

## 2018年江苏省南通市、泰州市高三上学期第一次调研试题英语

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，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

1. Heavy debts have left the firm faced with an economic \_\_\_\_\_ in the financial crisis.

- A. switch
- B. scratch
- C. squeeze
- D. status

解析：考查熟词僻义。A 转换，B 抓，C 挤压/经济拮据，D 地位。根据句意：巨大的债务使公司面临经济拮据问题。squeeze 僻义为“经济拮据”故选 C。

答案：C

2. Feng Chu, reported \_\_\_\_\_ the National Prize for Progress in Science and Technology in 2017, is a post-90s PHD candidate.

- A. winning
- B. to have won
- C. to win
- D. having won

解析：考查时态。be reported to do/have done 排除 AD。后面“is a ...”提示前面应该是已经得奖。故选 B。

答案：B

3. —I haven't met Mr. Smith these days.

—Oh, I forgot to tell you. He \_\_\_\_\_ from his post in our college.

- A. resigned
- B. has resigned
- C. had resigned
- D. would resign

解析：考查时态。根据句意：“—我这几天都没见到 Mr. Smith。—我忘记告诉你他已经辞职了”。他辞职这件事对现在造成了影响，又无过去时间点，用 he has resigned，故选 B。

答案：B

4. The concepts in philosophy Jack read have somewhat affected how he \_\_\_\_\_ his daily life.

- A. shrinks from
- B. pulls through
- C. compensates for
- D. goes about

解析：考查动词短语辨析。A 逃避，B 渡过难关，C 补偿，D 从事/开始。根据句意：Jack 读的哲学思想有点影响着他从事展开日常生活的方式。故选 D。

答案：D

5. The doctor is in a dilemma\_\_\_\_\_he should tell the patient the truth.

- A. that
- B. whether
- C. where
- D. how

解析：考查从句。“he should tell patient the truth”完整，不是定语从句。根据句意：医生面临着是否要告诉病人实情的困难境地。用 whether。故选 C。

答案：B

6. A series of policies has been adopted so far \_\_\_\_\_ benefits the poverty-stricken people will enjoy.

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

解析：考查定语从句。嵌套了两句定语从句。首先后面“the poverty – stricken people will enjoy”不完整，缺少宾语，宾语应当为该项政策带来的好处，benefits 和 policies 之间为从属关系，用 whose。故选 C。

答案：C

7. In his New Year Speech, President Xi \_\_\_\_\_ that happiness is achieved through hard work.

- A. underlined
- B. undid
- C. undertook
- D. updated

解析：考查动词辨析。A 强调，B 松开/取消，C 从事，D 更新。根据句意：习近平总书记在它的新年致辞中强调了幸福是通过努力得来的。故选 A。

答案：A

8. The autocompany succeeded in developing a new type of new energy vehicle, \_\_\_\_\_countless failures.

- A. experiencing
- B. to experience
- C. to haveexperienced
- D. having experienced

解析：考查非谓语。根据句意：在经历了无数次失败过后，这个汽车公司成功研发了一款新能源汽车。experience countless failures 发生在 develop 前，用 having done 的形式。故选 D。

答案：D

9. Any offender shall be brought back and brought to justice\_\_\_\_\_ he/ she may flee abroad.

- A. in case
- B. even if

C. now that

D. if only

解析：考查介词短语辨析。A 以防万一，B 即使，C 既然，D 要是。根据句意：任何违法者都必须被抓回国内并且对其进行法律制裁，即使他/她可能潜逃到国外了。故选 B。

答案：B

10. These figures should be \_\_\_\_\_, for even a minor error can cost us millions of dollars.

A. precise

B. flexible

C. optional

D. approximate

解析：考查形容词辨析。A 精确的，B 灵活的，C 可选择的，D 大约的。根据句意：这些数据一定要精准，因为一点点小错都有可能造成百万美元的损失。故选 A。

答案：A

11. —Why are you upset, Maria?

—My father didn't even buy me a Christmas present! What a \_\_\_\_\_!

A. Judas

B. Samaritan

C. Jonah

D. Scrooge

解析：考查谚语俗语。A. (伪装亲善的) 叛徒/出卖朋友的人，B. 心地善良乐于助人的人，C. 带来不幸(或厄运)的人，D. 守财奴/吝啬鬼/贪得无厌的人。根据句意：我爸甚至不给我买圣诞节礼物，他真是个小气鬼！故选 D。

答案：D

12. I suspect \_\_\_\_\_ Emily was lying when she described the incident, for I know her well.

A. whether

B. that

C. what

D. how

解析：考查固定用法。suspect 为“怀疑，猜疑”，一般用法为 I suspect that...。根据句意：我怀疑 Emily 在描述这个事件时说谎。故选 that。

答案：B

13. —I thought tomorrow was the deadline for my confirmation.

— Never mind! Call me later and tell me what you \_\_\_\_\_ then.

A. would think

B. had thought

C. think

D. thought

解析：考查时态。根据句意：晚点给我打电话并告诉我，你到时候是怎么想的。then 暗示是到时候的想法，think 用一般时态，故选 C。

答案：C

14. It was only when he broke down and was sent to hospital for treatment \_\_\_\_\_ fully aware of the value of health.

- A. did he become
- B. that he became
- C. had he become
- D. that he had become

解析：考查强调句和时态。强调句中的 only when 不倒装，根据句意：当他被送到医院的时候他才意识到健康的重要性。被送到医院在前，意识在后，故选 B。

答案：B

15. —John was criticized again by the boss this morning.

—\_\_\_\_\_. He's always causing trouble.

- A. No wonder
- B. No way
- C. No problem
- D. No doubt

解析：考查交际用语。A 难怪/不足为奇，B 没门，C 没问题，D 毫无疑问。根据句意：“—John 今早被老板批评了。—这不足为奇。他一直惹麻烦。” 故选 A。

答案：A

## 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。

I was 18 years old, fit, strong and ambitious. One day, I fell down for no 16 reason. I saw many different specialists and was finally diagnosed with limb girdle muscular dystrophy (MD).

It was a very difficult time. I had no idea what life was going to 17 at me and I was scared. By my late 30s it was 18 and I had transitioned (转变) from a walking stick to a wheelchair. I wanted to be master of my own 19, so I had to recognise my 20 and play to my weaknesses. What I wanted to make 21 was a trip to the north pole.

People with MD feel the cold. So why did I want to go to one of the most extreme, cold and 22 places on Earth? I'd read about Chris Cope, who wanted to go to the north pole to raise money for MD, and it had 23 my adventurous spirit: I wanted to raise awareness about the 24, but I also wanted to find out what I was capable of. I'm very 25.

In the two years it had taken to organise the expedition, my muscles had worsened but we 26 regardless. The unpleasant life coaching and cold training helped me to 27 how my body would behave in extreme cold, which made me aware of what to 28.

I had an amazing team around me, 29 the four different flights we took to get to the inner Arctic ice shelf were nevertheless discouraging. While we were on the ice the runway 30 and we had to wait for it to refreeze. 31 we reached the north pole, I was bitterly cold, exhausted and a complete 32. I was on the ice for the best part of three long days, then 33 the final 350m. The expedition raised £50,000 for 34.

MD is slowly destroying my life but I have chosen to fill it with 35 and I live life to the full.

16.

A. adequate

B. apparent

C. sound

D. major

17.

A. yell

B. target

C. throw

D. direct

18.

A. advanced

B. initial

C. modest

D. minor

19.

A. disease

B. fate

C. fortune

D. business

20.

A. strengths

B. privileges

C. achievements

D. commitments

21.

A. differ

B. work

C. count

D. happen

22.

A. autonomous

B. mysterious

C. inaccessible

D. fantastic

23.

A. referred to

B. applied to

C. belonged to

D. appealed to

24.

A. significance

B. conservation

C. condition

D. ambition

25.

A. trustworthy

B. delicate

C. ridiculous

D. competitive

26.

A. pulled out

B. pressed on

C. took off

D. hung about

27.

A. assess

B. illustrate

C. stress

D. clarify

28.

A. value

B. expect

C. require

D. forgive

29.

A. but

B. though

C. so

D. as

30.

A. floated

B. split

C. disappeared

D. twisted

31.

A. Because

B. Unless

C. Before

D. Once

32.

A. mess

B. failure

C. pride

D. envy

33.

A. ran

B. climbed

C. walked

D. rolled

34.

A. treatment

B. ecology

C. training

D. charity

35.

A. experiences

B. imaginations

C. recreations

D. responsibilities

解析：16.考查形容词词义辨析。A选项充分的，B选项显而易见的，C指声音的，D选项主要的。句意指一天我没什么明显原因就摔了一跤（莫名其妙摔了一跤）。故选B。

17.文章意思指这是个艰难的时刻，我不知道生活会向我砸来什么。Throw at sb.固定搭配，故选C。

18.后文说“我从拐杖转变到轮椅”，可见先进了，advanced符合题意。故选A。

19. be master of my own fate 主宰我自己的命运，选B。

20.与后半句的 weakness 相呼应，我得发掘我的优点/长处，选A。

21.根据句意判断，make differ 指使不同，make work 指使奏效，make count 指使重要，均不符合文意，“我想做的就是去北极圈旅行。”故选D。

22.考查形容词词义辨析。Autonomous 指自治的，mysterious 指神秘的，fantastic 指极好的，inaccessible 指难到达的。前文出现“extreme / cold”，可见北极圈的恶劣，故选择C。

23.固定搭配，appeal to one's spirit, 呼唤我大胆创新的精神。Refer to 指的是，apply to 适用，belong to 属于 首先排除。选D。

24.该段落开头 People with MD feel the cold, 得了MD的人能感觉得到寒冷。I wanted to raise awareness about the \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_,这句话的意思使我想提高我对境况的感知能力，结合上下文，选C。

25.前文讲述了许多“我”想做的事，积极向上，想知道自己的能力如何，可见是一个competitive的人，有竞争力。其余选项 trustworthy 指可靠的，delicate 指脆弱的，ridiculous 指荒唐的，均不符合文意。故选D。

26.考查动词短语的辨析。Pull out 指离站，take off 指脱下/起飞，hang about 指拖延。Press on 指坚定地继续，文中转折，“虽然我的肌肉萎缩了但我不顾一切的继续。”选B。

27.排除法，illustrate 指举例说明，stress 强调/着重，clarify 澄清，句意“寒冷训练帮助我感知（评估）如何在极度寒冷里生存。”显然选A。

28.根据上下文，寒冷训练使我知道我会去预期一些东西，其余选项不符合文意。

29.句意：我有一个强大的团队，注意后半句中 were nevertheless discouraging 指仍然令人退缩，前后应为转折关系，故选but。

30. refreeze 指重新结冰，故可知冰应该是分裂了，选split。

31.考查连词的使用。当我们到达的时候，我非常冷，劳累，脏乱。故选D。

32. be a mess 固定搭配，指不整洁，邋遢，精神状态不好。故选A。

33.由于已经十分劳累了，且滞留了3天，只能是walk的状态。故选C。

34. raise money for charity, 与段三相呼应，选D。

35.句意：MD 慢慢得破坏了我的生活，但我选择让我的生活多多体验/有丰富的经历，并充分享受生活。B 是想象，C 是娱乐，D 是责任，不符合文意。故选 A。

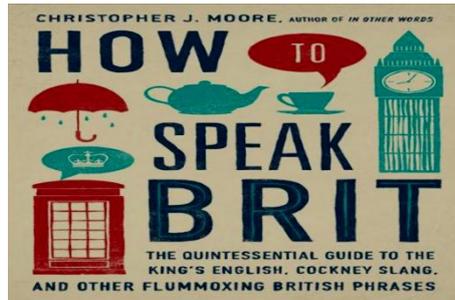
答案：16-20 BCABA 21-25 DCDCD 26-30 BABAB 31-35 DACDA

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

How to Speak Brit



\$19.98

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How to Speak Brit: The Quintessential(典型) Guide to the King's English, Cockney Slang, and Other Flummocking British Phrases is the quintessential A to Z guide to British English—perfect for every bookworm looking to conquer the language barrier.

Oscar Wilde once said the Brits have “everything in common with America nowadays except, of course, language”.

Any visitor to Old Blighty can sympathize with Mr. Wilde. After all, even fluent English speakers can be at sixes and sevens when told to pick up the “dog and bone” or “head to the loo”, so they can “spend a penny”. Wherever did these unique expressions come from?

Part language guide, part cultural study, How to Speak Brit is the perfect addition to every Anglophile's(亲英派的) library and an entertaining introduction that will charm the linguistic-minded people.

SKU: 20642

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36. How to Speak Brit is intended to help readers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to expose themselves to British cultures
- B. to gain a better command of British English
- C. to combine language learning with entertainment
- D. to differentiate American English from British English

解析：细节题。A 项不准确，本书是 language guide 和 cultural study 相结合；B 项正确，文中“perfect for every bookworm to conquer the language barrier”可知，能让人更好地掌握英式英语；C 项错误，将语言学习与娱乐结合起来并不准确，没有娱乐；D 项区分英式英语与美式英语，并不是这本书的主题。

答案：B

37. Where is the passage probably taken from?

- A. A booklet.
- B. A web page.
- C. A brochure.
- D. A library guide.

解析：选材题。从倒数第二行“Add to Cart”（加入购物车）；“Add to Wishlist”（加入心愿单）还有“Facebook”，“QQ”链接，可知，这是一个网站。

答案：B

## B

To understand one of the secrets of creativity, just peek(窥视) into an art classroom in Denver, Colorado. The teacher asks her pupils to imitate the style of Vassily Kandinsky. The students copy Kandinsky's art style, mastering brushwork and learning colour theory.

If that was all there were to the lesson, it would be a hands-on class in art history. But the art teacher asks the students to cut up their paintings and build 3D sculptures out of the pieces. They have all started with the same source, but their works all end up looking extremely different: some rise straight up in a column, while others are a jigsaw(相互交错) of different forms and angles. The students learn to treat the past not as a landing point, but as a launching pad.

Creativity doesn't come out of the blue. No idea is ever wholly original; there is always a link from the known to the new. We rely on culture to provide us with a storehouse of raw materials which we then transform. Each generation adds another layer to the cliffside of history.

One of the keys to developing inventiveness is not to treat the past as sacred. Beethoven didn't write symphonies because he thought there was anything wrong with Mozart's. Picasso didn't paint variations on canvases by Velázquez and Manet because he rejected the old masters, but rather because he admired them. While we sometimes tinker(修补) with the imperfect, we also remake what we love, showing our admiration for the past by passing down its DNA.

Sometimes inventors attempt to cover their tracks. Stravinsky denied that *The Rite of Spring*, his revolutionary ballet, included any actual folk tunes, but scholars found a volume of them in his library after his death.

Creative minds always start from a precedent(先例) and move from there, but how far should they go? The challenge is that staying too close to the familiar can dissatisfy, while wandering too far can fail to find followers.

Thomas Edison made small changes to the telephone, dramatically improved the lightbulb—and at the far end imagined underwater cities powered by solar energy. The designer Norman Bel Geddes designed a host of practical products, such as cocktail shakers and furniture—but he also ranged much further, sketching flying cars and houses in which the walls rose up into the ceiling like garage doors.

The DNA of the original is still there, but by the end it has evolved to something new. Each of us is creating our own variations on themes passed down to us. We're at our most inventive when we don't allow history to limit our imaginations, but to launch them. That's a lesson that can start young—and that never ages.

38. The art teacher in Colorado intends to tell the students that the secret of creativity is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to copy the masters' works without effort
- B. to completely reject the masters' styles

- C. to build their brilliant ideas on the past
- D. to compare their works with the masters'

解析：细节题。由第二段可知，老师要求学生们把临摹的画剪开，制作成 3D 的样式，最后他们每个人的成品都不一样，可以看出是在前人的基础上有自己的想法，所以选 C。

答案：C

39. The underlined phrase “out of the blue” in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unfortunately
- B. gradually
- C. frequently
- D. unexpectedly

解析：猜词题。unexpected 意思是“意想不到的”，根据后文“there is always a link from the known to the new”可知，创造力不是凭空而来，选 D。

答案：D

40. Which of the following is not the product of creativity according to the author?

- A. A flying car.
- B. A copy of a Mozart.
- C. An improved lightbulb.
- D. An underwater city powered by solar energy.

解析：细节题。copy 并没有在前人的基础上有创新，而 ACD 都是创新，所以选 B。

答案：B

## C

Maj Rundlöf remembers the moment she changed her mind about neonicotinoids—the world’s most widely used pesticides(杀虫剂). In December 2013, in her office at Lund University in Sweden, she and postdoctor Georg Andersson were looking at data from their latest study. It was designed to test what would happen to bees if they fed on crops treated with neonicotinoids. “I didn’t expect to see any effect at all, to be honest,” says Rundlöf.

Honeybees weren’t greatly affected by the chemicals in crops, the study suggested. But the data on bumblebees told a different story. Bumblebee colonies that hadn’t fed on the treated crops looked normal: they were packing on weight to survive the winter. But in the colonies exposed to neonicotinoids, the growth chart was a flat line.

When the Swedish study was published in April 2015, it made headlines around the world. It was the first to show that neonicotinoids—known as neonics—could harm bees in a real-world farming situation. Bee populations are declining in many parts of the globe, a worrying sign for the crops and wild plants that rely on these bees for their survival. Parasites(寄生虫), disease and shrinking food resources are all prime suspects. But a link to neonics has become a major flashpoint.

Even before Rundlöf’s results were revealed, the European Union had placed heavy restrictions on three most widely used neonics in flowering crops—plants that might be attractive to bees—among rising concerns that the chemicals might harm pollinators(传粉者). But farmers, the agrochemical industry and some scientists pointed out that these were based on limited evidence, gathered mostly from lab tests.

Since Rundlöf’s paper, studies showing real-world evidence of harm from pesticides in the field have been mounting—and environmental organizations have demanded wide-ranging bans.

Regulatory agencies will soon decide what to do about neonics, which have a global market worth more than US\$1.5 billion per year. This month, the EU's European Food Safety Authority is due to complete a re-evaluation of evidence for restricting neonics; the EU will then need to decide what action to take. France has passed a law that would ban neonics in 2018.

But industry groups and some scientists say the evidence still isn't conclusive. The picture is complicated: some studies show harm to some bees in some circumstances, while others find no harm. The results seem to be affected by many factors, including the species of bee and the kinds of crops involved. Scientists working on the question say any new study is instantly picked at by advocates on both sides. Even the results of the largest study on the matter, funded by the agrochemical industry, failed to produce a consensus. It's likely that political or regulatory decisions will settle the matter before opposing parties agree.

41. Maj Rundlöf's study suggests that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. neonicotinoids are linked to bee declines
- B. bumblebees are threatened with cold winter
- C. honeybees are at no risk from neonicotinoids
- D. neonicotinoids are harmful to bees as expected

解析：根据一、二两段内容可知 Maj 的实验暗示这种杀虫剂与蜜蜂数量的下降有关系，故选 A。B 项文中并无提及；C 项中 no risk 太过绝对，文中只是说这种杀虫剂对 honeybee 没有明显影响；D 项由第一段最后一句可知，实验结果并不像预期的那样。

答案：A

42. Why does the declining of bee populations raise much concern?

- A. Disease has caused the lack of food resources.
- B. Flowering crops with neonics are appealing to bees.
- C. Bees play a leading role in limiting the number of parasites.
- D. Bee populations are crucial to the survival of crops and wild plants.

解析：由第三段 bee populations are declining in many parts of the globe, a worrying sign for the crops and wild plants that rely on these bees for their survival 可知蜜蜂数量在全球许多地方都的下降，这对那些依靠蜜蜂生存的农作物和野生植物来说是令人担忧的迹象，即蜜蜂的数量对那些依靠其生存的农作物和野生植物很关键，选 D。

答案：D

43. According to the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the EU is to further assess the harm of neonicotinoids
- B. evidence of harm to bees from pesticides is sufficient
- C. the EU has already banned the use of neonicotinoids
- D. more and more studies prove pesticides harmful to bees

解析：根据第四段内容可知 A 项在文中并没有提及；而根据第四段末句可知证明杀虫剂对蜜蜂有害的证据还不够充足，排除 B；文章只提到在 Maj 的实验发布之前，EU 已经限制了三个广泛使用杀虫剂的开花作物产地，而并非禁止杀虫剂的使用，排除 C；D 项根据一至五段可证实。

答案：D

44. The last paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the battle over the widespread use of neonicotinoids
- B. the debate about the harm by neonicotinoids to bees
- C. factors of influence on the present situation of bees

D. doubts about current political or regulatory systems

解析：阅读最后一段内容可知最后一段主要在讲由一种杀虫剂是否对蜜蜂造成伤害而引发的争辩，选B。

答案：B

## D

There are many heartbreaking moments in this beautifully written book, *Letter to Louis*, by Alison White, but the first comes before it even begins. In the devotion to her son Louis, author Alison White says how she wanted to write it so that people would understand disability and caring, but also, “to be totally honest, I wanted to write something that would make people consider being Louis’s friend”. Beneath that simple plea(恳求) lies the great fear of so many parents who nurse a severely disabled child through to adulthood: “What will happen when I’m gone?” Instead of giving a vivid account of the fear and anxieties that accompany long-term caring, she just tells us what it’s like, and it is equally admirable, uplifting, terrifying.

As a society, we are fond of praising short-term heroism: the soldier or firefighter, bravery containable within a single story. The uncomfortable truth that *Letter to Louis* lays bare is that the heroism of long-term toughness, the daily caring over many years, is neither great nor interesting. At times, with two other children to care for and Louis waking five times a night, still undiagnosed and in constant pain, White feels simple despair. “I picture the cliff. I picture jumping holding you tight in my arms, falling and falling through the air.”

Although there are moments of joy—when Louis first speaks, manages to walk a little—White offers no comforting platitudes(陈词滥调). “My destiny has been decided. The realisation hits me full force in the stomach. I don’t want this destiny.” Very soon, you come to admire White’s courage not only in raising a child with a disability but in resisting the temptation to hit one or two of the many she encounters along the way: a Clarks shoe shop assistant who refuses to sell Louis, a wheelchair user, a pair of shoes because he can’t walk across the room for her to check the fit, and an unhelpful occupational therapist who won’t authorise the toileting equipment that he needs, insisting he has to learn to wipe his own bottom, even though it is a physical impossibility for him.

It is shocking to learn that at Louis’s most disabled, after a disastrous foot operation, the family are only entitled to two hours’ help a month. Temporary care only comes, eventually, when they are close to breakdown. At one point, Louis has five different social workers in eight months—and then, unbelievably, faces the overnight withdrawal of all temporary care when he reaches his 18th birthday.

On the other hand, White explains the difference that the support of family and friends and small acts of kindness from strangers can make. When she takes Louis on a special day trip to London because he wants to travel on the tube, Transport for London staff take it upon themselves to radio ahead to each other to make sure there is always someone to help them at each station he wants to visit. Once in a while, a therapist or doctor actually listens to White’s knowledge and expertise regarding her son’s condition.

Eventually, though, the long-term consequences of constant lack of sleep and caring work begin to take effect. A slightly mysterious chapter towards the end of the book sees the author disappearing to Edinburgh to walk and sit in cafes: it’s never stated clearly whether this is for work or because she has had a breakdown or a combination of the two. The wonder is only that it

has taken so long.

This chapter is just one of the half-told stories in this book: the author is mindful of the need to protect the privacy of her husband, although it is clear their marriage has come close to breaking point many times, as anybody's would, and that of her other two children. Beneath it all is a cold anger that any decent-minded reader will share towards a society that fails to understand that unless carers are properly cared for by the rest of us, it all falls apart.

Above all, this book is a plea for understanding, for the rest of society to pause a while when they encounter someone like Louis or his parents. The huge difference a kindly word or helpful act can make—and the destruction a thoughtless act can cause—cannot be underestimated. This book is an essential read for anyone who has ever complained about their taxes going to pay for disability services: it should be legally required reading for anyone in the medical profession or anyone with the power to decide about cuts to those services. The rest of us should read it for an acute insight into just how lucky we are.

45. Alison White wrote Letter to Louis to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. describe the hardships in bringing up her disabled child
- B. illustrate the sufferings and miseries of her disabled child
- C. promote acceptance of the disabled and concern for their carers
- D. express parents' worries about the future of their disabled children

解析：根据第一段第二句可知，Alison White 写这篇文章是为了让人们理解残疾人并对他们表达关怀与体贴，故选 C。

答案：C

46. By comparing two kinds of heroism, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. applaud the bravery of soldiers and firefighters
- B. encourage the parents of the disabled to live on
- C. blame people for their favor of short-term heroism
- D. emphasize the heroism of caring for a disabled child

解析：根据第二段第二句中“heroism of long-term toughness, the daily caring over many years, is neither great nor interesting.”可知照顾残疾小孩的困难不小，容易看出这里是为了强调 caring for a disabled child 这种 heroism。所以答案选 D。

答案：D

47. What can we infer from the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph?

- A. Louis is able to depend on himself at 18.
- B. The Whites eventually break down in despair.
- C. Social workers are willing to offer help to Louis.
- D. Public support for the disabled is far from ideal.

解析：第四段讲述了 Louis 临死前却未充分得到家人应有的关心，可见当时社会人们对于残疾小孩的态度缺乏关心；AB 是本文直接提到的，不算是 infer 出的；C 选项无中生有，所以答案选 D。

答案：D

48. Alison White disappears to Edinburgh and stays there long probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. social workers' help frees her from the toughness of life
- B. the cold and indifferent society makes her disappointed
- C. she temporarily escapes from the endless caring work
- D. she wants to be relieved from the blow of her divorce

解析：第六段第一第二句中可知深层原因并没有说清楚，表象原因就应该选择 C。

答案：C

49. What does the underlined sentence imply?

- A. Society should show concern for the carers of the disabled.
- B. Readers will misunderstand society if carers are neglected.
- C. It does not make any sense to be angry with society.
- D. The carers should be responsible for their own needs.

解析：划线句表达的是需要更多人去关心残疾人，故答案选 A。

答案：A

50. The author of the passage concludes it with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. strong recommendation
- B. obvious disapproval
- C. cautious warning
- D. mild criticism

解析：从最后一段倒数两句话中反复出现的 should 可知作者的强烈呼吁，故答案选 A。

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。

It seems that we're talking more than ever. And it's true that we have more platforms for connection and communication than ever before. But what feels like conversation is actually just talking. Conversation—the exchange of ideas and thoughts between two people in which both understand one another and respond to each other – is disappearing underneath the mountains of posts, and texts.

It's that conversation I want to revive(恢复), the kind that involves judging fairly and carefully qualities of the other and increases empathy(心灵相通). That's the kind of bond that builds bridges and crosses the divides splitting us apart.

Can you still have that kind of conversation? Of course you can. The first barrier is the phone. A study showed that the mere presence of a phone, even one that didn't belong to the people talking, made those involved in a chat more likely to see the other person as unfriendly and untrustworthy. So, the first step is to put it away.

Next, stop avoiding conversations you think might lead to an argument and instead learn to have the discussion without arguing. You do that by choosing to learn from the conversation instead of teaching. Don't try to educate the other person, prove them wrong or change their mind, because that probably won't happen.

Instead, make it your goal to learn more about their perspective(视角). This is an excellent way to increase your own empathy and stimulate(激发) your mind with new ideas. You may disagree with what they're saying, but you're doing a lot of good for yourself in listening to them with respect.

And that brings us to the next step: listen. Listening is a skill and we aren't born knowing how to do it well. Often we hear just the first few words someone speaks and then start crafting our response. That's a common habit and it's hard to break.

In order to listen effectively, you have to allow thoughts to enter your head and then let them

flow right back out so you can return to listening. It's not easy, but it's necessary if you hope to really hear and understand what another person is saying.

Learning to listen is an intensely rewarding experience. The people around you, even strangers, have secrets and hidden talents. If you haven't heard them, you've missed out on a lot of fascinating stories and helpful advice.

We have all become very expert at expressing our own thoughts and feelings, and social media gives us endless methods for publishing them. But talking teaches you nothing, and so it's no surprise when we learn nothing about each other and find it hard to keep the conversation going.

So, put your mobile down and look at the people around you. Take a chance and ask someone a question, and then really listen to their answer. You might be surprised by the change in your perspective.

Passage outline	Supporting details
A phenomenon worth noting	With the availability of modern media, conversation is being <u>51</u> by talking.
Significance of conversation	It involves making fair and careful <u>52</u> and promotes understanding, <u>53</u> the gaps that split people apart.
Ways to build conversation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Put away the phone because it will leave a <u>54</u> impression on others.</li> <li>◇ Avoid <u>55</u> your ideas upon others. Try to have a better understanding of them, which will in turn help encourage <u>56</u>.</li> <li>◇ Listen <u>57</u> to others. Don't make <u>58</u> responses before you fully understand others' thoughts.</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Talking brings no benefits and discourages <u>59</u> in conversation.</li> <li>◇ Bring back conversation by shutting up and listening and it will make a big <u>60</u> to your perspective.</li> </ul>

Passage outline	Supporting details
A phenomenon worth noting	With the availability of modern media, conversation is being <u>1</u> by talking.
Significance of conversation	It involves making fair and careful <u>2</u> and promotes understanding, <u>3</u> the gaps that split people apart.
Ways to build conversation	<p>◇ Put away the phone because it will leave a <u>4</u> impression on others.</p> <p>◇ Avoid <u>5</u> your ideas upon others. Try to have a better understanding of them, which will in turn help encourage <u>6</u>.</p> <p>◇ Listen <u>7</u> to others. Don't make <u>8</u> responses before you fully understand others' thoughts.</p>
Conclusion	<p>◇ Talking brings no benefits and discourages <u>9</u> in conversation.</p> <p>◇ Bring back conversation by shutting up and listening and it will make a big <u>10</u> to your perspective.</p>

解析：51. “But what feels like conversation is actually just talking.” “交谈仅仅是谈话”，也就是交谈被谈话所代替（be replaced/substituted by）了。

52. “the kind that involves judging fairly and carefully”（判断地公正而仔细），也就是“make fair and careful judgements”（做出公正而仔细的判断）。

53. “That’s the kind of bond that builds bridges and crosses the divides splitting us apart”那是一种构建起来以沟通横跨分歧的纽带。

54. “more likely to see the other person as unfriendly and untrustworthy”，unfriendly and untrustworthy 是一种留给人的不好的（bad）、负面的（negative）的印象。

55. “stop avoiding conversations you think might lead to an argument and instead learn to have the discussion without arguing”，以自己的想法作为主导，没有了商量，从而阻止了交谈。

56. “This is an excellent way to increase your own empathy and stimulate your mind with new ideas”，激发头脑中新的想法，即 creativity/innovation（创造、创新）

57. “you are doing a lot of good for yourself in listening to them with respect”“in order to listen effectively”原文中有原词可以找到。

58. “you have to allow thoughts to enter your head and then let them flow right back out so you can return to listening”“it’s necessary if you hope to really hear and understand what another person is saying”听完并理解了想法才能够做出回应，而不能过快武断地回应。

59. “talking teaches you nothing, and so it’s no surprise when we learn nothing about each other and find it hard to keep the conversation going”

60. “you might be surprised by the change in your perspective”make a big difference 产生了巨大的影响，即产生了改变。

答案：51. replaced/substituted 52. judg(e)ment(s) 53. bridging/crossing/narrowing 54. bad/negative 55. forcing 56. creativity/innovation 57. attentively/carefully/respectfully/effectively 58. immediate/quick/prompt/hasty 59. involvement/participation 60. difference

#### 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。

Xue Zhaofeng, a professor from Peking University, reportedly has more than 170,000 subscribers to his online teaching course and could be making about 35 million yuan (\$5.3 million) a year. Xue is only one among the hundreds of online teachers making millions of yuan a month. According to iResearch, an agency specializing in internet data collection, the online education market was worth 156 billion yuan by the end of last year, and it is expected to reach 260 billion yuan by 2019.

Online education has also found mention in this year’s Central Government Work Report, which Premier Li Keqiang delivered to the annual National People’s Congress. We can thus conclude that online education not only has huge economic potential, it also enjoys government support.

Online education is not without problems, though. Some online “educators” are extremely popular yet they hardly teach students anything useful. Worse, there is hardly any supervision of online education agencies. A China Central TV report on Nov 17 said quite a high percentage of such agencies are being operated without the education bureaus’ knowledge.

写作内容：

1. 用约 30 个单词写出上文概要；
2. 用约 120 个单词阐述网络课程流行的原因以及你对网络课程健康发展的建议。

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。

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解析：略。

答案：

With the availability of rich educational resources, online education is becoming increasingly popular, bring online teachers and agencies a large fortune. However, online education has caused some problems worth paying attention to.

There are many reasons accounting for its popularity. Nowadays, Chinese parents attach great importance to education, willing to pay for extra courses to ensure their children' s academic success. Besides, it is convenient for students to get access to online courses and follow their own pace of study. Hence, online education also helps people save time and money.

From my point of view, online education is a wise option, but essential measures should be taken to guarantee its healthy development. Education authorities should strictly regulate the national standards. Moreover, online teachers and agencies are expected to offer quality education. Above all, students should realize, no matter how useful online education is, it cannot completely replace school education.