绝平庸的生活。

25. The idea of never being average, 与上文的拒绝平庸相对应, 意为 “永不甘于平凡”。

26. “我告诉他们相信什么, 就会得到什么。”

27. Game 比赛, 后文 in the Canadian Triathlon Championships 可以看出。

28. Support 支持, 后文 cheering for me 可以看出。

29. 后文 as I ran by a big truck 可以看出。

30.我看到我妈妈站在大卡车上面（这里表示顺着车轮胎看到了我妈妈），为我加油！站在用 stand。

31. compete 比赛，“当人们说他们的父母从不看他们的比赛我觉得这很难过。”

32.后文 so I could race professionally full time 可以看出，我为了有足够的专业训练时间想要退学 drop out。

33. nervous 令人感到焦虑的，I wasn't sure how she would react 我不知道她会作何反应，所以有些忧虑。

34. supportive 支持的。母亲像往常一样支持我。综合上文可以看出一直以来母亲都支持着我的训练与比赛。

35. “it turn out to be a good decision” 这是一个很好的决定。后文 “supporting your children...” 以及上文中母亲的支持可以体现，支持自己的孩子是一个很棒的决定。

答案：16-20 ABABD 21-25 DBCDA 26-30 BCADC 31-35 ACBDD

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 Chocolate Museum The story of chocolate through the ages



- Experience chocolate-making from cocoa bean to chocolate bar
- Enjoy the smell,taste and texture of freshly made chocolate

Opening hours

Tues—Fri 10 am to 6 pm

Sat&Sun+public holidays 11 am to 7 am

Closed on Mondays, Christmas Day and during Carnival week.

Entrance fees

Adults \$ 6.00

Concessions (over 65 years old) \$ 3.00

Groups (of 15 people or more) \$ 5.00

More than a museum!

The Panorama Restaurant can cater for all your corporate events: business lunches, anniversaries, weddings and parties. Groups of 30—300 people are welcome.

Welcome To Auckland Museum “Nau mai haere mai”



Auckland Museum has a constantly changing feast of fresh events and new exhibitions reflecting the culture of New Zealand. This year is no exception.

[Click here to find out more >>](#)

Latest news

Be inspired by the da Vinci Machines exhibition and design and build your own original flying machine. The best entry will win the budding inventor a helicopter ride over Auckland for a family of four.

Avoid the traffic, enjoy hassle-free parking and view the exhibits in peace and quiet on Wednesday evenings! Open till 7:30 pm.

From 28 November until 4 March there will be no public access to the Reading Room.

[Click here to find out more >>](#)

Museum opening hours

10 am—5 pm daily (except Christmas Day)

36. If 16 adults, including 3 aged 70, plan to visit the Chocolate Museum, how much should they pay at least?

- A. \$ 69.
- B. \$ 78.
- C. \$ 80.
- D. \$ 87.

解析：根据第一小篇 Entrance fees 中的信息可知，成年人\$6/位，大于 65 岁的人优惠价\$3/位，大于等于 15 人以上的团队\$5/一位，题中可知为 16 人团队且有 3 名大于 65 岁的人，则为满足 15 人团队的 15 名成员*团队价\$5+剩下的一名大于 65 岁者*优惠价\$3=78 元。故选 B。

答案：B

37. According to the information of Auckland Museum, we know that _____.

- A. it opens from 10 am to 5 pm every day
- B. it has a feast of fresh events except this year
- C. the winner will fly a helicopter as a reward
- D. the museum focuses on New Zealand's culture

解析：根据第二小篇，由最后一句括号中 except Christmas Day 排除 A，由第一段最后一句 This year is no exception 排除 B，由 Latest news 中段一第二行“a helicopter ride”与选项中“helicopter”冲突，一个是直升机旅行，一个是直升机，需要仔细理解，排除 C。再看段 1 中 the culture of New Zealand 符合 D 选项，故选 D。

答案：D

B

I used to think the whole purpose of life was pursuing happiness. Everyone said the path to happiness was success, so I searched for that ideal job, that perfect boyfriend, that beautiful apartment. But instead of ever feeling fulfilled, I felt anxious and adrift. Eventually, I decided to go to graduate school for positive psychology to learn what truly makes people happy.

And what's the difference between being happy and having meaning in life? Many psychologists define happiness as a state of comfort and ease, feeling good in the moment. Meaning, though, is deeper. The renowned psychologist Martin Seligman says meaning comes from belonging to and serving something beyond yourself and from developing the best within you. Our culture is obsessed (痴迷于) with happiness, but I came to see that seeking meaning is the more fulfilling path.

There are four pillars (支柱) of a meaningful life.

The first pillar is belonging. Belonging comes from being in relationships where you're valued for who you are intrinsically and where you value others as well. For many people, belonging is the most essential source of meaning.

For others, the key to meaning is the second pillar: purpose. Finding your purpose is not the same thing as finding that job that makes you happy. A hospital custodian told me her purpose is healing sick people. Many parents tell me, "My purpose is raising my children." The key to purpose is using your strengths to serve others. Without something worthwhile to do, people flounder.

The third pillar of meaning is also about stepping beyond yourself, but in a completely different way: transcendence (超然). Transcendent experiences can change you. Transcendent states are those rare moments when you're lifted above the hustle and bustle of daily life, your sense of self fades away, and you feel connected to a higher reality. For me, I'm a writer, and it happens through writing. Sometimes I get so in the zone that I lose all sense of time and place.

The fourth pillar is storytelling, the story you tell yourself about yourself. Creating a narrative from the events of your life brings clarity. It helps you understand how you became you. But we don't always realize that we're the authors of our stories and can change the way we're telling them. Your life isn't just a list of events. You can edit, interpret and retell your story, even as you're constrained by the facts.

That's the power of meaning. Happiness comes and goes. But when life is really good and when things are really bad, having meaning gives you something to hold on to.

38. What can we infer from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Life can be fulfilled by landing ideal jobs.
- B. Life dilemma is easy for us to get out of.
- C. Happiness is the core values in our culture.
- D. Happiness is what most people pursue.

解析：推断题，A 项错误，第一段中作者表示“*But instead of ever feeling fulfilled, I felt anxious and adrift.*”；B 项错误，与文中内容无关；C 项错误，第二段“*Our culture is obsessed with happiness.*”可知，happiness 占价值观的一部分，但是并不是核心；D 项正确，由“*Everyone said the path to happiness was success.*”“*Our culture is obsessed with happiness.*”可知，s 现在大多数人都在追求 happiness。

答案：D

39. From the four pillars of a meaningful life, we can know that _____.

- A. nothing is as essential a source of meaning as belonging
- B. purpose is less about what you want than what you give
- C. transcendent fades easily and rarely makes us cheerful
- D. the way of telling stories guarantees a meaningful life

解析：细节题，A 项错误，由第四五两段可知，许多人觉得归属感最重要，另一些人觉得目的更重要，所以 A 项不够全面；B 项正确，由第四段倒数第二句和倒数第一句可知，最重要的目的就是要服务他人，所以 purpose 主要在于你的奉献；C 项 makes us cheerful 不准确；D 项错误，没有说明到底用什么方式，用 guarantee 不准确。

答案：B

40. The passage aims to tell us that _____.

- A. meaning is more important than happiness

- B. seeking meaning does more good than bad
- C. chasing happiness can make people unhappy
- D. meaning has deeper psychological significance

解析：写作目的题，首先，文章的主题讲的就是 meaning，C 项没有提到 meaning，所以把 C 项排除。D 项指 meaning 有更深心理上的重要性，这不是文章的重点。文章从一开始作者就结合自身经历，讲了自己从追求 happiness，然后幡然醒悟去追求 meaning 的事，所以应该是 meaning 比 happiness 更重要，选 A。

答案：A

C



In 2015 a paper published in a science magazine reported on the personality types of people living in various London districts. Extroverts (外向的人), the researchers who wrote it had discovered, favored Richmond. Those who were most open to experience gathered in Hackney. People in Barnet scored lower than average on emotional stability.

What this study did not address was whether someone's home range reflects their personality traits or imposes them. In other words, is what is going on "nature" or "nurture" (培育)? However, in a piece of research just published, Dr. Holtmann of Otago University, in New Zealand, and his colleagues have filled that gap—at least, they have filled it for dunnocks.

The dunnock is a European bird. It has, though, been introduced to New Zealand and its population has boomed there. It is a well-studied species, and, in particular, some being measurably bolder (更大胆的) and more tolerant of potential threats, such as nearby human beings, than others. The team's research area was the Botanic Garden in Dunedin. This is open to the public, but some areas are more frequented by visitors than others. Dunnocks have small territories, so it was possible to measure the amount of human disturbance in a given territory with reasonable precision. And, by wrapping each of the dunnocks in the garden with colour-coded bands it was possible to identify individuals by sight. Altogether, the researchers looked at 99 of them.

They worked out a bird's level of threat tolerance by the simple method of walking towards it, and then measuring how close one could get before the bird flew away. They did this several times for each bird every breeding season, and repeated the process over the course of three seasons.

A particular bird's flight distance (ie, how closely it could be approached before it departed) was, they found, consistent within a breeding season. From season to season most birds got a little bolder—probably as they learnt more about the world and what they could safely get away with. But this increase in boldness with age was small compared with the different starting points of bold and shy birds when they first arrived in a territory. It did not, therefore, much affect the fact that, on average, birds' flight distances were inversely correlated (负相关) with the level of human

disturbance in their territories. This was a consequence of disturbed territories being settled by bold birds, and undisturbed territories by shy ones.

In the case of dunnocks, then, nature wins over nurture. Dr. Holtmann was able to show that personalities match circumstances, rather than being created by them. Dunnocks can recognize which places suit them best, and choose to settle in them shortly after they are fully fledged (羽翼丰满). Most likely, that is happening in London districts, too.

41. What does the underlined words “that gap” in the second paragraph refer to?

- A. What the paper published in 2015 failed to handle.
- B. Why extroverts favour certain areas in London district.
- C. How Dr. Holtmann involved dunnocks in his study.
- D. What the former and latter study have in common.

解析：第一段介绍了 2015 年科学杂志上的报道的主要研究内容，段二首句便说“这个研究未解决的问题是...”，gap 指空隙，符合 A 选项。B 选项意思是外向的人更偏向于伦敦地区的哪些地方，根据段 1 句 2 已经是研究过的内容；C 选项意思是 Dr. Holtmann 如何在研究中涉及 dunnock 这种鸟类，而根据 that gap 破折号后的内容，关键词“at least”，可知这仅仅的 gap 的一部分，并不就指 gap，排除 C；D 选项意思是前者与后者研究的相同之处有哪些，而文中意思显然指的是“未调查研究的内容”，不正确。故选 A。

答案：A

42. From Paragraph 3, we can know that dunnocks _____.

- A. are native to New Zealand
- B. have distinct personalities
- C. are bolder than human beings
- D. can be easily identified by its color

解析：第三段第一句便指出该鸟是欧洲的一种鸟，被引进了新西兰，而 A 选项指该鸟就是新西兰鸟，不正确；根据第二行与第三行内容可知，该鸟比别的（鸟类）更大胆，更能忍受那些潜在的威胁，比如在人类边上的时候，可将两个逗号间的插入语先省略不看，句意便更清晰，而 C 选项意思是该鸟比人类更胆大，曲解了文意，错误；D 选项意思是该鸟可以通过其颜色很清晰的辨认，而文中第三段最后一句意思是“将这些鸟包裹上有颜色标记的东西后可以肉眼辨别出它们”，关键在于理解文意，故排除 D。而 B 选项，可根据第二行“in particular, some...”可知一些鸟比较勇敢，结合第五段句 2 句 3 也可知另一些是 shy 的，所以它们的个性不同，故选 B。

答案：B

43. What conclusion did Dr. Holtmann draw from his study?

- A. It's nurture rather than nature that matters in the case of dunnocks' behaviour.
- B. Birds' flight distances were in proportion to human disturbance in their territories.
- C. Dunnocks choose their habitats wisely in the first place rather than adapt to them.
- D. Bold birds and shy birds alike settle in undisturbed territories in the botanic garden.

解析：第六段首句便指出，nature wins over nurture，而 A 选项意思相反，排除 A；第五段倒数第二句，be correlated with 与选项 in proportion to 意思相反，排除 B；第五段最后一句 bold 的会选择 disturbed territories，而 shy 的会选择 undisturbed territories，与选项中 alike 矛盾，排除 D。再看 C 选项，Dunnocks 选择它们一开始的栖息地，而不是适应它们（的需求来选择），即文中的“rather than created by them”，根据个性决定不同情况，故选 C。

答案：C

44. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To argue that circumstances cultivate certain personalities.
- B. To entertain readers with some funny facts about dunnocks.
- C. To present the finding of a scientific research about dunnocks.
- D. To confirm the assumption that personalities match circumstances.

解析：A 选项意思是为了证明环境决定个性特征，与第六段“个性是依据环境来的”相悖；B 选项意思是用一些好笑的关于该鸟类的事实来娱乐读者，而此篇是较为严谨的科学类文章，不符合；C 选项意思是展示一个关于 dunnocks 的科学调查，B 和 C 均可根据第一/二段的以及文章最后一句“THAT IS HAPPENING IN LONDON DISTRICTS, TOO”的内容知道，dunnocks 仅仅是为了引出在 London districts, personalities match circumstances, 故选 D。

答案：D

D

I'm sitting at home working, minding my business, and the mobile rings. It's DC Lyle from Wandsworth police station. He says that my name was given to Crimestoppers anonymously as a potential witness to the 'Putney Pusher' incident. Remember that madman who pushed a woman into the path of a bus on Putney Bridge while out for his morning jog? Well, six months on and they still haven't found him—and DC Lyle wants to meet.

I say I couldn't possibly help as I wasn't a witness. DC Lyle says he still needs to meet. I reaffirm there really was no point, I could be of no value; I wasn't there. DC Lyle insists, and in doing so mentions that he has my email address, and that he tried to see me at my office yesterday (I wasn't in). What? Somebody gave the police my office address, email address and phone number. Who? Feeling invaded and annoyed, I tell DC Lyle he could come at 10 a.m. the next day. I put the phone down, and only then the penny dropped. I was a suspect.

I must know. Who was the person who put my name forward? They obviously know me, but not well enough to call me first and let me know they were going to report me to the police. Or perhaps they do know me well and have it in for me. That's for another day.

I frantically search for the video footage of the incident online. The images are grainy. Squint (眯眼看) the eyes and even I can see some resemblance. I look at the Pusher's jogging gear. Not premium, I might be OK. He's got fat calves. Result. Mine are sculpted (my best feature). The Pusher's got obvious moobs. Oh dear. I carry some permanent holiday weight, I admit it. All it would take is a bored jury and a half-decent prosecution barrister, and none of this would be beyond reasonable doubt.

I need evidence proving my innocence, so I fire up the iCal to see what my movements were on 5 May. There is nothing in the diary. This is not going well.

After a fitful night I wake early. 9:45 a.m. arrives. The door buzzer goes. It's DC Lyle and his sidekick. Of course they're early, sneaky bastards. Look relaxed, Joel. Keep yourself together. DC Lyle and DC Sidekick show me their badges. I show them how extremely nice and friendly I am. Once installed on my sofa (I didn't offer tea) they hit me with it—I am indeed a suspect.

“Someone put you forward as the person that did this, and we're here to investigate whether you did. Where were you on the morning of 5 May between the hours of 7:30 and 8:00 a.m.?”

I have nothing. I live alone, work from home most days, no diary events, no witnesses as to my whereabouts. Sweats. “Wait,” I say. “Almost every morning of the working week I go to Pret A Manger to have a coffee at or about the time of incident.” But did I that day? Even if I did, what

if it was a day when they gave me a coffee ‘on the house’ as they often did, me being a regular ‘n’ all. There might not be credit card records. More sweats.

I get the computer. American Express login. Search for May 2017 expense calendar(消费明细). Double click. Get in: 5 May 2017—Pret A Manger, £1.95.

I’m in the clear. DC Lyle peers over my shoulder at the screen. He’s satisfied I’m not the Putney Pusher. The Pret evidence is helpful, but he also says I’m taller than the real Pusher. Skinnier, too. I tell him that’s because I’ve been jogging a lot recently.

45. Why did DC Lyle call “me” and insist on a meet?

- A. Police thought “I” was the Putney Pusher.
- B. The woman charged me with the incident.
- C. Someone reported me to the police station.
- D. “I” accidentally knew who the suspect was.

解析：根据第二段第四行“somebody”与 B 选项“the woman”相悖，并不是那个受害的 woman 指控的我，排除 B；根据第 2 段倒数第 3 句，是 DC Lyle 过来“我”这里，并不是让我去 police station，且第 3 段最后一句也是说有人想陷害我，但并没有充分了解我到可以让我去警察局，排除 C；根据第四段我看了关于这起事件的录像片段，发现确实与“我”相似，但并不是就“knew”知道了这个嫌疑人是谁，排除 D。最后根据第一段句 3 和第六段最后一句可知，DC 怀疑“我”就是 Pusher，符合 A。

答案：A

46. The underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. money was wasted on answering the phone call
- B. money should be paid to get rid of my suspicion
- C. something serious would follow for days to come
- D. something puzzling wasn’t understood until then

解析：“the penny dropped”的意思是“终于明白了”，D 选项便指一些困惑的事情到那时候终于被理解了，符合。如果不明白这个短语的意思，可根据上下文，“我”突然接到一个电话说我被怀疑与 Pusher 有关，于是我非常渴望知道究竟是谁陷害我。A 选项句意：金钱回答这个电话是浪费钱，B 选项句意：钱应该被花来消除怀疑我的身份，C 选项句意：一些严肃的事在接下来几天将要到来。AB 曲解了文意，C 是片面的，故选 D。

答案：D

47. The sentence “I have to clear my name, and reclaim ownership of my identity.” should be placed at the end of _____.

- A. Para. 2
- B. Para. 3
- C. Para. 4
- D. Para. 6

解析：该句句意“我得洗清我的罪名，重新证明我身份的清白”，文章第二段和第三段正好是电话挂了的前后衔接，前文是“我”被怀疑，后文是我开始想办法知道是陷害我和真正的 Pusher 是谁，故应放在这两段中间，选 B。再者，这里考到了 clear 的僻意，就是证明某人的清白，所以为了实现 I have to clear my name and I have to reclaim ownership of my identity. 这一点，I must know who was the person who.... 刚好可以实现动作链的衔接。

答案：B

48. What “I” found of the incident indicates that _____.

- A. “I” wouldn’t be suspected without putting on holiday weight

- B. "I" am exactly the man who the police have been hunting for
- C. it is reasonable for DC Lyle to arrest "me" to finish his job
- D. it is unfavorable for "me" not to have a habit of writing diaries

解析：第四段提到，录像中 Pusher 比较胖，“我”也承认“我”在假期长胖了，但 A 选项过于绝对，并不是我不长胖就不会被怀疑，排除 A；C 选项中“reasonable”错误，第四段最后一句意思是“没有一个是完全合理且毋庸置疑的”，即这些都并不是完全 reasonable 可证明我是 Pusher 的证据，排除 C；D 选项意思是“我没有写日记的习惯是不利的”，这并非符合题目中所问的“我在这起事件中所发现的东西表明了什么”，而是我在这起事件中想表明些什么的时候发现没有日记记录，是客观的不利条件，片面了。B 选项：我确实是警察在搜寻的那个男人，根据第四第五段及第六段最后一句“I am indeed a suspect”，我发现录像中的人确实跟“我”很相似，明白了警察电话的来由，故选 B。

答案：B

49. What can we learn from "my" meeting with DC Lyle?

- A. Being extremely friendly makes me more suspicious.
- B. The expense calendar provides relief to my suspicion.
- C. DC Lyle doesn't assume I am the Pusher in advance.
- D. Recent jogging is a key to my tall and skinny feature.

解析：第九段最后一句和第十段句首，消费明细证明我是清白的，符合 B 选项“provide relief to my suspicion”。A 选项“表现的非常友好使我更加被怀疑”，文中只提到我表现的很友好，并没有说这使得我更加被怀疑；C 选项“DC 并没有提前假设我就是 Pusher”，根据上下文警方在拨打电话给我的时候就已经设想好了“我”是 pusher；D 选项说“最近的慢跑是我高且瘦的体型的关键”，但并不是因为最近的跑步才决定了我的体型，只是我知道 Pusher 很胖以后我由于担心才开始跑步减肥，并非“the key”，因为我本身就是清白的，排除 D。故选 B。

答案：B

50. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. A false alarm
- B. The Pusher at large
- C. My identity crisis
- D. Careless policemen

解析：文章讲述的内容是我被怀疑，然后心里一系列紧张活动，以及证明我的清白的过程，符合 C。A 选项一个错误的警告，B 选项在逃的 Pusher，D 选项粗心的警察，均片面，排除。C 是我的身份危机，故选 C。

答案：C

第四部分：任务型阅读（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。
注意：每个空格只填 1 个单词。

Ownership used to be about as straightforward as writing a cheque. If you bought something, you owned it. If you broke it, you fixed it. If you no longer wanted it, you sold it or threw it away. Some firms found ways of squeezing out more profit in the after-sale services, using authorized repair shops, and strategies such as selling cheap printers and expensive ink, which, however, did not challenge the nature of ownership.

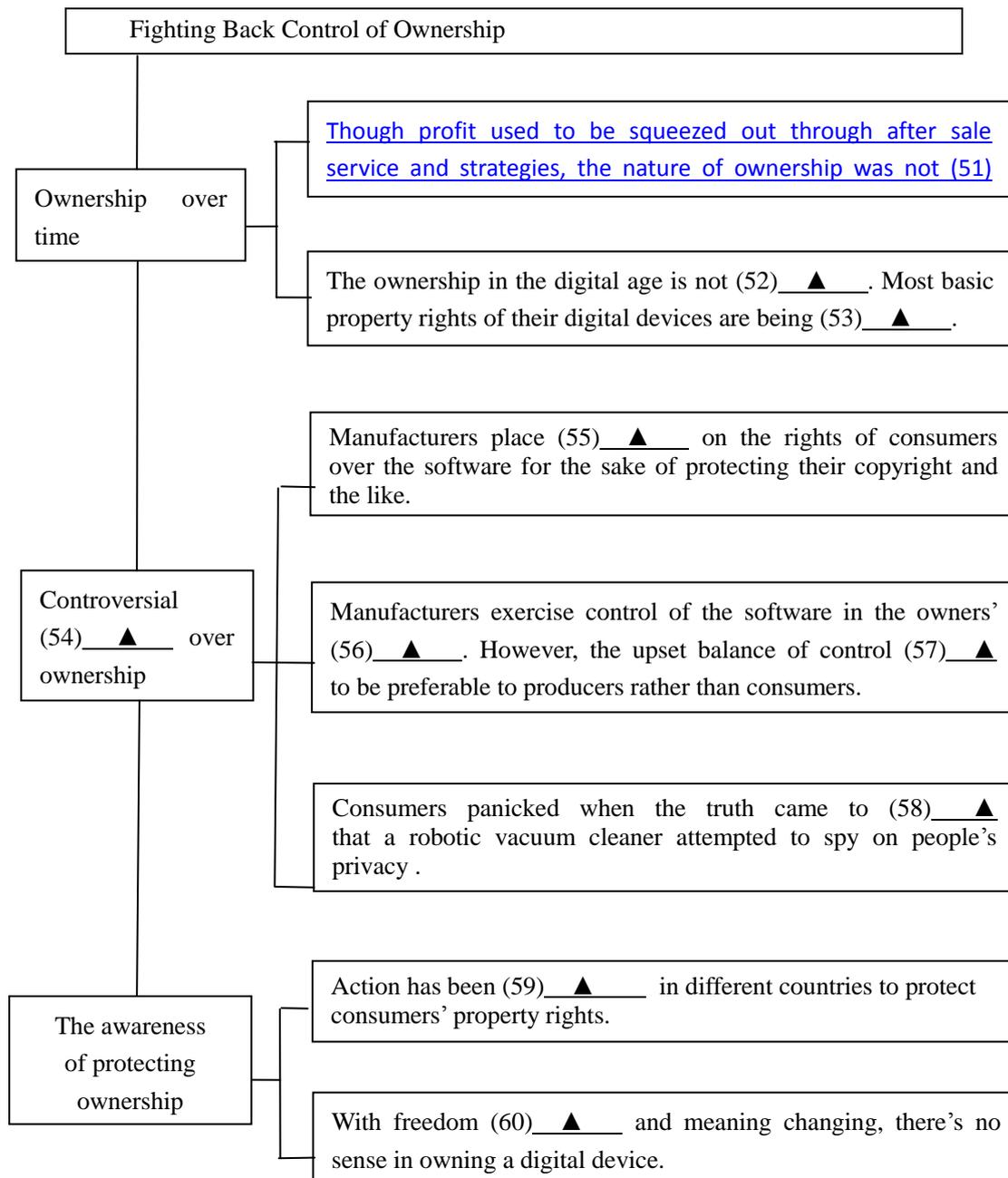
In the digital age ownership has become more ambiguous. Since the arrival of smart phones, consumers are forced to accept that they do not control the software in their devices; they are only licensed to use it. But as more digital devices are springing up, who owns and who controls which objects is becoming a problem. Buyers should be aware that some of their most basic property rights are under threat.

Needless to say, manufacturers seeking to restrict what owners do with increasingly complex technology have good reasons to protect their copyright, ensure that their machines do not malfunction (发生故障), maintain environmental standards and prevent hacking. Sometimes companies use their control over a product's software for the owners' benefit. When Hurricane Irma hit Florida this month, Tesla, a start-up for electric vehicles, remotely upgraded the software controlling the batteries of some models to give owners more range to escape the storm.

The more digital strings(数字串) are attached to goods, the more the balance of control tilts(倾斜) towards producers and away from owners. Already this has given rise to controversy(争议) over owners' property rights. Items from smart phones to washing machines have become increasingly hard to fix, meaning that they are thrown away instead of being repaired. Privacy is also at risk. Users were alarmed when it came out that iRobot, a robotic vacuum cleaner, not only cleans the floor but creates a digital map of the home's interior that can then be sold on to advertisers though the manufacturer says it has no intention of doing so.

Such issues should remind people how desperately they ought to protect their property rights. In America this idea has already taken root in the "right to repair" movement. In France appliance-makers must tell buyers how long a device is likely to last—a sign of how repairable it is. Regulators should encourage competition by, for instance, insisting that independent repair shops have the same access to product information, spare parts and repair tools as manufacturer-owned ones.

Ownership is not about to go away, but its meaning is changing. Devices, by and large, are sold on the basis that they empower(授权) people to do what they want. To the extent they are controlled by somebody else, that freedom is compromised.



解析：51.第一段最后‘Some firms found ways of squeezing out more profit...however, didn’t challenge the nature of ownership.’改变时态为被动就可以了。

52.第二段首句‘In the digital age ownership has become more ambiguous.’ambiguous 意为模糊的，也就是不清楚不明确的意思，同义替换。

53.第二段末句‘Buyers should be aware that some of their basic property rights are under threat.’under threat 即处于威胁之中，被威胁。改变形式即可。

54.概括题。在讨论所有权问题的争议。并且第五段有 such issues 的出现。

55.第三段首句‘Needless to say, manufacturers seeking to restrict ...’改变形式即可。

56.第三段中间‘Sometimes companies use their control over a product’s software for the owner’s benefit 固定搭配的同义替换。For one’s benefit= in one’s favor/interest.

57.第四段首句‘the more the balance of control tilts towards producers and away from owners.’固定搭配 tend to 倾向于，往往。

58.第四段末句‘Users were alarmed when it came out that ...’固定搭配同义替换, come out= come to light.

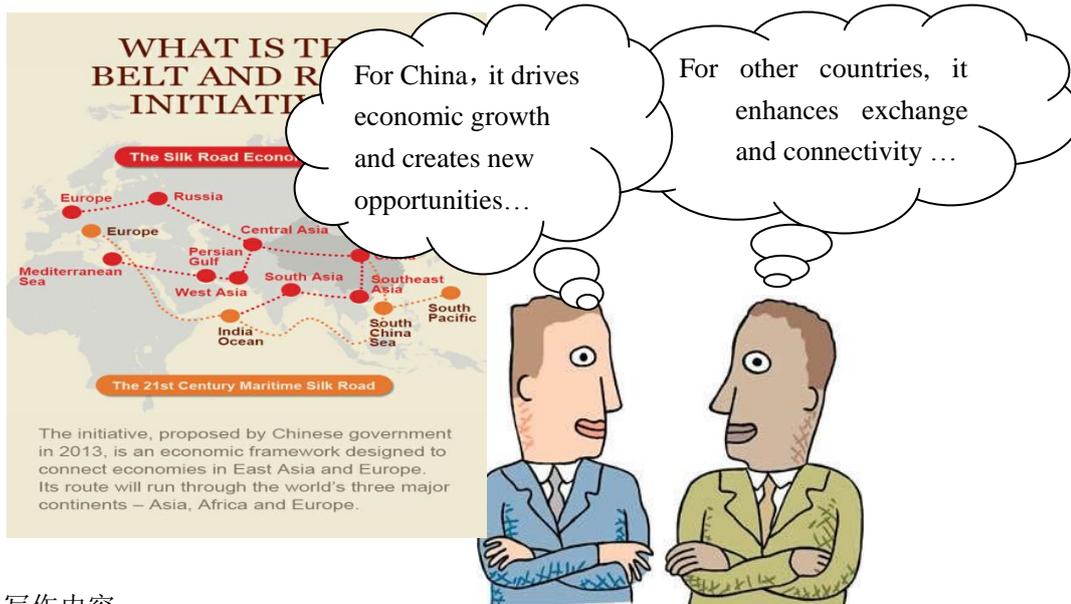
59.固定搭配 take action.

60.第六段末句‘...,that freedom is compromised’原词重现。

答案: 51.challenged 52.clear/definite/certain 53.threatened 54.issues 55.restrictions
56.favour/interest 57.tends 58.light 59.take 60.compromised/damaged

第五部分: 书面表达 (满分 25.分)

61.请阅读下面短文, 并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。



写作内容:

1.用约 30 个单词概括上面图画内容;

2.用约 120 个单词阐述你对“一带一路”倡议(The Belt and Road initiative) 的看法, 并补充 2~3 个论据支撑你的看法。

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: 略。

答案:

The pictures above convey the general idea of the concept of the 21st century Maritime Silk Road and the significance for China and other countries to carry out “The Belt and Road” initiatives.

From my perspective, I can't highlight the importance of the Belt and Road initiative enough. Firstly, the Belt and Road will enable China to realize sustainable development, deepen its

opening-up, and strengthen its mutually beneficial cooperation with countries in Asia, Europe and Africa and the rest of the world, which will definitely promote China's further development. Furthermore, it also gives other countries opportunities to enhance international cooperation, exchange resources and technology and set up all-dimensional networks, thus speeding up all-round prosperity worldwide.

In conclusion, the Belt and Road initiative is a win-win project facilitating comprehensive development especially in the economy dimension. Only when countries concerned combine their efforts can the Belt and Road initiatives be fully fulfilled. (150 Words)