高老英语

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内容简介

本书针对近五年高考英语全国卷做出详细解析,分析命题规律,让考生熟悉命题思路,规避命题陷阱,达到四两拨千 斤的效果。本书的最大特色在于"超精读",全方位解析高考英语真题,完形填空、阅读理解、文章改错、短文写作,各 类题型全部包含在内,逐字逐句翻译,重点词汇、语法单独列出,着重剖析阅读理解上的误区和难点,全方位补全考生答 题时的薄弱地带,让基础一般甚至薄弱的考生也能无障碍吃透真题。

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前言

听高考过来人分享英语拿高分的经验,有时会有一种错觉,似乎高考英语拿高分是一件很容易的事情,只要你够"努力"。但实际上"努力"是个毒鸡汤词。马不停蹄、一味埋头苦干而不抬头看路的努力 是低质量的努力,是虚假的勤奋。所学非所考,付出的越来越多,效果却没有越来越好;而高质量的努力 一定是有方向、有目标、有效率的努力,会达到事半功倍的效果。针对高考英语复习,同学们首先要找 对努力的方向,然后再高效利用时间下苦功夫。毋庸置疑,吃透近年来高考英语真题是同学们努力的正 确方向。吃透真题,胜过盲目刷题。吃透真题是高考英语拿高分的不二法门。要吃透真题,就必须对近 年来尤其是近五年来的试卷进行"超精读"。所谓超精读,就是超级精细地阅读,就是一字不漏、逐字逐 句地阅读。

基于备战高考学生的这种需求,我特意编写了这本《高考英语真题超精读》。这本书囊括了高考英语 2018—2022年全国卷共计17套试题。同学们可以拿来整套地去练手。先自己做一遍,做完之后去核对答案, 然后再复盘,进行超级精读,背文中的核心词汇、学习长难句中的语法结构、了解文章大意、总结错题、 知道正确答案为什么正确,错误答案为什么错误。接下来反复做几遍,直到做到以下四点:

第一,没有一个核心单词不认识;

第二,没有一个句子是难句;

第三,全文会翻译;

第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律。

如果能达到这种境界,说明你真的把真题吃透了。那么在以后的考试中,必能做到融会贯通,让自 己的思路与命题专家的思路高度一致,想不拿高分都很难。

近年来,高考英语阅读文章选材广泛,与时俱进、容易引起学生共鸣,经常选取传递正能量的文章, 也强化对学生的阅读理解能力和思维方式的考查。而阅读理解能力的考查往往在语篇层次上进行,要求 学生不仅能从文本中直接提取具体细节信息,通过归纳概括理解概念性信息,还能理解文章的整体结构、 推断作者的观点和态度等。应用文写作更具有开放性与灵活性。除信件外,还出现了新的考查形式,如 2021年全国乙卷书面表达试题要求学生根据给出的标题 (Be smart online learners)写一篇发言稿,表明命 题形式更加贴近学生真实生活的英语交际任务情境。这些命题思路和规律,都可以在本书中得到具体体现, 学生可以通过反复研读,悟透英语命题之道。

中国著名作家柳青在其经典长篇小说《创业史》中说道:"人生的道路虽然漫长,但紧要处常常只有 几步,特别是当人年轻的时候。"因此,辛苦备战的学子们,认准当下努力的方向,做出当下最正确的选择, 就从吃透近年英语真题开始吧。

愿大家有目标地前行、有选择地坚持、有效率地拼搏!祝大家以梦为马,不负韶华!高考成功,金 榜题名!

陈正康

2022年6月

本书特色

本书按照年份编排了高考英语 2018—2022 年全国卷共计 17 套试题,可用于高三英语复习阶段。本书对每道题(除听力外)均有透彻、详尽的解析。

对于阅读理解和完形填空,本书设置了**答案解析、词汇积累、长难句分析**以及**全文译文**板块。**答案** 解析部分除设有清晰、准确的解析外,还给出了选项的中文含义,解决了部分学生看不懂题目和选项的 问题,而且答案出处也在**全文译文**中标记了出来,方便考生准确定位。

本书的**词汇积累**部分给出了重点词汇注释,为考生省去大量的查字典的时间,注释的词义不仅有试题中所考的释义,还有重点释义,让考生对单词的复习一步到位。此外,注释的不只有单词,还有一些重要的词组,可谓面面俱到、一网打尽。

如 2021 年全国乙卷第一篇阅读:

[1] (词汇积累)

pour into		大量涌入
stadium	['steɪdiəm]	n. 体育场,运动场
inform	[ınˈfɔːm]	v. 对有影响; 通知; 了解
contemporary	[kənˈtemprəri]	a. 当代的;同一时代的
small fry		不重要的人(或事物)
accommodate	[əˈkɒmədeɪt]	v.容纳;适应;为提供住宿
not to mention		更不必说
capacity	[kəˈpæsəti]	n.容量,容积;能力;产量
permanent	['p3ːmənənt]	a. 固定的; 永久的; 终身的
update	[,Ap'deit]	v.更新;给提供最新信息
functional	[ˈfʌŋkʃənl]	a. 工作的,运转的;功能的;实用的

本书的**长难句分析**是从文中摘出结构最复杂、最难理解的句子进行解读,先指出句子主干与句子结构,再分析各种修饰成分,指出它们具体作什么语法成分,最后给出句子的译文。对于想夯实语法基础的考生来说,分析的内容不可谓不详尽。

如 2021 年全国乙卷第二篇阅读第 3 个难句:

〕 (长难句分析)

That said, to be honest, the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone (using Caller ID would take the fun out of it). (第五段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 the only people...are our Baby Boomers parents (主+系+表)。That said 为让步 状语; to be honest 为插入语; who ever ring our home phone 是 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the only

people; to the point... 为程度状语, where 引导的定语从句 where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone 修饰 the point, 其中 who is calling 为宾语从句, 作 guess 的宾语, before we pick up the phone 为 before 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】即便如此,说实话,唯一打我们家固定电话的人是我们婴儿潮时期出生的父母,以至于我们 在拿起电话前会玩一个游戏:猜猜电话是谁打来的(使用来电显示会失去这种乐趣)。

对于短文改错和书面表达,本书除安排常规的答案解析外,还分别设有改错短文的英中对照、经典 范文与参考译文,扫清考生阅读和翻译的障碍,可是说是非常详细全面。

本书使用说明

面对高考英语,考生要做好备考规划,划分不同阶段,每一阶段选做的真题也各不相同。比如,在基础阶段,可以选择做 2018 年与 2019 年的全国卷试题。这是因为这两年的试题相对来说较为久远,适合拿来做练习材料。而 2020 年与 2021 年的全国卷试题题型趋于稳定,可以用在强化阶段,有助于考生将清命题人的命题思路,并总结解题方法。而 2022 年的真题是最有价值的真题,可以用于最后模考,适合放在考前冲刺阶段。本书具体的使用建议如下:

复习阶段	使用内容	使用说明	备注
基础阶段	2018年,2019年全	建议三刷 一刷:先在规定时间内独立做一遍真题(用铅笔做,方便后 期多次做题),然后快速对答案,简单分析一下错误,扫清 单词与语法障碍。对于文章中出现的生词,可参考本书中的 词汇积累,掌握生词的所考释义和重点释义;对于文章中出 现的看不懂的句子可以先做好标记,不查单词也不查语法, 先试着自己分析句子成分,给出译文,再对照本书中的长难 句分析,重点关注和书上分析不一致的地方,找出语法知识 盲区,360度无死角补牢语法基础知识 二刷:了解文章篇章结构,透析命题思路,弄清选项规律,	熟不正一单法二语命解三错漏悉必确刷词障刷篇题题刷题别率:这碍:逻规技:,缺型纠。扫 注辑律巧总,实结:清语 重、、结查
强化阶段	2020年、2021年全 国卷试题	建议三刷具体使用方法同上	稳步提升, 切忌急躁
冲刺阶段	2022 年全国卷试题	建议三刷 具体使用方法同上	测试评价, 总结反思

真题试卷是最能反映高考命题风格与考点设置的材料,希望各位考生能够善加利用,提高自己的英 语解题技能,同时提升自己的应试水平,轻松应对高考。

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2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 I 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Α

Washington, D.C. Bicycle Tours

Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see the world-famous cherry trees with beautiful flowers of Washington, D.C. Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability — and the cherry blossoms — disappear!

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (4 miles)

Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington, D.C. Explore the monuments and memorials on the National Mall as your guide shares unique facts and history at each stop. Guided tour includes bike, helmet, cookies and bottled water.

Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D.C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington, D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route (路线) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (7 miles)

Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D.C. Get up close to the monuments and memorials as you bike the sites of Capitol Hill and the National Mall. Frequent stops are made for photo taking as your guide offers unique facts and history. Tour includes

bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

- 21. Which tour do you need to book in advance?
 - A. Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.
 - B. Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour.
 - C. Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.
 - D. Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour.
- 22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?
 - A. Meet famous people.
 - C. Visit well-known museums.

- B. Go to a national park.
- D. Enjoy interesting stories.

23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?

- A. City maps. B. Cameras. C. Meals. D. Safety lights.

B

Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role — showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.

In Save Money: Good Food, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day. And the Good Morning Britain presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11.

"We love Mexican churros, so I buy them on my phone from my local Mexican takeaway restaurant," she explains. "I pay £5 for a portion (- 份), but Matt makes them for 26p a portion, because they are flour, water, sugar and oil. Everybody can buy takeaway food, but sometimes we're not aware how cheaply we can make this food ourselves."

The eight-part series (系列节目), Save Money: Good Food, follows in the footsteps of ITV's Save Money: Good Health, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market.

With food our biggest weekly household expense, Susanna and Matt spend time with a different family each week. In tonight's Easter special they come to the aid of a family in need of some delicious inspiration on a budget. The team transforms the family's long weekend of celebration with less expensive but still tasty recipes.

- 24. What do we know about Susanna Reid?
 - A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.
 - C. She dislikes working early in the morning.
- 25. How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?
 - A. He buys cooking materials for her.

- B. She has started a new programme.
- D. She has had a tight budget for her family.
- B. He prepares food for her kids.

C. He assists her in cooking matters.

- 26. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.
 - C. Add some background information.
- 27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Keeping Fit by Eating Smart
 - C. Making Yourself a Perfect Chef

- D. He invites guest families for her.
- B. Provide some advice for the readers.
- D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.
- B. Balancing Our Daily Diet
- D. Cooking Well for Less

С

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit (联系) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and <u>dominant</u> languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages, often spoken by many people, while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 languages; the Americas about 1,000; Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number (中位数) of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico (150), Lipan Apache in the United States (two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

28. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

- A. They developed very fast. B. They were large in number.
- C. They had similar patterns. D. They were closely connected.

29. Which of the following best explains "dominant" underlined in Paragraph 2?

- A. Complex. B. Advanced.
- C. Powerful. D. Modern.

30. How many languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people at present?

A. About 6,800. B. About 3,400.

C. About 2,400.

- 31. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. New languages will be created.
 - C. Human development results in fewer languages.
- D. About 1,200.

B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.

D. Geography determines language evolution.

D

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices (装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment — and our wallets — as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life — from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices — we continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (排 放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution (解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

- 32. What does the author think of new devices?
 - A. They are environment-friendly.
 - C. They cost more to use at home.
- 33. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?
 - A. To reduce the cost of minerals.
 - B. To test the life cycle of a product.
 - C. To update consumers on new technology.
 - D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.

- B. They are no better than the old.
- D. They go out of style quickly.

•••••••••••••••••••••• 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)

34. Which of the following uses the least energy?

- A. The box-set TV.
- C. The LCD TV.

B. The tablet.

D. The desktop computer.

35. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

- A. Stop using them.
- C. Upgrade them.

- B. Take them apart.
- D. Recycle them.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Color is fundamental in home design — something you'll always have in every room. A grasp of how to manage color in your spaces is one of the first steps to creating rooms you'll love to live in. Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? 36 , color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel.

Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point. <u>37</u>, they can get a little complex. But good news is that there're really only three kinds of decisions you need to make about color in your home: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones.

<u>38</u>. They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms. Less tiring than painting your walls and less expensive than buying a colorful sofa, small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable.

Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. <u>39</u>. They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant. 40.

A. While all of them are useful

B. Whatever you're looking for

C. If you're experimenting with a color

D. Small color choices are the ones we're most familiar with

E. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces

F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time

G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

During my second year at the city college, I was told that the education department was offering a "free" course, called Thinking Chess, for three credits. I <u>41</u> the idea of taking the class because, after all, who doesn't want to <u>42</u> a few dollars? More than that, I'd always wanted to learn chess. And, even if I weren't <u>43</u> enough about free credits, news about our <u>44</u> was appealing enough to me. He was an international grandmaster, which <u>45</u> I would be learning from one of the game's <u>46</u>. I could hardly wait to <u>47</u> him.

Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach, and this <u>48</u> was no game for him; he meant business. In his introduction, he made it <u>49</u> that our credits would be hard-earned. In order to <u>50</u> the class, among other criteria, we had to write a paper on how we plan to <u>51</u> what we would learn in class to our future professions and, <u>52</u>, to our lives. I managed to get an A in that <u>53</u> and learned life lessons that have served me well beyond the <u>54</u>.

Ten years after my chess class with Ashley, I'm still putting to use what he <u>55</u> me: "The absolute most important <u>56</u> that you learn when you play chess is how to make good <u>57</u>. On every single move you have to <u>58</u> a situation, process what your opponent ($\forall \neq 1$) is doing and <u>59</u> the best move from among all your options." These words still ring true today in my <u>60</u> as a journalist.

0,	1	J J J	,
41. A. put forward	B. jumped at	C. tried out	D. turned down
42. A. waste	B. earn	C. save	D. pay
43. A. excited	B. worried	C. moved	D. tired
44. A. title	B. competitor	C. textbook	D. instructor
45. A. urged	B. demanded	C. held	D. meant
46. A. fastest	B. easiest	C. best	D. rarest
47. A. interview	B. meet	C. challenge	D. beat
48. A. chance	B. qualification	C. honor	D. job
49. A. real	B. perfect	C. clear	D. possible
50. A. attend	B. pass	C. skip	D. observe
51. A. add	B. expose	C. apply	D. compare
52. A. eventually	B. naturally	C. directly	D. normally
53. A. game	B. presentation	C. course	D. experiment
54. A. criterion	B. classroom	C. department	D. situation
55. A. taught	B. wrote	C. questioned	D. promised
56. A. fact	B. step	C. manner	D. skill
57. A. grades	B. decisions	C. impressions	D. comments
58. A. analyze	B. describe	C. rebuild	D. control

◎ 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)

59. A. announce	B. signal	C. block	D. evaluate
60. A. role	B. desire	C. concern	D. behavior

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years <u>61</u> (long) than non-runners. You don't have to run fast or for long <u>62</u> (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of <u>63</u> (die) early by running.

While running regularly can't make you live forever, the review says it <u>64</u> (be) more effective at lengthening life <u>65</u> walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 <u>66</u> showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all <u>67</u> (cause).

The best exercise is one that you enjoy and will do. But otherwise ... it's probably running. To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises to <u>68</u> (strength) your leg muscles (\mathbb{M} \boxtimes), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always <u>69</u> (energy). If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give <u>70</u> a try.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言 错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的新西兰朋友 Terry 将去中国朋友家做客,发邮件向你询问有关习俗。请你回复邮件,内容包括:

1. 到达时间;

2. 合适的礼物;

3. 餐桌礼仪。

注意:1.词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 I 卷)解析

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

答案解析

21. 哪一个旅行需要你提前预订?

A. 华盛顿特区樱花自行车骑行游。

B. 华盛顿首都纪念碑自行车骑行游。D. 华盛顿首都景点夜间自行车骑行游。

D. 安全灯。

C. 华盛顿特区首都城市自行车骑行游。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息为 tour 和 book in advance。我们定位到第一个小标题 Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.下面段落的第三句: Reserve your spot before availability—and the cherry blossoms—disappear (趁着樱花还未凋谢,请提前预订旅行席位吧),该句中的 Reserve your spot 对应题干中的 book in advance,可知需要提前预订的是 A 选项 Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.。

22. 你会在首都城市自行车骑行游中做什么?

 A. 相遇名人。
 B. 去国家公园。
 C. 参观知名的博物馆。
 D. 欣赏有趣的故事。

 【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the Capital City Bike Tour。我们定位到第三个小标题 Capital City Bike Tour in Washington, D.C. 下面段落的第二句: Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. (见多识广的导游会向您讲述有关总统、国会、纪念碑和公园的最有趣的故事来逗您开心), D 选项对应 entertain you with the most interesting stories, 是对原文的同义转述,故正确。

C. 食物。

23. 夜间自行车骑行游会提供下列哪一项?
A. 城市地图。
B. 相机。
【答案】D

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the bicycle tour at night 与 provide。我们定位到第四个小标题 Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour 下面段落的第五句: All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights (所有的骑手都配有反光背心和安全灯), D 选项对应 safety lights, 是原文再现, 故正确。

[]](词汇积累)

blossom	[ˈblɒsəm]	n. 花朵, 花簇 v. 开花
fantastic	[fænˈtæstɪk]	a. 极好的, 了不起的; 极大的
monument	['mɒnjumənt]	n. 纪念碑(或馆、堂、像等);历史遗迹
reserve	[rɪˈzɜːv]	v. 预订, 预约; 保留
availability	[ə veilə biləti]	n. 有效性,可用性
memorial	[məˈmɔːriəl]	n. 纪念碑(或像等);纪念物 a. 纪念的, 悼念的
helmet	['helmɪt]	n. 头盔, 防护帽
local	[ˈləʊkl]	n. 当地人 a. 地方的
minimum	[ˈmɪnɪməm]	a. 最少的 n. 最少量, 最小值
knowledgeable	[ˈnɒlɪdʒəbl]	a. 有见识的,知识渊博的
entertain	[entə'tem]	v. 使娱乐;招待, 宴客
relaxing	[rɪˈlæksɪŋ]	a. 轻松的,令人放松的
reflective	[rɪˈflektɪv]	a. 反光的;反映的;沉思的

[]] (长难句分析)

 Your guide will provide a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom.(第一段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Your guide will provide a history lesson (主+谓+宾), 介词短语 about the trees and the famous monuments... 是 lesson 的后置定语, where they blossom 是 where 引导的定语从句, 修饰 monuments。

【译文】导游会给您讲述有关这些樱花树的历史,以及坐落于樱花盛开之地的著名纪念碑的历史。

2. Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the perfect tour for D.C. newcomers and locals looking to experience Washington D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. (第三段第一句)

【分析】Morning or Afternoon 名词短语作句子主干的时间状语,句子主干为 this bike tour is the perfect tour (主+系+表),介词短语 for D.C. newcomers and locals...作句子主干的状语,表对象,现在分词短语 looking to experience Washington D.C...现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 D.C. newcomers and locals,其中介词短语 in a healthy way with minimum effort 作方式状语修饰 experience。

【译文】或上午或下午,对于那些希望以一种健康的方式,消耗最少的精力来体验华盛顿特区的新来 者和当地人来说,自行车骑行游是一次完美的旅行。

3. Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing. (第三段 第三句)

【分析】句子主干为 Comfortable bikes and a smooth tour route make cycling ... fun and relaxing(主+谓+ 宾+宾补), between the sites 介词短语作后置定语修饰 cycling。

【译文】舒适的自行车和顺畅的旅游路线使穿梭于各景点之间的骑行轻松有趣。

全文译文

华盛顿特区自行车骑行游

(21) 华盛顿特区樱花自行车骑行游

时长:3小时

小型团体自行车骑行游是观赏华盛顿特区举世闻名的樱花盛宴的极好方式。导游会给您讲述有关这 些樱花树的历史,以及坐落于樱花盛开之地的著名纪念碑的历史。

(21)趁着樱花还未凋谢,请提前预订旅行席位吧!

华盛顿首都纪念碑自行车骑行游

时长:3小时(4英里)

加入有导游带领的自行车骑行游,参观华盛顿特区一些最受欢迎的纪念馆。当导游在每个景点分享 独特的事实和历史时,探索国家广场上的纪念馆和纪念碑吧。带导游的游览提供自行车、头盔、饼干和 瓶装水。

(22) 华盛顿特区首都城市自行车骑行游

时长:3小时

或上午或下午,对于那些希望以一种健康的方式,消耗最少的精力来体验华盛顿特区的新来者和当 地人来说,自行车骑行游是一次完美的旅行。

(22)见多识广的导游会向您讲述有关总统、国会、纪念碑和公园的最有趣的故事来逗您开心。舒适的自行车和顺畅的旅游路线使穿梭于各景点之间的骑行轻松有趣。

(23) 华盛顿首都景点夜间自行车骑行游

时长:3小时(7英里)

加入小型团体自行车骑行游,夜间探索华盛顿特区中心。当您骑行至国会山和国家广场,就可以接 近纪念馆和纪念碑。当导游讲述独一无二的事实和历史时,您可以频繁驻足拍照。此次旅行提供自行车、 头盔和瓶装水。

(23)所有的骑手都配有反光背心和安全灯。

B

答案解析

24. 关于苏珊娜・里德,我们知道些什么?

A. 她喜欢为难她的嘉宾。

C. 她不喜欢一大早就工作。

B. 她开设了一个新节目。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 Susanna Reid。我们定位到原文第一段第一句: Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget (每天早晨,《早 安英国》电视节目主持人苏珊娜·里德习惯于询问坐在沙发上的嘉宾各种问题,但是她的最新角色

D. 她的家庭预算很紧张。

·······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

在烹饪上大显其手——向许多家庭展示在预算紧张的情况下如何准备美味又营养的饭菜), Susanna Reid 此次主持的节目与之前完全不同。可见,她主持的是一档新节目。B 选项对应 she is cooking up a storm in her latest role,是对原文的合理推断,故正确。

25. 马特·特巴特是如何帮助苏珊娜的?

A. 他为她买烹饪材料。

C. 他协助她解决烹饪问题。

B. 他为她的孩子准备食物。

D. 他为她邀请嘉宾全家。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 Matt Tebbutt, help 和 Susanna。我们定位到原文第二段第一句: In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day (在《省钱:美食》 节目中,她每周拜访一个不同的家庭,并且在主厨马特·特巴特的帮助下,提供如何减少食物浪费的顶级攻略,同时为每个家庭准备一天花费不足 5 英镑的食谱), C 选项对应 with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day, 是对原文的合理概括,故正确。

26. 作者写第四段的意图是什么?

A. 总结前面的段落。

C. 添加一些背景信息。

B. 为读者提供一些建议。

D. 提出一个新的讨论主题。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the author, intend to do 与 Paragraph 4。我们定位到原文第四段: The eightpart series, *Save Money: Good Food*, follows in the footsteps of ITV's *Save Money: Good Health*, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market (这部八集的 系列节目《省钱:美食》效仿了英国独立电视台的节目《省钱:健康》,后一节目向观众提供了如何 从市场上众多的保健品中获得益处的建议),可见本段介绍了有关《省钱:美食》节目的一些背景信息, C选项正确。

27. 适合文章的标题是哪项?

C. 让你自己成为最好的厨师

B. 均衡我们的日常饮食D. 花更少的钱做出美味的食物

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 a suitable title for the text。前三段介绍了主持人 Susanna Reid 开设的新节 目 Save Money: Good Food 以及开设该节目的目的; 第四段介绍了新节目的来源; 第五段通过一个实 例再次说明该节目帮助一些家庭花更少的钱做出美味的食物。结合节目名称及各段落大意可知,本 文围绕"花更少的钱做出美味的食物"展开, D 选项是对原文的合理概括, 故正确。

🗐 (词汇积累)

be used to doing sth.		习惯于做某事
grill	[grɪl]	v. 盘问, 审问; 烧烤 n. 烤架
cook up a storm		煮得一手好菜
nutritious	[njuˈtrɪ∫əs]	a. 有营养的,营养丰富的

budget	['bʌdʒɪt]	n. 预算 v. 编制预算
recipe	[ˈresəpi]	n. 食谱, 烹饪法; 秘诀, 诀窍
presenter	[pri'zentə]	n.(广播、电视)节目主持人;演讲人,发言人
put into practice		实行,实施,付诸实践
takeaway	['teikəwei]	n. 外卖食物; 外卖餐馆
flour	[ˈflaʊə]	n. 面粉
follow in sb.'s footsteps		效仿某人,步某人的后尘
household	[ˈhaʊshəʊld]	a. 家庭的,家用的;家喻户晓的 n. 一家人,家庭
special	['speʃl]	n. 特别活动(或节目等) a. 特殊的;特设的
come to sb.'s aid		来帮忙某人
inspiration	[ˌɪnspəˈreɪ∫n]	n. 灵感; 启发灵感的人 (或事物)
transform	[træns'fɔːm]	v. 使改变, 使改观
celebration	[ˌselıˈbreı∫n]	n. 庆祝活动

〕 〔长难句分析〕

1. *Good morning Britain's* Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget. (第一段第一句)

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列句,分句一的主干为 Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests (\pm +系+表),分句二的主干为 she is cooking up a storm (\pm +谓+宾)。名词短语 every morning 作分句一的时间状语, *Good Morning Britain*'s 为 Susanna Reid 的定语, on the sofa 作后置定语修饰 guests; in her latest role 介词短语作分句二的状语, showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals 补充 说明分句二, on a tight budget 介词短语作状语修饰 prepare。

【译文】每天早晨,《早安英国》电视节目主持人苏珊娜·里德习惯于询问坐在沙发上的嘉宾各种问题, 但如今她在一档最新的节目里大秀厨艺——向许多家庭展示在预算紧张的情况下如何做出美味又营养的饭菜。

2. And the Good Morning Britain presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11. (第二段第二句) 【分析】句子主干为 the...presenter says (that)... (主+谓+宾从), says 后面为省略引导词 that 的宾语从句, 作 says 的宾语, 其中 what she's learnt 是介词 of 的宾语从句, 介词短语 in her own home 作地点状语,现在分词短语 preparing meals for sons... 补充说明前面的 she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, 其中 Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11 解释说明 sons, 是 其同位语。

【译文】这位《早安英国》的主持人声称,她已经能够在自己家里把许多学到的东西付诸实践:为三个儿子——14岁的萨姆、13岁的芬恩和11岁的杰克——准备饭菜。

3. The eight-part series, *Save Money: Good Food*, follows in the footsteps of ITV's *Save Money: Good Health*, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market. (第四段第一句)

【分析】The eight-part series 为 *Save Money: Good Food* 的前置同位语,句子主干为 *Save Money: Good Food*, follows in the footsteps (主+谓+宾), of ITV's *Save Money: Good Health* 介词短语作后置定语 修饰 the footsteps, which 引导的非限制性定语从句 which gave viewers advice on how to get value...补 充说明 *Save Money: Good Health*,其中介词短语 on how to get value... 作后置定语,修饰 advice,介词短语 from the vast range of health products on the market 作状语修饰 get。

【译文】这部八集的系列节目《省钱:美食》效仿了英国独立电视台的节目《省钱:健康》,后一节目 向观众提供了如何从市场上众多的保健品中获得益处的建议。

全文译文

(24)每天早晨,《早安英国》电视节目主持人苏珊娜·里德习惯于询问坐在沙发上的嘉宾各种问题, 但如今她在一档最新的节目里大秀厨艺——向许多家庭展示在预算紧张的情况下如何做出美味又营养的 饭菜。

(25) 在《省钱:美食》节目中,她每周拜访一个不同的家庭,并且在主厨马特・特巴特的帮助下, 提供如何减少食物浪费的顶级攻略,同时为每个家庭准备一天花费不足5英镑的食谱。这位《早安英国》 的主持人声称,她已经能够在自己家里把许多学到的东西付诸实践:为三个儿子——14岁的萨姆、13岁 的芬恩和11岁的杰克——准备饭菜。

"我们喜欢墨西哥油条,所以我通过电话在附近的墨西哥外卖餐厅购买。"她解释道,"我花5英镑 买一份油条,而马特制作一份只要26便士,因为他只用到了面粉、水、糖和食用油。每个人都会购买 外卖食品,但是有时候我们并没有意识到自己做饭会有多便宜。"

这部八集的系列节目《省钱:美食》效仿了英国独立电视台的节目《省钱:健康》,后一节目向观众 提供了如何从市场上众多的保健品中获得益处的建议。

食物是我们每周最大的家庭开支,苏珊娜和马特每周会和不同的家庭度过。在今晚的复活节特别节 目中,他们将在节省开支的情况下帮助一个需要烹饪灵感的家庭。凭借好吃不贵的食谱,节目组改变了 这个家庭漫长的周末庆祝活动。

С

答案解析

28. 关于狩猎采集者时代的语言,我们可以推断出什么?

A. 它们发展十分迅速。

B. 它们数量庞大。

C. 它们有着相似的模式。

D. 它们联系紧密。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息是 languages 和 hunter-gatherer times。我们定位到原文第一段最后两句: When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers...Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them (当世界上还居住着狩猎采集者的时候……一些语言专家认为,一万年前,当世界上只有 500 万到 1000 万人口时,他们说的语言大约有 12000 种),题干中的 in hunter-gatherer times 对应 When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers 以及 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, B 选项是对 they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them 的合理推断,故正确。

29. 下列哪一项是对第二段中画线单词 "dominant" 的最佳解释?

A. 复杂的。 B. 先进的。 C. 有影响力的。 D. 现代的。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息是 dominant 和 Paragraph 2。我们定位到原文第二段第二句: ...all have caused many languages to disappear, and <u>dominant</u> languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over (……这些都导致了许多语言的消失,而诸如英语、西班牙语和汉语等 <u>dominant</u> 语言正 逐渐占据支配地位),可见,"<u>dominant</u> 语言"指的是像英语、西班牙语和汉语这样逐渐占支配地位的语言,因此是"有影响力的语言",C选项与 dominant 的含义最为接近,故正确。

30. 目前有多少种语言的使用人数少于 6000 人?

A. 大约 6800 种。B. 大约 3400 种。C. 大约 2400 种。D. 大约 1200 种。【答案】P

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息是 languages are spoken by less than 6,000 people 和 at present。我们定位到原 文第三段的第一句: At present, the world has about 6,800 languages (目前,世界上大约有 6800 种语言) 与最后一句 The median number of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that (讲这些语言的平均人数仅为 6000,这意味着世界上有一半语言 的使用者少于 6000),由此可知,目前世界上大约有 6800 种语言,其中使用者少于 6000 人的语言占 一半,即大约 3400 种,故 B 选项正确。

31. 文章的主旨是什么?

A. 新的语言将被创造出来。

C. 人类发展导致了语言种类变少。

B. 语言反映人们的生活方式。

D. 地理环境决定语言进化。

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查文章主旨。文章第一段提出新产生的语言少,消失的语言多;第二段分析了人类社 会的发展导致了语言种类减少;第三段介绍了现存语言种类的数量及语言分布不均的特点;第四段指 出已有 400 多种语言濒临消亡的现状。总之,本文主要就人类发展导致语言种类减少展开论述。C 选项是对原文的合理概括,故正确。

┓(词汇积累)

Populate	['pppjuleit]	v. 居住于,栖息
settle down		安居,安定下来
industrialisation	[ın d∧striəlaı zeı∫n]	n. 工业化
universal	[ˈjuːnɪˈvɜːsl]	a. 普遍的,全体的,全世界的
compulsory	[kəmˈpʌlsəri]	a. 义务的,强迫的
globalisation	[,gləʊbəlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n]	n. 全球化
take over		代替,接管
distribution	[ˈdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃn]	n.分布,分配;分发
mild	[maɪld]	a. 温暖的; 温和的; 轻微的
account for		(比例)占;解释
at random		随机地,任意地,胡乱地

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question-mark survival ['kwestʃən maːk] [sə'vaɪvl] n. 问号;不确定性n. 生存,存活,幸存

1 (长难句分析)

1. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. (第一段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 small, tightly knit groups developed their own patterns of speech (主+谓+宾), independent of each other 形容词短语作后置定语修饰 patterns of speech, When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers 为时间状语从句, by hunter-gatherers 是介词 by 引出动作的发出者。 【译文】当世界上还居住着狩猎采集者的时候,小面紧密联系的团体形成了各自独立的语言模式。

2. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them. (第一段第三句)

【分析】句子主干为 Some language experts believe that...(主+谓+宾从), that 引导的宾语从句作 believe 的宾语。宾语从句中, 10,000 years ago 为时间状语, when 引导的非限制性定语从句 when the world had just five to ten million people 补充说明 10,000 years ago。

【译文】一些语言专家认为,一万年前,当世界上只有 500 万到 1000 万人口时,他们说的语言大约 有 12000 种。

3. In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over. (第二段第二句)

【分析】本句包含两个分句,由 and 连接。分句一主干为 trade, industrialisation, the development...and the spread...globalisation and better communications...have caused many languages to disappear (\pm +谓+ 宾+宾补), In recent centuries 为时间状语, of the nation-state 与 of universal compulsory education 分别是 the development 与 the spread 的后置定语, in the past few decades 作后置定语修饰 globalisation and better communications, all 是主语的同位语;分句二主干为 dominant languages...are...taking over (\pm +谓),其中 such as English, Spanish and Chinese 是对 dominant languages 的举例,作其后置定语, increasingly 作状语。

【译文】近几个世纪以来,贸易、工业化、单一民族国家的发展和全民义务教育的普及,尤其是过去 几十年来的全球化以及通讯的进一步发展,导致了许多语言的消失,而诸如英语、西班牙语和汉语 等主流语言正逐渐占据支配地位。

全文译文

语言的兴替已经有几千年的历史了,但在当今社会,新产生的语言越来越少,消失的语言越来越多。 (28)当世界上还居住着狩猎采集者的时候,小而紧密联系的团体形成了各自独立的语言模式。一些语 言专家认为,一万年前,当世界上只有 500 万到 1000 万人口时,他们说的语言大约有 12000 种。

不久之后,那些人中的许多人开始定居成为农民,而他们的语言也变得更加稳定,且数量越来越少。 (29)近几个世纪以来,贸易、工业化、单一民族国家的发展和全民义务教育的普及,尤其是过去几十

年来的全球化以及通信的进一步发展,导致了许多语言的消失,而诸如英语、西班牙语和汉语等主流语 言正逐渐占据支配地位。

(30)目前,世界上大约有6800种语言。这些语言的分布极不均衡。一般的规则是:气候温和的地 区语言种类相对较少,且经常被许多人使用,而炎热、潮湿的地区语言种类很多,却通常只有少数人使 用。欧洲只有大约 200 种语言:美洲约 1000 种;非洲 2400 种;亚洲和太平洋地区大概有 3200 种,其中 仅巴布亚新几内亚就有 800 多种语言。(30)讲这些语言的平均人数仅为 6000,这意味着世界上有一半 语言的使用者少于 6000。

在总共的 6800 种语言中,有远超过 400 种语言濒临消亡,只剩下少数老年人讲这些语言。随机 挑选喀麦隆的 Busuu(讲这种语言的人仅剩 8 位)、墨西哥的 Chiapaneco(剩 150 位)、美国的 Lipan Apache (剩2位或3位) 或澳大利亚的 Wadjigu (剩1位,而且还不确定); 这些语言似乎都没有很大 的幸存机会。

D

答案解析

32. 作者是如何看待新设备的?

A. 它们是环保的。

C. 它们在家使用时花费更高。

B. 它们不比旧设备好。 D. 它们很快就过时了。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息是 new devices。我们定位到原文第一段第二句: That's bad news for the environment-and our wallets-as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things (这对环境以及我们的钱包来说都是坏消息,因为做同样的工作,这些过时的 设备要比新设备消耗更多的能源),反过来说,新设备耗能少,对环境更有利,故A选项正确。

33. 巴比特的团队为何进行这项研究?

A. 为了降低矿产品的成本。

B. 为了测试产品生命周期。

C. 为了向消费者提供新技术信息。

D. 为了查明这些设备的耗电量。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息是 Babbitt's team 和 conduct the research。我们定位到原文第二段第一句: To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life (为 了弄清楚这些设备消耗了多少电力,纽约罗切斯特理工学院的凯莉・巴比特和她的同事追踪了每个 产品在其整个生命周期内的环境成本),可知巴比特团队开展研究的目的是弄清楚这些设备消耗了多 少电,D 选项对应 To figure out how much power these devices are using,是对原文的同义转述,故正确。 34. 下列哪项耗能最少?

A. 盒式电视。 D. 台式电脑。 B. 平板电脑。 C. 液晶电视。 【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息是 uses the least energy。我们定位到原文第四段最后一句: They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy ••••••• 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

consumption by 44%(他们发现,更多地在平板电脑而非电视或台式电脑上观看点播娱乐节目,可以减少 44%的能耗),由此可知,平板电脑比电视(包含盒式电视和液晶电视)和台式电脑能耗量少, B选项正确。

B. 将它们拆开。

D. 对它们回收再利用。

35. 文章建议人们怎么处理旧电子设备?

A. 停止使用它们。

C. 将它们升级。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息是 suggest people do about old electronic devices。第一段指出我们继续使用过时的旧设备会对环境造成负担;第二、三段用 Babbitt 团队的研究表明继续使用旧设备所消耗的能源和排放的温室气体量都很高;第四段则介绍了 Babbitt 团队继续研究之后的发现:用新设备代替旧设备的能源消耗会减少。综上可知,旧的电子设备能源消耗比较大,可推知本文建议人们不要继续使用旧的电子设备。A 选项是对原文的合理推断,故正确。

□〔词汇积累〕

get rid of		摆脱,除去
worn	[wo:n]	a. 用坏的, 用旧的; 疲倦的
at the first sight of sth.		一看见某物
go out of style		不再时兴, 过时
outdated	[aʊtˈdeɪtɪd]	a. 过时的,陈旧的
consume	[kənˈsjuːm]	v. 消耗, 耗费; 吃, 喝, 饮
figure out		算出,想出,弄明白
track	[træk]	v.追踪;跟踪 n.小径;足迹,踪迹
readout	[ˈriːdaʊt]	n. 读数,数据显示
define	[dɪˈfaɪn]	v. 给下定义; 界定
digital	[ˈdɪdʒɪtl]	a. 数码的,数字的
on the scene		出现,登场
show up		露面,出现
accumulate	[əˈkjuːmjəleɪt]	v. 积累, 积聚
throw out		扔掉
replace	[ri'pleis]	v.代替,取代;替换
electronic	[1 lek tron1k]	a. 电子的
household	[ˈhaʊshəʊld]	n. 一家人,一户,家庭 a. 家庭的;家喻户晓的
analysis	[əˈnæləsɪs]	n. 分析
consumption	[kənˈsʌmp∫n]	n. 消耗量, 消费
emission	[ıˈmɪʃn]	n. 排放, 排放物
entertainment	[entə teinmənt]	n.娱乐片, 文娱节目, 娱乐;招待

【注】 长难句分析】

 We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices well after they go out of style. (第 一段第一句)

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句, but 前面的分句主干为 We may think (that)...(主+谓+ 宾从), think 后面是省略引导词 that 的宾语从句,该宾语从句主干为 we're a culture, that 引导的定 语从句 that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new 修饰 a culture。 but 后面的分句主干为 a new study shows that...(主+谓+宾从), shows 后面是 that 引导的宾语从句, 作其宾语,其中包含一个 after 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】我们可能认为我们有一种文化是一看到光鲜亮丽的新事物,就会淘汰掉过时的技术,但一项 新的研究表明,我们仍然会继续使用过时的旧装置。

2. To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each throughout its life from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. (第二段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Callie Babbitt and her colleagues...tracked the environmental costs (\pm +谓+宾)。To figure out how much power these devices are using 动词不定式短语作目的状语,其中包含一个由 how much 引导的宾语从句,作 figure out 的宾语。at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York 介词 短语作后置定语修饰 Callie Babbitt and her colleagues, for each product throughout its life 介词短语作 后置定语修饰 the environmental costs, from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device 补充说明 throughout its life,其中的两个 when 均引导宾语从句,分别作介词 from 与 to 的宾语。

【译文】为了弄清楚这些设备消耗了多少电力,纽约罗切斯特理工学院的凯莉·巴比特和她的同事追踪了每个产品在其整个生命周期内的环境成本——从开采制作设备所需的矿物质到停止使用该设备。

3. The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a table for word processing and TV viewing. (第四段第二句)

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句, but 前面的分句主干为 The team's data...went up to 2007 $(\pm + \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$, but 后面的分句主干为 the researchers...explored what would happen $(\pm + \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$, if consumers replaced old products with new electronics... 是 if 引导的条件状语从句作 what would happen 的条件状语, that serve more than one function... 是 that 引导的定语从句修饰 new electronics, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing 是对 new electronics 的举例说明。

【译文】该团队的数据统计截止到 2007 年,但研究人员也探讨了如果消费者用多功能新电子产品代 替旧产品,比如用平板电脑来处理文字和看电视,将会出现什么情况。

全文译文

我们可能认为我们有一种文化是一看到光鲜亮丽的新事物,就会淘汰掉过时的技术,但一项新的研 究表明,我们仍然会继续使用过时的旧装置。(32)这对环境以及我们的钱包来说都是坏消息,因为做 同样的工作,这些过时的设备要比新设备消耗更多的能源。 ••••••••••••••••••• 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

(33)为了弄清楚这些设备消耗了多少电力,纽约罗切斯特理工学院的凯莉·巴比特和她的同事追踪了每个产品在其整个生命周期内的环境成本——从开采制作设备所需的矿物质到停止使用该设备。此方法能提供自 20 世纪 90 年代初以来家庭能耗的演变数据。设备按年代分组。台式电脑、初级移动电话和盒式电视机是 1992 年的产品。1997 年数码相机问世。2002 年 MP3 播放器、智能手机和液晶电视走进千家万户,2007 年出现了平板电脑和电子阅读器。

虽然我们堆积了更多的设备,但我们并没有丢弃旧的。"客厅电视机被替换后,安装到了孩子的房间里,突然有一天,家中的每个房间都有一台电视机。"一位研究人员说。每个家庭电子设备的平均数量从 1992 年的 4 台增长到 2007 年的 13 台。我们不仅保留了这些旧设备——而且还在继续用。根据巴比特团队的分析,旧桌面监视器和阴极射线管箱式电视机是最差的设备,它们的耗能和温室气体的排放是 1992 年到 2007 年这一窗口期所耗能源和排放的温室气体的两倍还多。

那么解决方案是什么?该团队的数据统计截至2007年,但研究人员也探讨了如果消费者用多功能 新电子产品代替旧产品,比如用平板电脑来处理文字和看电视,将会出现什么情况。(34)他们发现, 更多地在平板电脑而非电视或台式电脑上观看点播娱乐节目,可以减少44%的能耗。

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】B

【解析】我们定位到原文第一段后半部分: Do you want a room that's full of life? Professional? Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day? <u>36</u>, color is the key to making a room feel the way you want it to feel (你想要一个充满活力的房间吗? 或者专业化的房间? 又或者你只是想寻找漫长的一天之后可以放松的地方? <u>36</u>, 色彩是让你感受到房间如你所愿的关键), 根据文章的连贯性原则和行文逻辑可推断, 空格处的内容可能是对空格前几个问题的总结, 且可能会涉及有关寻找房间风格的信息。B 选项符合要求, 且其中的 looking for 与空格前的 looking for 存在复现关系(原词复现), 故正确答案为 B。

37.【答案】A

【解析】我们定位到原文第二段第一句: Over the years, there have been a number of different techniques to help designers approach this important point (多年来,许多不同的工艺帮助设计师们解决这一重要问题),空格后却又说这些工艺可能有点复杂。根据行文逻辑可推知,空格处可能涉及转折意味的内容。A 选项中的 While 表达了转折意味,符合行文逻辑,且其中的 all of them 指代空格前的 different techniques,符合语境,故正确答案为 A。

38.【答案】D

【解析】我们定位到原文第三段第二、三句: They're the little spots of color like throw pillows, mirrors and baskets that most of us use to add visual interest to our rooms (它们是我们大多数人用来增加房间 视觉趣味的小块颜色,像抱枕、镜子和篮子等)和...small color choices bring with them the significant benefit of being easily changeable (……小的色彩选择具有的显著好处是易于改变),空格后本段内容 提到小的色彩选择,且其后四、五段的段首句分别提及中、大规模的色彩选择。结合行文逻辑可推知, 空格处应涉及小规模色彩选择的相关内容,D选项符合要求,故正确答案为D。

39.【答案】G

【解析】我们定位到原文第四段第一句: Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves (中等的色彩选择通常是指如沙发、餐桌或书架类的家具), 空格后句子 存在比较关系, They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space 这句话中将 they 与 smaller ones 在两个方面作了比较, 而 G 选项 Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways (此范围内的颜色选择在两个主要方面 比小的色彩选择要胜出一筹)恰好对其做了概括, 故本题选 G。

40.【答案】F

【解析】我们定位到原文最后一段前两句: The large color decisions in your rooms concern the walls, ceilings, and floors. Whether you're looking at wallpaper or paint, the time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant (房间里大的色彩选择涉及墙壁、天花板和地板。无论你是在看壁纸还是油漆, 投入其中的时间、精力和相关费用都是巨大的), F 选项的 So 与一、二句在逻辑上能很好地衔接, 且肯定了对投入的 time (时间)、effort (精力)和 relative expense (相关费用)做到心中有数的好处, 语义连贯, 故正确答案为 F。

全文译文

色彩是家居设计的基础——是你每个房间里一直都有的东西。懂得如何打理你所处空间中的色彩, 是设计你热爱居住的房间时首要步骤之一。你想要一个充满活力的房间吗?或者专业化的房间?又或者 你只是想寻找漫长的一天之后有个可以放松的地方?(36)[B]不管你在找什么,色彩是让你感受到房 间如你所愿的关键。

多年来,许多不同的工艺帮助设计师们解决这一重要问题。(37)[A]虽然它们都很有用,但可能有 点复杂。不过好消息是,实际上在你的家里,你只需做三种关于色彩的决定:小、中、大三种规模。

(38)[D]小的色彩选择是我们最为熟悉的。它们是我们大多数人用来增加房间视觉趣味的小块颜色, 像抱枕、镜子和篮子等。没有粉刷墙壁那么累,比买彩色沙发花钱少,小的色彩选择具有的显著好处是 易于改变。

中等的色彩选择通常是指如沙发、餐桌或书架类的家具。(39)[G] 此范围内的颜色选择在两个主要 方面比小的色彩选择要胜出一筹。相较于小规模色彩选择,它们需要更大的投入,并且对空间感有更大 的影响。

房间里大的色彩选择涉及墙壁、天花板和地板。无论你是在看壁纸还是油漆,投入其中的时间、精 力和相关费用都是巨大的。(40)[F]所以(对此做到)心中有数是有好处的,因为你想第一次就把它做好。

选项译文

[A] 虽然它们都很有用

[B] 不管你在找什么

[C] 如果你在尝试一种颜色

[D] 小的色彩选择是我们最为熟悉的

[E] 使用太多的小色块不是个好主意

[F] 所以(对此做到)心中有数是有好处的,因为你想第一次就把它做好

[G] 此范围内的颜色选择在两个主要方面比小的色彩选择要胜出一筹

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】B

【解析】设空句句意为"我_41_选修这门课的想法"。上一句指出教育系正在提供一门免费的象棋 课程且有三个学分;下一句指出"我"一直都想学习国际象棋。结合常识和行文逻辑可知, B 选项 jumped at "欣然接受"符合语境,故正确。排除 A 选项 put forward "提出"、C 选项 tried out "试验" 与 D 选项 turned down "拒绝"。

42.【答案】C

【解析】空格位于 because 引导的原因状语从句中,说明了"我"选修这门课程的原因,即____a few dollars。根据上句中的 a "free" course (一门免费的课程)可知,选修这门课可为"我"省下一 笔费用。C 选项 save "节省"符合文意,故正确。A 选项 waste "浪费"、B 选项 earn "挣得"和D 选项 pay "支付"均与语境不符。

43.【答案】A

【解析】空格位于 even if 引导的让步状语从句中,由此可知, weren't _43 enough 与 was appealing enough (足以吸引人的)应表达两种相反的感情色彩。A 选项 excited "兴奋的"符合要求,可使语意通顺,故正确。B 选项 worried "担忧的"、C 选项 moved "感动的"和D 选项 tired "疲倦的"均 与句内逻辑不符。

44.【答案】D

【解析】设空句提到"关于我们__44__的消息对我有足够的吸引力";下一句提到他是一位国际象棋大师。空格处需填入 He 的具体指代。综合下句中的 international grandmaster 和 be learning from 这两 处信息判断,"我"将师从这位象棋大师,那么他就是"我"的指导老师,故 D 选项 instructor "导师" 正确。排除 A 选项 title "称谓,头衔"、B 选项 competitor "竞争者,对手"和 D 选项 textbook "教科书"。

45.【答案】D

【解析】空格位于 which 引导的非限定性定语从句中,该从句是对 He was an international grandmaster 的补充说明。结合设空句句意"他是一位国际象棋大师,这_45_我将师从于象棋运动的……"可判断,D选项 meant"意味着"符合文意,故正确。排除A选项 urged"敦促"、B选项 demanded"要求"和C选项 held"认为,持有"。

46.【答案】C

【解析】根据设空句及其上句信息可知,"我们"这门课的导师是一位国际象棋大师。可见,"我"将师从于国际象棋运动中的一名佼佼者。C 选项 best "最出色的"符合语境,故正确。A 选项 fastest "最快的"、B 选项 easiest "最简单的"和D 选项 rarest "最珍贵的"均不符合语境。

47.【答案】B

【解析】设空句提到"我"等不及要_47_他,而上句提到了其授课导师在国际象棋领域的地位。可见,"我"对他充满崇拜之情,自然是想早点一睹大师的风采,故B选项 meet"见到"正确。A选项 interview "采访"、C选项 challenge "挑战"或D选项 beat "打败"均与语境不符。

48.【答案】D

【解析】设空句提到, Ashley 回到母校任教, 他认为 this <u>48</u> 不是游戏, 他是认真的; 下句指出他的课学分不易拿到。Ashley 对待教书工作的态度认真严谨。D 选项 job "工作"符合语境, this job 指代 to teach, 故 D 选项正确。A 选项 chance "机会"、B 选项 qualification "资格"和C 选项 honor "荣誉"均与文意不符。

49.【答案】C

【解析】设空句提到 Ashley 在介绍中表示这门课的学分不易拿到。根据常识,每个老师在新学期开 课之前都会讲明与课程相关的要求。C 选项 clear "明确的"填入空格后可构成"make it clear+ that 从句"结构,其中 it 是形式宾语, that 从句是真正的宾语,表示"讲清楚……",符合文意,故 C 选项正确。A 选项 real "真实的"、B 选项 perfect "完美的"和 D 选项 possible "可能的"均不符合语境。

50.【答案】B

【解析】设空句提到,为了_50_这门课,除了其他标准之外,我们还必须写一篇论文。上句指明学 分不易获得。根据行文逻辑可知,接下来就应阐明获得学分的要求,即如何通过这门课程。B 选项 pass "通过"符合文意,故正确。A 选项 attend "参加"、C 选项 skip "不参加"和D 选项 observe "观察" 均与文意不符。

51.【答案】C

【解析】设空句指出,我们必须写一篇论文,说明我们计划如何将课堂上学到的东西_51_到未来的职业中。根据常识,"我们"在课堂上所学的知识日后都要运用到日常工作和生活中。C 选项 apply "运用"与to 搭配,意为"把……应用于",代入文中,语意通顺,故正确。add...to"增加;补充说", expose...to"使接触;使面临"和 compare...to"将……比作"均与文意不符。

52.【答案】A

【解析】空格位于 and 连接的两个并列成分之间,而 to our future professions 和 to our lives 在范围上存在递进关系。将课堂所学运用到工作中是阶段性目标,而运用到日常生活中才是"我们"学习的终极目标。A 选项 eventually "最终"符合语境,故正确。排除 B 选项 naturally "自然地"、C 选项 directly "直接地"和D 选项 normally "通常"。

53.【答案】C

【解析】设空句提到我在_53_中成功获得了 A 的成绩。上句介绍了要通过 Ashley 的课程需达到的 要求,此处应讲述"我"通过了 Ashley 的课并获得了 A 的好成绩, C 选项 course"课程"符合语境, 且是文章第一句中 course 的原词复现, 故正确。A 选项 game"游戏"、B 选项 presentation"演出"和 D 选项 experiment "实验"均与语境不符。

54.【答案】B

【解析】由空格前的 life lessons(人生经验)可知,"我"从 Ashley 那里学到了使"我"受益的人生经验, 而这一经验显然也有益于"我"课堂之外的人生,故 B 选项 classroom"教室"符合文意,正确。A 选项 criterion"标准"、C 选项 department"部门"和D 选项 situation"情况"均与语境不符。

55.【答案】A

【解析】设空句提到, Ashley 的象棋课已经过去十年了, 但我仍然在用他_55_我的东西。由前文可知, Ashley 是"我"的授课导师, 且设空句冒号后内容具体说明了他教给"我"的人生经验, 因此"我"仍然在用他教给"我"的东西, A 选项 taught "教"符合语境, 故正确。B 选项 wrote "写"、

C选项 questioned "问"和D选项 promised "承诺"均与语境不符。

56.【答案】D

【解析】设空句提到"下象棋时要学会的最重要的_56_是如何做出好的……",下句则提到,在下象棋时,要结合局势,了解对手的意图,从而最佳走棋。这是"我"所学到的下棋的技巧(skill),并且技巧能运用在课堂之外的职业和生活中,而具体的下棋步骤(step)和方式(manner)则不能,故D选项正确,同时排除B、C两个选项,而A选项fact"事实"代入后不符合语境,也排除。

57.【答案】B

【解析】设空句提到下象棋时要学会的最重要的技巧就是如何做出好的_57_。下句还提到对手的意图和最佳走棋。下棋的最重要的技巧就是观察对手,结合局势,然后做出最好的走棋决策。B选项 make decisions "做出决策"符合语境,故正确。其余三个选项代入文中,A选项 make grades "打分"、C选项 make impressions "留下印象"和D选项 make comments "做评论"均与文意不符。

58.【答案】A

【解析】设空句指出,每一步你都必须 58 当下的局势。棋局通常千变万化,每走一步棋都要认真 分析棋盘的情况。A 选项 analyze "分析"符合语境,衔接紧密,故正确。B 选项 describe "描述"、 C 选项 rebuild "重建"和D 选项 control "控制"不符合文意。

59.【答案】D

【解析】设空句呈现了如何决定每一步走棋的过程: analyze a situation (分析局势) → process what your opponent is doing (了解对手的意图) → <u>59</u> the best move from among all your options。可见, 最后一步应是评估众多选择并从中挑选出最佳的走棋方式,D 选项 evaluate "评估"符合语境,故正确。 A 选项 announce "宣布"、B 选项 signal "示意"和C 选项 block "阻塞"均与语境不符。

60.【答案】A

【解析】设空句提到,现如今,这些话在我作为一名记者的_60_中仍然适用。空格后的介词短语 as a journalist 补充说明 my____,故空格处内容应与 journalist 对应。只有 A 选项 role "角色"符合要求,故正确。排除 B 选项 desire "渴望"、C 选项 concern "担心"和 D 选项 behavior "行为"。

🗐 (词汇积累)

Appealing	[əˈpiːlɪŋ]	a. 吸引人的,引起兴趣的
Graduate	[ˈgrædʒuət]	n.大学毕业生
hard-earned	[,ha:d '3:nd]	a. 来之不易的
put to use		使用,利用
opponent	[əˈpəʊnənt]	n. 对手, 竞争者
evaluate	[1'væljuert]	v. 评估, 评价
journalist	[ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst]	n. 新闻记者

▤▮〔长难句分析〕

I jumped at the idea of taking the class because, after all, who doesn't want to save a few dollars? (第 一段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 I jumped at the idea of taking the class (主+谓+宾), because...who doesn't want

to save a few dollars 是 because 引导的原因状语从句,作句子主干的原因状语, after all 为插入语。 【译文】我欣然接受了选修这门课的想法,毕竟,谁不想省点钱呢?

2. Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach, and this job was no game for him; he meant business. (第二段第一句)

【分析】本句包含三个分句。分句一主干为 Maurice Ashley was kind and smart(主+系+表), a former graduate returning to teach 为 Maurice Ashley 的同位语, returning to teach 又是 graduate 的后置定语。分句二主干为 this job was no game(主+系+表), for him 作状语。分句三为 he meant business(主+谓+宾)。【译文】莫里斯·阿什利既友善又聪明。他是一名往届毕业生,现在回母校任教。这份工作对于他来 说不是游戏;他是认真的。

3. Ten years after my chess class with Ashley, I'm still putting to use what he taught me: "The absolute most important skill that you learn when you play chess is how to make good decisions." (第三段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 I'm...putting to use what he taught me (主+谓+宾从), what he taught me 是 what 引导的宾语从句。Ten years after my chess class with Ashley 为名词短语作句子主干的时间状语。The absolute most important skill...is how to make good decisions 解释说明 what he taught me, 其中 that 引导的定语从句 that you learn when you play chess 修饰 skill。

【译文】阿什利的象棋课已经过去十年了,但我仍然在用他教给我的东西:"下棋时要学会的最重要的 技巧是如何做出正确的决策。"

全文译文

在城市学院的第二年,我被告知教育系提供一门名为"思考国际象棋"的"免费"课程,三个学分。 我(41)欣然接受了选修这门课的想法,毕竟,谁不想(42)省点钱呢?不仅如此,我一直都想学习国 际象棋。而且,就算免费学分不足以让我(43)兴奋,但是关于我们(44)导师的消息却对我有足够的 吸引力。他是一位国际象棋大师,这(45)意味着我将师从于这项运动中(46)最出色的人物之一。我 迫不及待地想(47)见他。

莫里斯·阿什利既友善又聪明,他是一名往届毕业生,现在回母校任教,这份(48)工作对于他来 说不是游戏;他是认真的。他在介绍中(49)明确表示,我们的学分很难获得。为了(50)通过这门课, 除了其他标准之外,我们还必须写一篇论文,说明我们计划如何将课堂上学到的东西(51)应用到未来 的职业中,并(52)最终应用到生活中。在那门(53)课上,我成功地获得了A的成绩并学到了(54) 课堂之外对我有益的人生经验。

阿什利的象棋课已经过去十年了,但我仍然在用他(55)教给我的东西:"下棋时要学会的最重要的(56)技巧是如何做出正确的(57)决策。每一步棋你都必须(58)分析当下的局势,了解对手的意图,并从所有的选择中(59)评估出最佳走棋。"如今,这些话在我作为一名记者的(60)角色中仍然适用。

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】longer

【解析】空格所填词修饰动词 live,应为副词。提示词 long 作副词时,意为"长久地,很久地"。根

据空格后的 than 可知,此处应填入副词的比较级形式,故空格处应填入 longer。

62.【答案】to see

【解析】上句提到跑步的益处,即常跑步的人会更长寿,而本句表达的则是不必为了跑步的益处而跑得很快或跑很长时间。可见,此处 the benefit 为目的状语,故空格处应填入提示词的动词不定式 to see。

63.【答案】dying

【解析】空格位于介词 of 之后, 而 of 之后连接名词或动名词, 提示词为动词 die, 故空格处应填其动 名词形式 dying。

64.【答案】is

【解析】says 后接一个省略引导词 that 的宾语从句,空格位于该宾语从句中。从句的主语为 it,表语为形容词比较级 more effective,空格位于主语和表语之间。提示词为 be,故空格处应填入 be 的某种形式;结合空格前的 says 和该句的主语 it 来看,此处应填 is。

65.【答案】than

【解析】该句中, it 指代前文提到的 running (跑步),结合句意和句中的 more 可知,本句存在比较关系,表示"它(跑步)在延长寿命方面比散步、骑自行车或游泳更有效",故空格处应填入 than。

66.【答案】which/that

【解析】空格前是一个完整的句子,空格后是一个"谓语+宾语从句"结构。再结合句意可知,空格后内容是对空格前 a study 的描述,说明该研究结果的具体内容,故空格所在句应为修饰 a study 的定语从句,又因 a study 指物,故空格处应填入 which/that。

67.【答案】causes

【解析】介词短语 from all_____在句中作后置定语,修饰 early deaths,且空格位于限定词 all 之后,因此,空格处应填入表复数含义的名词。此处表示"因各种原因导致的早逝",提示词 cause 作名词时,意为"原因,理由",且取"原因"之意时为可数名词,所以空格处应填其复数形式 causes。

68.【答案】strengthen

【解析】空格前的 to 为动词不定式符号,动词不定式表示目的,即锻炼的目的是增强腿部肌肉,动词不定式符号 to 后面跟动词原形,所以空格处应填入动词原形,提示词名词 strength 的动词原形为 strengthen,故填入 strengthen。

69.【答案】energetic

【解析】空格位于系动词 is 之后,空格处需填入形容词作表语。提示词 energy 的形容词为 energetic, 意为 "充满活力的", 故填入其形容词 energetic。

70.【答案】running/it

【解析】后半句的大意为"所以也许我们都应该尝试一下____",由上文提到的跑步的优点可知, 此处指的是"尝试一下跑步",故空格处所填词应表示或指代"跑步",因此可填入 running;又因 running(跑步)为不可数名词,可用 it 来指代,故还可填入 it。

全文译文

一份医学期刊的证据综述表明,与不跑步的人相比,跑步者能够(61)多活三年。你不需要跑得很快或跑很长时间才能(62)看到其中的益处。你可能会喝酒、吸烟、超重,但你仍然可以通过跑步来降

低早(63)逝的风险。

虽然定期跑步并不能让你长生不老,但该综述称,跑步在延长寿命方面(65)比散步、骑自行车或 游泳(64)更有效。这篇综述的两位作者还在2014年发表了一项研究,(66)该研究表明,每天只需跑 步5到10分钟,就可以降低患心脏病和各种(67)原因导致的早逝的风险。

最好的运动是你喜欢并且愿意做的运动。但除此之外……它可能就是跑步了。为了避免膝盖疼痛, 你可以在柔软的地面上跑步,做一些锻炼来(68)增强腿部肌肉,避开斜坡,穿好的跑鞋。跑步既便宜 又容易,而且总是(69)充满活力。如果你没有时间,你只需要跑一半的时间就可以获得与其他运动相 同的益处,所以也许我们应该试试(70)跑步。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

- 71.【答案】 During my last winter holiday, I went to ∧ countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. (the)
 【解析】 countryside "乡村,农村",前面需用定冠词 the 来限定,故在其前加 the。
- 72.【答案】I find a big change there. (found)
 - 【解析】由背景时间 last winter holiday 可知,全文主体时态应为一般过去时,故应将 find 改为 found。
- 73.【答案】The first time...they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and <u>another</u> animals. (other)
 【解析】another 表示 "另一个",不可修饰可数名词复数 animals;结合句意可知,此处表示"狗、鸭子及其他动物",应使用 other 修饰 animals,故将 another 改为 other。
- 74.【答案】Last winter when I went <u>here</u> again, they had...to raise dozens of chicken. (there)
 【解析】here 用于近指,而此处指代 the countryside "乡下",应为远指,故应改为 there。此外,Last winter when I went there again 与上一句的 The first time I went there 呼应。
- 75.【答案】Last winter when I went there again, they had...to raise dozens of <u>chicken</u>. (chickens)
 【解析】dozens of 表示 "很多", 其后应接可数名词复数形式, 且 chicken 在表示 "鸡"时为可数名词, 故此处应使用 chickens。
- 76. 【答案】They also had a small pond which they raised fish. (where)

They also had a small pond \land which they raised fish. (in)

【解析】分析句子成分可知, which they raised fish 为修饰 pond 的定语从句, which 在定语从句中作地 点状语;根据语法规则,此时关系词应使用表示地点的关系副词,故此处应将 which 改为 where;又 因定语从句的关系词在从句中作状语时,关系副词等同于介词 + which,而 raised fish 和 pond 之间应 使用介词 in,故此处还可在 which 前加上 in。

- 77.【答案】My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by <u>sell</u> the fish. (selling)
 - 【解析】介词 by 后接动名词, 故此处应将 sell 改为 selling。
- 78. 【答案】 I felt <u>happily</u> that their life had improved. (happy)
 - 【解析】系动词 felt 后接表语, 副词不能作表语, 而形容词可作表语, 故应将 happily 改为 happy。
- 79.【答案】 At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years...
【解析】"every + 一段时间"即表示"每隔多久",可直接用于句中,其前不用搭配任何介词,故删去 for。

80. 【答案】At the end of our trip...planned to return every two years, but he agreed. (and)

【解析】but 表转折,分析句间逻辑关系可知,"我提出计划"与"爸爸同意了"之间应为顺承关系, 故应将 but 改为 and。

英中对照

During my last winter holiday, I went to (71) the countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I (72) found a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and (73) other animals. Last winter when I went (74) there again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of (75) chickens. They also had a small pond (76) where they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by (77) selling the fish. I felt (78) happy that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return (79) every two years, (80) and he agreed.

去年寒假我和爸爸一起去(71)乡下看望爷爷、奶奶。我(72)发现那里变化很大。我第一次去的时候,他们住在一个小房子里,房里还养了狗、鸭和(73)其他动物。去年冬天,当我再去(74)那儿的时候,他们有了一座独立的大房子来饲养很多只(75)鸡。他们还有一个小池塘,在(76)那里养鱼。 爷爷说去年夏天他们(77)卖鱼赚了许多钱。他们的生活改善了,我感到很(78)高兴。旅程结束时, 我告诉爸爸我计划(79)每两年回来一次,(80)他同意了。

第二节 书面表达

审题

本题要求考生给新西兰朋友 Terry 回复邮件,告知他到中国朋友家做客的有关习俗。结合题目要点,本文可行文如下:

第一段: 表示收到邮件很开心, 乐意提供建议。

第二段:(1)告知到达时间;(2)对带什么礼物给出建议;(3)告知相关餐桌礼仪。

第三段:表达希望。

经典范文

Dear Terry,

Is everything OK recently? Learning that you plan to visit a Chinese friend and are intrigued to know the Chinese customs, I am writing to give you some practical advice.

To begin with, you'd better arrive a little bit early and give some help when the host is preparing the dinner. In addition, please bring some appropriate gifts with you, such as tea, red wine and fresh fruit. Finally, you should pay attention to some table manners. Seeing people talking during the meal, you shouldn't feel surprised; you'd better try to join them. And don't forget to compliment the host on his cooking.

I truly hope that my suggestions will help you. May you have a wonderful day with your friend.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

高考英语**真题超精读……**

参考译文

亲爱的 Terry:

最近还好吗?听说你计划去拜访一位中国朋友,并且很想了解中国的风俗习惯,我写信给你一些实 用的建议。

首先,你最好早一点到,在主人准备晚餐时给予一些帮助。另外,请带一些合适的礼物,比如茶叶、 红酒和新鲜水果。最后,你要注意一些餐桌礼仪。看到人们吃饭时说话,你不应该感到惊讶,你最好试 着加入他们。而且不要忘记称赞主人的厨艺。

我真心希望我的建议对你有所帮助。愿你与朋友共度美好的一天。

你真诚的 李华

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 II 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Summer Activities

Students should read the list with their parents/carers, and select two activities they would like to do. Forms will be available in school and online for them to indicate their choices and return to school. Before choices are finalised, parents/carers will be asked to sign to confirm their children's choices.

Activity	Description	Member of staff	Cost
Outdoor Adventure (OUT)	Take yourself out of your comfort zone for a week, discover new personal qualities, and learn new skills. You will be able to take part in a number of activities from canoeing to wild camping on Dartmoor. Learn rock climbing and work as a team, and enjoy the great outdoor environment.	Mr. Clemens	£140
WWI Battlefields and Paris (WBP)	On Monday we travel to London. After staying overnight in London, we travel on Day 2 to northern France to visit the World War I battlefields. On Day 3 we cross into Belgium. Thursday sees us make the short journey to Paris where we will visit Disneyland Paris park, staying until late to see the parade and the fireworks. Our final day, Friday, sees us visit central Paris and tour the main sights.	Mrs. Wilson	£425
Crafty Foxes (CRF)	Four days of product design centred around textiles. Making lovely objects using recycled and made materials. Bags, cushions and decorationsLearn skills and leave with modern and unusual textiles.	Mrs Goode	£30
Potty about Potter (POT)	Visit Warner Bros Studio, shop stop to buy picnic, stay overnight in an approved Youth Hostel in Streatley-on- Thames, guided tour of Oxford to see the film locations, picnic lunch outside Oxford's Christchurch, boating on the River Cherwell through the University Parks, before heading back to Exeter.	Miss Drake	£150

高	考英语 真题超精读			
21.	Which activity will you c	hoose if you want to go campi	ng?	
	A. OUT.	B. WBP.	C. CRF.	D. POT.
22.	What will the students do	on Tuesday with Mrs. Wilson	?	
	A. Travel to London.		B. See a parade and firework	S.
	C. Tour central Paris.		D. Visit the WWI battlefields	
23.	How long does Potty abo	ut Potter last?		
	A. Two days.	B. Four days.	C. Five days.	D. One week.

B

Many of us love July because it's the month when nature's berries and stone fruits are in abundance. These colourful and sweet jewels from British Columbia's fields are little powerhouses of nutritional protection.

Of the common berries, strawberries are highest in vitamin C, although, because of their seeds, raspberries contain a little more protein (蛋白质), iron and zinc (not that fruits have much protein). Blueberries are particularly high in antioxidants (抗氧化物质). The yellow and orange stone fruits such as peaches are high in the carotenoids we turn into vitamin A and which are antioxidants. As for cherries (櫻桃), they are so delicious who cares? However, they are rich in vitamin C.

When combined with berries or slices of other fruits, frozen bananas make an excellent base for thick, cooling fruit shakes and low fat "ice cream". For this purpose, select ripe bananas for freezing as they are much sweeter. Remove the skin and place them in plastic bags or containers and freeze. If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown. Frozen bananas will last several weeks, depending on their ripeness and the temperature of the freezer.

If you have <u>a juicer</u>, you can simply feed in frozen bananas and some berries or sliced fruit. Out comes a "soft-serve" creamy dessert, to be eaten right away. This makes a fun activity for a children's party; they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below.

- 24. What does the author seem to like about cherries?
 - A. They contain protein.
 - C. They have a pleasant taste.
- 25. Why is fresh lemon juice used in freezing bananas?
 - A. To make them smell better.
 - C. To speed up their ripening.
- 26. What is "a juicer" in the last paragraph?
 - A. A dessert.
 - C. A container.

- B. They are high in vitamin A.
- D. They are rich in antioxidants.
- B. To keep their colour.
- D. To improve their nutrition.
- B. A drink.
- D. A machine.

······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅱ卷)

27. From which is the text probably taken?

- A. A biology textbook.
- C. A research paper.

B. A health magazine.

D. A travel brochure.

С

Teens and younger children are reading a lot less for fun, according to a Common Sense Media report published Monday.

While the decline over the past decade is steep for teen readers, some data in the report shows that reading remains a big part of many children's lives, and indicates how parents might help encourage more reading.

According to the report's key findings, "the proportion (比例) who say they 'hardly ever' read for fun has gone from 8 percent of 13-year-olds and 9 percent of 17-year-olds in 1984 to 22 percent and 27 percent respectively today."

The report data shows that pleasure reading levels for younger children, ages 2—8, remain largely the same. But the amount of time spent in reading each session has declined, from closer to an hour or more to closer to a half hour per session.

When it comes to technology and reading, the report does little to counsel (建议) parents looking for data about the effect of e-readers and tablets on reading. It does point out that many parents still limit electronic reading, mainly due to concerns about increased screen time.

The most hopeful data shared in the report shows clear evidence of parents serving as examples and important guides for their kids when it comes to reading. Data shows that kids and teens who do read frequently, compared to infrequent readers, have more books in the home, more books purchased for them, parents who read more often, and parents who set aside time for them to read.

As the end of school approaches, and school vacation reading lists loom (逼近) ahead, parents might take this chance to step in and make their own summer reading list and plan a family trip to the library or bookstore.

D. In Paragraph 5.

B It could be a waste of time

B. Ask them to write book reports.

28. What is the Common Sense Media report probably about?

- A. Children's reading habits. B. Quality of children's books.
- C. Children's after-class activities. D. Parent-child relationships.

29. Where can you find the data that best supports "children are reading a lot less for fun"?

- A. In Paragraph 2.B. In Paragraph 3.
- C. In Paragraph 4.

30. Why do many parents limit electronic reading?

- A. E-books are of poor quality.
- C. It may harm children's health. D. E-readers are expensive.

31. How should parents encourage their children to read more?

- A. Act as role models for them.
- C. Set up reading groups for them. D. Talk with their reading class teachers.

D

We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What's the problem? It's possible that we all have compromised conversational intelligence. It's more likely that none of us start a conversation because it's awkward and challenging, or we think it's annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it's an invaluable social practice that results in big benefits.

Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease (润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. "Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk," he explains. "The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them."

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction (互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. "It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband," says Dunn. "But interactions with peripheral (边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also."

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel a significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes developing such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. "Small talk is the basis of good manners," he says.

32. What phenomenon is described in the first paragraph?

- A. Addiction to smartphones.
- B. Inappropriate behaviours in public places.
- C. Absence of communication between strangers.
- D. Impatience with slow service.

33. What is important for successful small talk according to Carducci?

- A. Showing good manners.B. Relating to other people.C. Focusing on a topic.D. Making business deals.
- 34. What does the coffee-shop study suggest about small talk?
 - A. It improves family relationships. B. It raises people's confidence.
 - C. It matters as much as a formal talk. D. It make
- 35. What is the best title for the text?
 - A. Conversation Counts
 - C. Benefits of Small Talk

- D. It makes people feel good.

 - B. Ways of Making Small Talk
 - D. Uncomfortable Silence

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you are already making the time to exercise, it is good indeed! With such busy lives, it can be hard to try and find the time to work out. <u>36</u> Working out in the morning provides additional benefits beyond being physically fit.

- Your productivity is improved. Exercising makes you more awake and ready to handle whatever is ahead of you for the day. 37
- Your metabolism (新陈代谢) gets a head start. <u>38</u> If you work out in the mornings, then you will be getting the calorie (卡路里) burning benefits for the whole day, not in your sleep.
- <u>39</u> Studies found that people who woke up early for exercise slept better than those who exercised in the evening. Exercise energizes you, so it is more difficult to relax and have a peaceful sleep when you are very excited.
- <u>40</u> If you work out bright and early in the morning, you will be more likely to stick to healthy food choices throughout the day. Who would want to ruin their good workout by eating junk food? You will want to continue to focus on positive choices.

There are a lot of benefits to working out, especially in the mornings. Set your alarm clock an hour early and push yourself to work out! You will feel energized all day long.

- A. You will stick to your diet.
- B. Your quality of sleep improves.
- C. You prefer healthy food to fast food.
- D. There is no reason you should exercise in the morning.
- E. You can keep your head clear for 4-10 hours after exercise.
- F. After you exercise, you continue to burn calories throughout the day.
- G. If you are planning to do exercise regularly, or you're doing it now, then listen up!

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Two weeks earlier, my son, Ben, had got in touch. He'd moved to England with his mum when he was three and it had been 13 years since I'd <u>41</u> seen him. So imagine my <u>42</u> when he emailed me saying he wanted to come to visit me.

I was <u>43</u>! I arrived early at Byron Bay where we were supposed to <u>44</u>. The bay was <u>45</u> in sunshine, and there was a group of kayakers around 150m off the shore. Getting a little <u>46</u>, I realized one kayak (皮划艇) was in <u>47</u>. "Something's not <u>48</u>!" I took off my T-shirt and <u>49</u> into the water. I saw there were two instructors on board and a man lying across the middle. He

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was <u>50</u> violently. Linking arms with one of the instructors, I helped <u>51</u> the young man out of the water. He was unconscious and as I looked at his face, something <u>52</u> to me. Those brown eyes were very <u>53</u>. "What's his name?" I asked the instructor. "Ben," he replied, and immediately I <u>54</u>. That stranger was my son!

The instructors called for an ambulance. <u>55</u>, after a brief stay in hospital, Ben was well enough to be allowed to <u>56</u> and later the family met up for dinner. We chatted about everything and then Ben <u>57</u> to me. "I just want to say thank you," he said. "You <u>58</u> my life!"

I still can't believe what a 59 it was. I'm just so glad I was there 60 to help my son.

41. A. also	B. often	C. even	D. last
42. A. delight	B. relief	C. anger	D. worry
43. A. scared	B. shocked	C. thrilled	D. ashamed
44. A. talk	B. stay	C. meet	D. settle
45. A. bathed	B. clean	C. deep	D. formed
46. A. faster	B. closer	C. heavier	D. wiser
47. A. trouble	B. advance	C. question	D. battle
48. A. real	B. right	C. fair	D. fit
49. A. stared	B. sank	C. dived	D. fell
50. A. arguing	B. fighting	C. shouting	D. shaking
51. A. lead	B. persuade	C. carry	D. keep
52. A. happened	B. occurred	C. applied	D. appealed
53. A. sharp	B. pleasant	C. attractive	D. familiar
54. A. agreed	B. hesitated	C. doubted	D. knew
55. A. Fortunately	B. Frankly	C. Sadly	D. Suddenly
56. A. return	B. relax	C. speak	D. leave
57. A. joked	B. turned	C. listened	D. pointed
58. A. created	B. honored	C. saved	D. guided
59. A. coincidence	B. change	C. pity	D. pain
60. A. on board	B. in time	C. for sure	D. on purpose

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Diets have changed in China—and so too has its top crop. Since 2011, the country <u>61</u> (grow) more corn than rice. Corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over <u>62</u> past 25 years, while rice has increased only 7 percent.

A taste for meat is <u>63</u> (actual) behind the change: An important part of its corn is used to feed chickens, pigs, and cattle. Another reason for corn's rise: The government encourages farmers to grow corn instead of rice <u>64</u> (improve) water quality. Corn uses less water <u>65</u> rice and creates less

······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅱ卷)

fertilizer (化 肥) runoff. This switch has decreased <u>66</u> (pollute) in the country's major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.

According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total <u>67</u> (globe) fertilizer consumption. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture finds that between 2005 — when the government <u>68</u> (start) a soil-testing program <u>69</u> gives specific fertilizer recommendations to farmers — and 2011, fertilizer use dropped by 7.7 million tons. That prevented the emission (排放) of 51.8 million tons of carbon dioxide. China's approach to protecting its environment while <u>70</u> (feed) its citizens "offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide." says the bank's Juergen Voegele.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文,文中共有 10 处语 言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

When I was little, Friday's night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all sort in the sitting room. As the kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to watching them, my parents would not to let me. They would say to us that playing card games would help my brain. Still I unwilling to play the games for them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents are until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me where I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

你受学生会委托为校宣传栏"英语天地"写一则通知,请大家观看一部英语短片 Growing Together, 内容包括:

1. 短片内容: 学校的发展;

2. 放映时间、地点;

3. 欢迎对短片提出意见。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

高考英语 真题超精读			
2018	年普通高等学校招	生全国统一考试(全国	国Ⅱ卷)解析
	第二	部分 阅读理解	
		第一节	
		Α	
		答案解析	
21 加果去野营 俗	、会选择哪一项活动?		
A. 户外探险。 C. 巧手狐狸。		B. 一战战场和巴骜 D. "哈迷"最爱。	ġ ⊙
will be able to ta 到在达特穆尔高 营,故A选项I	ke part in a number of activ 近野营,你可以参加许多 E确。	ities from canoeing to wild cam	door Adventure 的第二句: You ping on Dartmoor(从划独木舟 Outdoor Adventure 活动可以野
A. 游览伦敦。 C. 游览巴黎市中	·领学生在周二做什么? □心。	B. 观看游行和烟少 D. 参观第一次世界	
句: On Monday France to visit th 法国北部参观第	we travel to London. Aften ne World War I battlefields	r staying overnight in London, (周一,我们游览伦敦。在伦	WI Battlefields and Paris 的前两 we travel on Day 2 to northern 敦住一晚后,第二天我们前往 选项对应 visit the World War 1
23. "哈迷最爱"活法			
A. 两天。 【 答案】A	B. 四天。	C. 五天。	D. 一周。
【解析】题干的 学生们在第一升	-	青年旅社,次日继续游览, 聶	行对 Potty about Potter 的描述。 最后回到埃克塞特,结束旅程。
	Ι	司〔词汇积累〕	
confirm comfort zone	[kənˈfɜːm]	ν. 确认; 证实 舒适区(使人感到安全 或状态)	、舒服或在其掌控之下的形式
take part in		参加	
canoeing	[kəˈnuːɪŋ]	n. 划独木舟	
-	F 1 13	NAZ 10 Not	

n. 游行; 检阅

36

parade

[pəˈreɪd]

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textile	['tekstaıl]	n. 纺织品
recycle	[ˌriːˈsaɪkl]	v. 回收利用
approve	[əˈpruːv]	v. 批准; 认可; 赞成

[] 长难句分析

1. Students should read the list with their parents/carers, and select two activities they would like to do. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Students should read the list...and select two activities (主+谓1+宾1+and+谓2+ 宾2), 其中 and 连接两个并列的谓语动词 should read 与(should) select。with their parents/carers 介词短语作状语修饰 should read, 省略关系代词 that/which 的定语从句 they would like to do 修饰 activities。

【译文】各位学生应和他们的父母或监护人一同阅读以下清单,并选定两项想要参加的活动。

2. Thursday sees us make the short journey to Paris where we will visit Disneyland Paris park, staying until late to see the parade and the fireworks. (第三段第四句)

【分析】句子主干为 Thursday sees us make the short journey(主+谓+宾+宾补), to Paris 介词短语 作后置定语修饰 the short journey, where 引导的定语从句 where we will visit Disneyland Paris park... 修饰 Paris, 其中 staying until late to see the parade and the fireworks 现在分词短语作伴随状语。 【译文】周四,我们将在巴黎短暂旅行,在那里参观巴黎迪士尼乐园,待到夜晚观看游行和焰火。

3. Learn skills and leave with modern and unusual textiles. (第四段第三句)
【分析】本句包含 and 连接的两个分句,两个分句都是祈使句,句子主干为 Learn skills and leave (祈 使句:谓1+宾1+and+谓2),介词短语 with modern and unusual textiles 作伴随状语修饰 leave。
【译文】学习设计技能,还可带走个性时髦的纺织品。

全文译文

夏季活动

各位学生应和他们的父母或监护人一同阅读以下清单,并选定两项想要参加的活动。学生可通过学校或在网上获取表格,填写他们的选择并返回给学校。在最终确定选择之前,父母/监护人需签字确认他们孩子的活动选择。

活动	活动说明	负责人员	费用
(21)户外探险	跳出你的舒适区一周,发现新的个人品质,学习 新技能。(21)从划独木舟到在达特穆尔高地野 营,你可以参加许多户外活动。学习攀岩和团队 合作,并享受优美的户外环境。	克莱门斯先生	140 英镑
"一战"战场和 巴黎	(22)周一,我们游览伦敦。在伦敦住一晚后,第 二天,我们前往法国北部参观第一次世界大战的 战场。第三天,我们到达比利时。周四,我们将 在巴黎短暂旅行,在那里参观巴黎迪士尼乐园, 待到夜晚观看游行和焰火。行程的最后一天周五, 我们将参观巴黎市中心并游览主要景点。	(22)威尔逊夫人	425 英镑

高考英语**真题超精读**·

续表

活动	活动说明	负责人员	费用
	为期四天的主打纺织品产品设计之旅。使用可回		
巧手狐狸	收的成品材料制作包、垫子和装饰品等可爱的物	古德夫人	30 英镑
	品。学习设计技能,还可带走个性时髦的纺织品。		
	参观华纳兄弟工作室;商店购买野餐食物;在泰		
	晤士河畔的斯特雷特利一家获准经营的青年旅社		
"哈迷"最爱	过夜;跟着导游去牛津大学参观电影拍摄地;在	德雷克女士	150 英镑
	牛津大学的基督教堂学院外野餐;泛舟于查韦尔		
	河,穿行在大学园区,最后回到埃克塞特。		

B

答案解析

24. 作者似乎喜欢樱桃的什么?

A. 它们含有蛋白质。

C. 它们味道很好。

B. 它们富含维生素 A。

D. 它们富含抗氧化物质。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 cherries。我们定位到原文第二段第四句: As for cherries, they are so delicious who cares?(至于樱桃,美味极了,谁还在意营养成分呢?), C选项对应 they are so delicious,是对原文的同义转述,故正确。

25. 冻香蕉里为什么要加新鲜柠檬汁?

A. 为了让它们闻起来更香。

C. 为了加速它们的成熟。

B. 为了保持它们的颜色。D. 为了提高它们的营养。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 fresh lemon juice 和 freezing bananas。我们定位到原文第三段第四句: If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown (如果你喜欢,在香蕉上挤一点鲜柠檬汁以防其变成棕色), B 选项对应 prevent them turning brown,是对原文的同义转述,故正确。

26. 最后一段的 "a juicer" 是什么?

 A. 一种甜点。
 B. 一种饮料。
 C. 一种容器。
 D. 一种机器。

 【答案】D

【合杀】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为"a juicer"和 the last paragraph,定位至最后一段第一句,由该句看出, a juicer 是一种可以将冻香蕉和一些浆果或水果切片放进去的东西。第二句指出将水果放入 a juicer 后制成的成品——"软质"奶油甜点。第三句再次描述了制作冰激凌的过程: This makes a fun activity for a children's party; they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below (这成了儿童派对上的一项有趣的活动;他们喜欢把水果和冻香蕉从机器的顶部放进去,然后看着冰激凌从下面出来),通过 This 的回指作用可知, the machine 即指代前面的"a juicer",故 D选项正确。

・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・ 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅱ卷)解析

27. 这篇文章可能摘自哪里?

A. 一本生物教科	├书。
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C. 一篇研究论文。

B. 一本健康杂志。

D. 一本旅行手册。

【答案】B

【解析】判断文章的出处应从全文主旨入手。第一段引出话题——浆果和核果不仅美味,且营养丰富; 第二段介绍一些常见浆果中所含的营养成分;第三段讲述了如何利用浆果和冻香蕉制作水果奶昔和 冰激凌;第四段介绍了如何用榨汁机做冰激凌。文章主要讲述了浆果的营养成分和食用方法。由此可 判断,文章可能来源于一本健康杂志,B选项是对原文的合理推断,故正确。

「11 (词汇积累)

stone fruit		核果
abundance	[əˈbʌndəns]	n. 大量, 充裕
powerhouse	['paʊəhaʊs]	n.强大的集团或组织;动力源
nutritional	[njuˈtrɪʃənl]	a. 营养的
freeze	[friːz]	v. 冷藏, 使结冰
remove	[rɪˈmuːv]	v.移开,拿开,去掉,去除
container	[kənˈteɪnə]	n. 容器
squeeze	[skwi:z]	n.挤,压;小量挤出的汁 v.挤压;榨出;挤入
temperature	[ˈtemprətʃə]	n. 温度
feed	[fi:d]	v.喂养;提供;把放入(机器)
soft serve		软冰淇淋
dessert	[dɪˈzɜːt]	n. (餐后)甜点, 甜食

[] 长难句分析

Many of us love July because it's the month when nature's berries and stone fruits are in abundance. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Many of us love July (主+谓+宾)。because 引导原因状语从句,其中 when 引导的定语从句 when nature's berries and stone fruits are in abundance 修饰 the month。

【译文】我们许多人都热爱七月,因为它是盛产各种天然浆果和核果的月份。

2. If you like, a squeeze of fresh lemon juice on the bananas will prevent them turning brown. (第三段第四句)

【分析】if 引导条件状语从句,句子主干为 a squeeze of fresh lemon juice...will prevent them turning brown.(主+谓+宾+宾补),介词短语 on the bananas 作后置定语修饰 a...juice。 【译文】如果你喜欢,在香蕉上挤一点鲜柠檬汁以防其变成棕色。

3. This makes a fun activity for a children's party; they love feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine and watching the ice cream come out below. (第四段第三句)

【分析】分号连接两个并列分句。分句一主干为 This makes a fun activity (主+谓+宾), for a children's party 作状语;分句二主干为 they love feeding...and watching...(主+谓+宾),其中动名

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词短语 feeding the fruit and frozen bananas into the top of the machine 与 watching the ice cream come out below 是分句二中的两个并列宾语。

【译文】这成了儿童派对上一项有趣的活动;他们喜欢把水果和冻香蕉从榨汁机的顶部放进去,然后 看着冰激凌从下面流出来。

全文译文

我们许多人都热爱七月,因为它是盛产各种天然浆果和核果的月份。这些来自加拿大不列颠哥伦比 亚省果园里的色彩鲜艳和味道甜美的珍宝,是营养保护的小小力量。

尽管山莓因其籽含有更多的蛋白质、铁和锌(并不能说水果富含蛋白质),但在常见的浆果中,草 莓含有的维生素 C 最为丰富。蓝莓中富含抗氧化物质。像桃子这样的黄色和橙色核果富含类胡萝卜素, 我们可以将其转化为维生素 A,这是一种抗氧化剂。(24)至于樱桃,美味极了,谁还在意它的营养成 分呢?诚然,樱桃中含有丰富的维生素 C。

冻香蕉做底料,再加上浆果或几片其他水果,就可以制出浓稠、冰爽的水果奶昔和低脂"冰激凌"。 为此,需精选成熟香蕉进行冷冻,因为它们的甜度更高。去皮并放入塑料袋或容器中冷冻。(25)如果 你喜欢,在香蕉上挤一点鲜柠檬汁以防其变成棕色。冷冻香蕉可以保存数周,这取决于它们的成熟度和 冰箱的温度。

(26)如果你有榨汁机,你也可以简单地将冻香蕉和一些浆果或水果切片放进去。成品是一份"软质"奶油甜点,可立即食用。这成了儿童派对上一项有趣的活动;他们喜欢把水果和冻香蕉从榨汁机的顶部放进去,然后看着冰激凌从下面流出来。

С

答案解析

28. "常识媒体"发布的报告大概是关于什么的?

A. 孩子的阅读习	惯
-----------	---

B. 儿童读物的质量。

C. 孩子的课后活动。

D. 父母与孩子之间的关系。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the Common Sense Media report("常识媒体"发布的报告),该报告贯穿 全文,但前两段作了总述。由这两段内容可知,该报告主要论述青少年儿童的阅读乐趣降低,父母 可以采取一些行动来鼓励他们多阅读。因此该报告是围绕孩子的阅读论述的。A 选项是对原文的合 理概括,故正确。

29. 你可以在哪里找到最能证明"孩子少了很多阅读乐趣"的数据?

 A. 第二段。
 B. 第三段。
 C. 第四段。
 D. 第五段。

 【答案】B
 [答案] [B]
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 [[S]

【解析】本题要求寻找能够支持论点"children are reading a lot less for fun"的数据。我们定位到原 文第三段: According to the report's key findings, "the proportion who say they 'hardly ever' read for fun has gone from 8 percent of 13-year-olds and 9 percent of 17-year-olds in 1984 to 22 percent and 27 percent respectively today."(该报告的主要研究结果表明,"那些声称自己'几乎从未'感受到阅读乐趣的人 的比例已从 1984 年占 13 岁人群的 8% 和 17 岁人群的 9% 分别增加到如今的 22% 和 27%。"),该段 ·······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 Ⅱ卷)解析

用具体数据表明感受不到阅读乐趣的儿童和青少年越来越多,也就是儿童和青少年少了很多阅读乐趣,故B选项正确。

30. 为什么很多家长限制电子阅读?

A. 电子书质量差。

C. 电子阅读会危害孩子的健康。

B. 电子阅读浪费时间。

D. 电子阅读器价格昂贵。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 many parents limit electronic reading。我们定位到原文第五段第二句: It does point out that many parents still limit electronic reading, mainly due to concerns about increased screen time (它明确指出,许多父母仍限制孩子的电子阅读,主要是因为对日益增加的屏幕使用时间的担忧),长时间接触电子屏幕会危害孩子的健康,所以许多父母限制电子阅读的原因是担心电子阅读会危害孩子的健康。C 选项是对原文的合理推断,故正确。

31. 父母应如何鼓励他们的孩子多阅读?

A. 为他们树立榜样。

B. 让他们写读书报告。

C. 为他们建立读书小组。

D. 与他们的阅读课老师交谈。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息为 parents encourage their children to read more。我们定位到原文第六段第一句: The most hopeful data shared in the report shows clear evidence of parents serving as examples and important guides for their kids when it comes to reading (报告中最乐观的一组数据明确证明,在阅读方面,父母是孩子的榜样和重要的向导),由此可见,父母可以身作则,为孩子树立榜样,以此来鼓励孩子多阅读。A 选项对应 serving as examples and important guides for their kids,是对原文的同义转述,故正确。

■【 词汇积累】

decline	[dɪˈklaɪn]	n.&v. 减少,下降,衰弱,衰退
steep	[sti:p]	a. 陡的, 陡峭的; 急剧的
data	['deɪtə]	n. 数据, 资料
indicate	['ındıkeıt]	ν.表明,显示;暗示
respectively	[rɪ'spektıvli]	ad. 分别,各自
session	['seʃn]	n. 一场,一段时间;会议
effect	[1'fekt]	n.影响,作用,效果
tablet	[ˈtæblət]	n. 平板电脑; 药片
point out		指出,指明
electronic	[1 lek tron1k]	a. 电子的, 电子设备的
concern	[kənˈsɜːn]	n. 担心, 忧虑
set aside		留出
approach	[əˈprəʊtʃ]	v. 临近; 处理
loom ahead		逼近,迫在眉睫
step in		干预,介入

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[] 长难句分析

1. While the decline over the past decade is steep for teen readers, some data in the report shows that reading remains a big part of many children's lives, and indicates how parents might help encourage more reading. (第二段第一句)

【分析】while 引导让步状语从句, 句子主干为 some data...shows that...and indicates how...(主+ 谓 1+ 宾从 1+and+ 谓 2+ 宾从 2), 其中 and 连接两个并列谓语动词 shows 与 indicates, that 与 how 均 引导宾语从句, 分别作 shows 与 indicates 的宾语。in the report 是 data 的后置定语。

【译文】尽管过去十年青少年读者的阅读乐趣大幅下降,但报告中的一些数据显示,阅读仍然是许多 孩子生活中的重要部分,并且还指出父母应如何鼓励孩子多阅读。

2. According to the report's key findings, "the proportion who say they hardly ever read for fun has gone from 8 percent of 13-year-olds and 9 percent of 17 -year-olds in 1984 to 22 percent and 27 percent respectively today." (第三段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 the proportion...has gone (主+谓)。According to the report's key findings 作状语。 who say they hardly ever read for fun 是 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the proportion, 其中 they hardly ever read for fun 是省略引导词 that 的宾语从句, 作 say 的宾语。最后的介词短语 from...to... 作状语修 饰 has gone。

【译文】该报告的主要研究结果表明,"那些声称自己'几乎从未'感受到阅读乐趣的人的比例已从 1984年占13岁人群的8%和17岁人群的9%分别增加到如今的22%和27%。"

3. Data shows that kids and teens who do read frequently, compared to infrequent readers, have more books in the home, more books purchased for them, parents who read more often, and parents who set aside time for them to read. (第六段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Data shows that...(主+谓+宾从), that 引导宾语从句,从句的主干为 kids and teens...have more books..., more books..., parents..., and parents...。who do read frequently 是修饰 kids and teens 的定语从句, compared to infrequent readers 作状语, in the home 为地点状语, purchased for them 是第二个 books 的后置定语, who read more often 与 who set aside time for them to read 分别是修 饰第一个 parents 与第二个 parents 的定语从句。

【译文】数据显示,与不经常阅读的孩子和青少年相比,经常阅读的孩子和青少年家里藏书更多,为 他们购买的书也更多,父母阅读更频繁,父母也会留出时间让他们阅读。

全文译文

(28)根据"常识媒体"周一发布的一项报告,青少年和儿童少了很多阅读乐趣。

尽管过去十年青少年读者的阅读乐趣大幅下降,但报告中的一些数据显示,阅读仍然是许多孩子生活中的重要部分,并且还指出父母应如何鼓励孩子多阅读。

(29)该报告的主要研究结果表明,"那些声称自己'几乎从未'感受到阅读乐趣的人的比例已从 1984年占13岁人群的8%和17岁人群的9%分别增加到如今的22%和27%。"

报告中的数据显示,2至8岁儿童的阅读乐趣水平大致相同。但每次阅读所花的时间已经在减少, 从每次近一小时或更长缩短至约半小时。

当提到科技和阅读时,报告并未建议家长寻找有关电子阅读器和平板电脑对阅读影响的数据。

(30) 它明确指出,许多父母仍限制孩子的电子阅读,主要是因为对日益增加的屏幕使用时间的担忧。

(31)报告中最乐观的一组数据明确证明,在阅读方面,父母是孩子的榜样和重要的向导。数据显

示,与不经常阅读的孩子和青少年相比,经常阅读的孩子和青少年家里藏书更多,为他们购买的书也更 多,父母阅读更频繁,父母也会留出时间让他们阅读。

临近学期末,学校布置的假期阅读书单即将来临,父母们应利用这次机会介入,制定他们自己的暑 期阅读书单并计划一次图书馆或书店的家庭旅行。

D

答案解析

32. 第一段描述了什么现象?

A. 智能手机成瘾。

C. 陌生人之间缺乏交流。

B. 公共区域的不当行为。

D. 对服务不及时的不耐烦。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the first paragraph。我们定位到原文第一段: We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence (我们都有过这样的经历:在电梯里、在银行排队时或在飞机上,周围的人都和我们一样全神贯注地盯着智能手机,或者更糟的是,在令人不舒服的沉默中苦苦挣扎),不难发现,这是人们与陌生人之间缺乏交流的表现。C 选项对应 struggling with the uncomfortable silence,是对原文的合理推断,故正确。此外,根据文章布局,首段描述一种现象,后面段落围绕该现象展开讨论,第二段依据现象提出问题,从该段关键词 conversational intelligence, start a conversation, strangers 以及 small talk 可以看出,这种现象与"陌生人之间的交流"有关,验证C 选项正确。

33. 卡尔杜奇认为成功闲聊的重要因素是什么?

A. 表现得有礼貌。

C.聚焦一个话题。

B. 与他人建立联系。

D. 做商业交易。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 important, successful small talk 和 Carducci。我们定位到原文第三段第四句: The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them (成 功闲聊的关键在于学会如何与他人建立联系,而不仅仅只是与他们交流),题干的 important 对应 the key, B 选项对应 learning how to connect with others,是对原文的同义转述,故正确。

34. 关于闲聊, 在咖啡厅进行的研究表明了什么?

A. 它能改善家庭关系。

C. 它和正式谈话一样重要。

B. 它提高了人们的信心。D. 它使人们感觉良好。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the coffee-shop study 以及 small talk。我们定位到原文第四段第三句: The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience (研究结果显示,那些主动与服务生聊天的人的情绪明显更加积极乐观,

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在咖啡厅的体验也更好)和最后一句: But interactions with peripheral members of our social network matter for our well-being also(但是与自己社交网络边缘的人交流对我们的安康也很重要), D 选项是 对这两处信息的合理概括,故正确。

35. 本文的最佳标题是什么?

 A. 对话很重要
 B. 闲聊的方法
 C. 闲聊的益处
 D. 尴尬的沉默

 【答案】C

【解析】浏览全文,第一段介绍了人们在公共场合缺乏交流的现象;第二段提出人们缺乏交流的原因 并建议主动闲聊;第三段说明闲聊的重要性以及成功闲聊的关键因素;第四段通过咖啡厅研究实验进 一步说明闲聊的积极作用;第五段指出闲聊使人产生归属感。结合各段大意,本文主要讲述了闲聊的 益处,C选项是对原文的合理概括,故正确。

三〔词汇积累〕

compromise	['komprəmaız]	v. 折中,妥协;损害
intelligence	[ınˈtelɪdʒəns]	n. 智力, 智慧, 智能; 情报
awkward	[ˈɔːkwəd]	a. 令人尴尬的, 令人难堪的
challenging	[ˈtʃælɪndʒɪŋ]	a. 有挑战性的;挑衅的
annoying	[əˈnɔɪɪŋ]	a. 烦人的, 使烦恼的
small talk		闲聊,聊天
invaluable	[ınˈvæljuəbl]	a. 极有用的,极宝贵的
dismiss	[dɪsˈmɪs]	v. 不予考虑, 不屑一提; 摒除; 解雇
associate	[əˈsəʊsieɪt; əˈsəʊʃieɪt]	a. 副的 v. 联系, 交往
chat	[tʃæt]	v. 闲聊,聊天
significantly	[sɪgˈnɪfɪkəntli]	ad. 明显地,有重大意义地
positive	['pɒzətɪv]	a. 积极的,积极乐观的
peripheral	[pəˈrɪfərəl]	a. 边缘的,次要的
belonging	[bɪˈlɒŋɪŋ]	n. 归属
bond	[bond]	n. 关系, 联系

目 长难句分析

 We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence. (第一段 第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 We've all been there:(主+系+表), in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane 解释说明 there,过去分词短语 surrounded by people... 作伴随状语, who 引导的定语从句修饰 people, 其中 or 连接两个并列谓语动词 are focused on 与(are) struggling with, like us 与 worse 均为插入语。 【译文】我们都有过这样的经历:在电梯里、在银行排队时或在飞机上,周围的人都和我们一样全神 贯注地盯着智能手机,或者更糟的是,在令人不舒服的沉默中苦苦挣扎。

2. Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even

exist if it weren't for casual conversations. (第三段第一句)

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句,分句一为 Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy (主+ 系+表),其中动名词短语作主语;分句二是复合句,主干为 we can't forget that...(主+谓+宾从), that 引导宾语从句,其中包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】我们很容易认为闲聊无足轻重且不屑尝试,但我们不能忘了,如果没有随意交流,深厚的人际关系甚至不可能存在。

3. One group was asked to seek out an interaction with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. (第四段第二句)

【分析】本句包含由分号连接的两个并列分句,分句一主干为 One group was asked to seek out an interaction (\pm +谓+ \pm 补),介词短语 with its waiter 作后置定语修饰 an interaction;分句二主干 为 the other, to speak (\pm + \pm 补),该分句承前省略了相同的谓语动词 was asked,时间状语 when necessary 是 when it is necessary 的省略形式。

【译文】实验要求一组人主动与服务生互动交流;另一组则只在必要时开口说话。

全文译文

(32)我们都有过这样的经历:在电梯里、在银行排队时或在飞机上,周围的人都和我们一样全神贯 注地盯着智能手机,或者更糟的是,在令人不舒服的沉默中苦苦挣扎。

问题何在?有可能是我们的沟通能力下降了。更有可能的情况是,我们当中没有一个人发起对话,因为发起谈话很尴尬,极富挑战性,或者我们认为对话很烦人,没有必要。但下次当你发现自己身处一 群陌生人之中时,要意识到闲谈是值得的。专家表示,这是一种宝贵的社会实践,会带来巨大的好处。

我们很容易认为闲聊无足轻重且不屑尝试。但我们不能忘了,如果没有随意交谈,深厚的人际关系 不可能存在。印第安纳大学东南分校羞怯感研究院院长伯纳多·卡尔杜奇说,闲聊是社交的润滑剂。他 解释道:"几乎每一个伟大的爱情故事和每一笔大的商业交易都是从闲聊开始的。(33)成功闲聊的关键 在于学会如何与他人建立联系,而不仅仅只是与他们交流。"

2014年,英属哥伦比亚大学心理学副教授伊丽莎白·邓恩邀请路人前往咖啡厅参与一项研究实验。 实验要求一组人主动与服务生互动交流;另一组则只在必要时开口说话。(34)研究结果显示,那些主动 与服务生聊天的人的情绪明显更加积极乐观,在咖啡厅的体验也更好。邓恩说道:"并不是说与服务生聊 天比和你的丈夫聊天感觉更好。(34)但是,与自己社交圈边缘的人交流对我们的健康也很重要。"

邓恩认为,当人们与陌生人接触时,可以感受到强烈的归属感,一种与他人的情感纽带。卡尔杜奇则相信,这种归属感的形成始于闲聊。她说:"闲聊是礼貌的基础。"

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】G

【解析】我们定位到原文第一段空格前 If you are already making the time to exercise, it is good indeed! With such busy lives, it can be hard to try and find the time to work out (如果你已经抽出时间去锻炼 了,那确实很好!在如此忙碌的生活中,很难腾出时间去锻炼)和空格后 Working out in the morning provides additional benefits beyond being physically fit (除了使身体保持健康,早上锻炼还有其他好处), 高考英语**真题超精读**·

空格前后内容都与锻炼有关, 空格句也应涉及锻炼身体, 且能使前后句自然过渡。G 选项符合要求, 该选项中的 are planning to do exercise 和 are doing it 均涉及锻炼, 且其中的 then listen up 能自然引出下文, 故该空的正确答案为 G 选项。

37.【答案】E

【解析】我们定位到原文第二段空格前两句: Your productivity is improved. Exercising makes you more awake and ready to handle whatever is ahead of you for the day (你的工作效率会有所提高。锻炼能让你更加清醒,以应对今天要处理的任何事情), E 选项的 keep your head clear for 4-10 hours after exercise 延续"锻炼使人更加清醒"的话题,能很好地衔接上文,故该空的正确答案为 E 选项。

38.【答案】F

【解析】我们定位到原文第三段空格前: Your metabolism gets a head start (你的新陈代谢早就开始了), 空格后又说: If you work out in the mornings, then you will be getting the calorie burning benefits for the whole day, not in your sleep (如果早晨锻炼,那么你一整天都会感受到燃烧卡路里的好处,而不是在 睡梦中),这里提到了 metabolism (新陈代谢)与 the calorie burning (燃烧卡路里)。根据行文逻辑和 连贯性原则可推知,空格处内容应与新陈代谢或卡路里有关。F 选项中的 burn calories 和 throughout the day 分别与空格后句子的 the calorie burning 和 for the whole day 存在复现关系 (同义复现),故该 空的正确答案为 F 选项。

39.【答案】B

【解析】我们定位到原文第四段空格后第一句: Studies found that people who woke up early for exercise slept better than those who exercised in the evening (研究发现,早起锻炼的人比晚上锻炼的人睡得更好),该句借用一个研究结果对空格句内容进行说明,强调晨练有利于提升睡眠质量。因此,空格句内容应与睡眠质量有关。B 选项中的 quality of sleep improves 与空格后的 slept better 对应,故该空的正确答案为 B 选项。

40.【答案】A

【解析】我们定位到原文第五段空格后第一句: If you work out bright and early in the morning, you will be more likely to stick to healthy food choices throughout the day (如果你一大早锻炼身体,你将更可能 全天都坚持选择健康的食物),所以空格句内容也应与饮食有关。A 选项的 stick to your diet 与空格后 的 stick to healthy food choices 相呼应,因此,该空的正确答案为 A 选项。

全文译文

如果你已经抽出时间去锻炼了,那确实很好!在如此忙碌的生活中,很难腾出时间去锻炼。(36)[G] 如果你正计划定期做运动,或者你现在正在锻炼身体,那么听好了!除了身体健康,早上锻炼还有其他 好处。

你的工作效率会有所提高。锻炼能让你更加清醒,以应对今天要处理的任何事情。(37)[E]你可以 在运动后保持头脑清醒 4 ~ 10 个小时。

你的新陈代谢早就开始了。(38)[F]运动后,你会持续燃烧一整天的卡路里。如果你在早晨锻炼, 那么你一整天都会感受到燃烧卡路里的好处,而不是在睡梦中。

(39)[B]你的睡眠质量会提高。研究发现,早起锻炼的人比晚上锻炼的人睡得更好。锻炼使你精力 充沛,所以当你非常兴奋的时候,很难放松下来并睡个安稳觉。 (40)[A] 你会坚持你的饮食。如果你一大早锻炼身体,你将更可能全天都坚持选择健康的食物。谁 会想吃垃圾食品来破坏良好的锻炼成果呢?你会想要继续关注积极的选择。

锻炼身体有许多好处,特别是晨练。把闹钟设早一个小时,强迫自己去锻炼!你一整天都会感到精 力充沛。

选项译文

[A] 你会坚持你的饮食。

[B] 你的睡眠质量会提高。

[C] 比起快餐,你更喜欢健康的食物。

[D] 你没有理由在早上锻炼。

[E] 你可以在运动后保持头脑清醒 4~10个小时。

[F]运动后,你会持续燃烧一整天的卡路里。

[G] 如果你正计划定期做运动,或者你现在正在锻炼身体,那么听好了!

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】D

【解析】设空句提到儿子三岁时就随母亲移居英格兰,自我_41_见他已经有 13 年了。结合上句提 到的"两周前,我与儿子本取得了联系"可知,"我"与儿子很久没有见面了。根据语境可推断,"我 们"上一次见面还是 13 年前,故 D 选项 last"上一次"正确。A 选项 also"也"、B 选项 often "经常" 和 C 选项 even "甚至"均不符合语境。

42.【答案】A

【解析】设空句中的 So 表明该句与上句之间存在因果关系。上句指出"我"与儿子 13 年未见。根据 正常逻辑,多年未见的亲人要来看望自己时,自己一定会非常高兴。只有 A 选项 delight "高兴"符 合此处的感情色彩,故正确。排除 B 选项 relief "宽慰"、C 选项 anger "愤怒"和 D 选项 worry "担忧"。

43.【答案】C

【解析】结合下句中的 arrived early "早早到达"和常识判断,"我"那时的心情应是正向积极的,所 以才会迫不及待地去赴约。只有 C 选项 thrilled "欣喜若狂的"符合要求,且与上句中的 delight "高 兴"相呼应,故正确。A 选项 scared "惊恐的"、B 选项 shocked "震惊的"和 D 选项 ashamed "惭愧 的"的感情色彩均不符合文意。

44.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,我早早地就到了 Byron Bay,这是我们约定 44 的地方。第一段第三句提到 "我"的儿子要来看望"我"。由此可推断, Byron Bay "拜伦湾"是"我们"约定见面的地点,故 C 选项 meet "会面"正确。排除 A 选项 talk "说话"、B 选项 stay "停留"和 D 选项 settle "定居"。

45.【答案】A

【解析】设空句提到海湾 45 在阳光下。根据语境可知,此处是在描写阳光照耀在海湾上的景象。

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A 选项 bathed "沐浴着阳光"形象生动地描绘了这一场景,故正确。B 选项 clean "干净的"、C 选项 deep "深的"和 D 选项 formed "成形的"。

46.【答案】B

【解析】设空句提到"我"注意到一艘皮划艇的情况。上句提到有一群皮划艇运动员在距离岸边 150 米的地方。由此不难判断,"我"只有离他们更近时,才能看清那艘皮划艇的情况。因此, B 选项 closer "更近的"正确。A 选项 faster "更快的"、C 选项 heavier "更重的"和 D 选项 wiser "更聪明的" 均与文意不符。

47.【答案】A

【解析】第二段第七句提到皮划艇上有两名教练且中间躺了一名男子。根据常识可判断,该男子可能 溺水了。在这种情况下,这两名教练应立即将皮划艇划到岸边并对那位男子进行救治。而第9句却 提到"我"和一名教练挽着胳膊帮助该男子从水中出来。由此可推断,这艘皮划艇应该是坏了。A 选项 trouble 与 in 构成搭配 in trouble, 意为"出故障",符合文意,故正确。B 选项 advance、C 选项 question 和 D 选项 battle 与 in 搭配后,分别表示"提前""不确定"和"交战中",均与语境不符。

48.【答案】B

【解析】第二段第7句提到一名男子躺在皮划艇上,第九句和第十句提到"我"和一名教练帮助他上了岸,且他仍在昏迷中。由此可见,Something 指代皮划艇上的情况。B 选项 right 可与 not 搭配, 表示"不对劲儿",可准确贴切地概括这一情况,故B 选项正确。A 选项 real"真实的"、C 选项 fair "公平的"和D 选项 fit "合适的"均与语境不符。

49.【答案】C

【解析】空格位于 and 连接的两个顺承动作中: took off my T-shirt "脱掉 T 恤"和 49 into the water。上句提到皮划艇上的情况不对劲儿。第二段第四句提到皮划艇出了故障,而第九句和第十句 又讲到艇上一男子有危险,"我"和一名教练帮助他从水中出来。可见,"我"是脱掉衣服,跳入水中,游到皮划艇处救人的。C 选项 dived "跳水"符合逻辑,故正确。A 选项 stared "凝视"、B 选项 sank "下沉"和D 选项 fell "下落"均不符合语境。

50.【答案】D

【解析】设空句句意为"他剧烈地_50_"。上句提到一名男子躺在皮划艇中间,下句讲到"我"和一名教练帮他从水中出来。本段第九句和第十句明确指出他因溺水而失去意识。只有 D 选项 shaking (颤抖)可形容一个人溺水后的状态,故正确。同时可排除 A 选项 arguing "争吵"、B 选项 fighting "打架"和 C 选项 shouting "大叫"。

51.【答案】C

【解析】设空句描述了我和一名教练是如何帮助年轻男子上岸的。结合上下句"男子剧烈地颤抖着且没有意识",并根据第四句提到的"皮划艇坏了"可推知,皮划艇无法划至岸边,可见"我"和教练应是挽着胳膊将那位年轻男子从水中抬到了岸边。C 选项 carry"运送"符合语境,故正确。A 选项 lead"引领"、B 选项 persuade"劝说"和D 选项 keep"保持"均与语境不符。

52.【答案】B

【解析】设空句提到,当我仔细看他的脸时,一些东西_52_;接下来提到了男子棕色的眼睛,"我"随即询问这名男子的名字,最终确定他就是"我"的儿子。"我"在看着他的脸时肯定是想起了些什么,才会对他的信息进行深入询问。B 选项 occurred "出现"与 to 搭配,有"出现在脑海中"之意,

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符合语境, 故正确。A 选项 happened、C 选项 applied 和 D 选项 appealed 与 to 搭配后, 分别表示"碰 巧""适用"和"吸引", 均与语境不符。

53.【答案】D

【解析】设空句提到"我"觉得那双棕色的眼睛很_53;紧接着下文提到"我"询问了该男子的名字,确定了他就是"我"的儿子。由此可推断,虽然"我们"多年未见,但"我"仍然对他的眼睛很熟悉,故D选项 familiar"熟悉的"正确。A 选项 sharp"敏锐的"、B 选项 pleasant"讨人喜欢的"和C 选项 attractive "吸引人的"均不符合语境。

54.【答案】D

【解析】设空句提到"我"在知道该男子名字后,立即_54_;下句表明该男子是"我"的儿子。由此推断,在得知该男子的名字后,"我"立即明白了他是"我"儿子。D 选项 knew"知道"符合语境,故正确。A 选项 agreed"同意"、B 选项 hesitated"犹豫"和C 选项 doubted"怀疑"不符合文意。

55.【答案】A

【解析】设空句提到 Ben 在医院短暂停留之后身体就基本恢复了,可见这是一件非常幸运的事,因此, A 选项 Fortunately "幸运地"正确。B 选项 Frankly "坦率地"、C 选项 Sadly "令人遗憾地"和D 选项 Suddenly "突然地"均与语境不符。

56.【答案】D

【解析】设空句描写了 Ben 被送到医院后的一系列动作: was well enough (身体基本恢复)→ be allowed to <u>56</u> → met up for dinner (共进晚餐)。根据行文逻辑可知, Ben 身体恢复之后才能出院, 然后与家人见面并共进晚餐。D 选项 leave "离开"符合文意,故正确。排除 A 选项 return "返回"、 B 选项 relax "放松"和 C 选项 speak "讲话"。

57.【答案】B

【解析】我们在聊天,Ben_57_我。下句是 Ben 对我说的话。根据常识,与他人交谈时,尤其是长辈, 人们应礼貌地面对他人。B 选项 turned "转"与 to 搭配,意为"转向……",符合此处语境,故 B 选 项正确。A 选项 joked "开玩笑"不与 to 搭配,C 选项 listened 和 D 选项 pointed 与 to 搭配后分别表示 "听"和"指向",与文意不符。

58.【答案】C

【解析】设空句为 Ben 对"我"说的话: 你_58_我的命。上句提到 Ben 对"我"说谢谢。第二段具体描述了"我"协助营救 Ben 的过程。可见这就是 Ben 感谢"我"的原因,故 C 选项 saved"搭救" 正确。A 选项 created"创造"、B 选项 honored"尊敬"和 D 选项 guided"指导"均与语境无关。

59.【答案】A

【解析】设空句提到"我"仍然不能相信这件事。第二段首先讲述了"我"帮助营救一位陌生人的过程, 然后"我"发现所救的陌生人竟然是自己的儿子。由此可见, 这是一件令人难以置信的巧合之事。A 选项 coincidence "巧合"符合语境, 故正确。

60.【答案】B

【解析】设空句提到"我"非常开心当时自己在那里_60_帮助了"我"的儿子。全文讲述了"我" 在拜伦湾碰巧营救了自己儿子的故事。可见,作为父亲,"我"非常庆幸自己当时在场,能够及时帮 忙救了"我"的儿子。B 选项 in time "及时地"符合文意,故正确。A 选项 on board "在船上"、C 选项 for sure "肯定"和D 选项 on purpose "故意地"均与文意不符。 高考英语**真题超精读**

[]〔词汇积累〕

thrilled	[θrɪld]	a. 非常兴奋,极为激动
be supposed to		应该, 理应
take off		脱掉;起飞;突然成功
dive	[daɪv]	v. 跳水, 俯冲, 突然下降
unconscious	[ʌnˈkɒnʃəs]	a. 昏迷的, 无意识的
ambulance	[ˈæmbjələns]	n. 救护车
coincidence	[kəʊˈɪnsɪdəns]	n.巧合,巧事

圓┃(长难句分析)

1. He'd moved to England with his mum when he was three and it had been 13 years since I'd last seen him. (第一段第二句)

【分析】本句是由 and 连接的并列复合句。分句一主干为 He'd moved (主+谓), to England 与 with his mum 均作状语, when he was three 为时间状语;分句二主干为 it had been 13 years (主+系+表), since 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】他三岁时随他母亲移居英格兰,距我上一次见他已经过去13年了。

- So imagine my delight when he emailed me saying he wanted to come to visit me. (第一段第三句)
 【分析】句子主干为 imagine my delight (祈使句:谓+宾)。when 引导的时间状语从句 when he emailed me... 作句子主干的时间状语,其中现在分词短语 saying he wanted to come to visit me 作伴随状语,修饰 emailed, 而 he wanted to come to visit me 又是省略引导词 that 的宾语从句,作 saying 的宾语。
 【译文】因此,你可以想象一下,当他发邮件说想来看望我时,我有多高兴。
- 3. The bay was bathed in sunshine, and there was a group of kayakers around 150m off the shore. (第二 段第三句)

【分析】本句是由 and 连接的并列句。分句一主干为 The bay was bathed in sunshine (主+系+表); 分句二主干为 there was a group of kayakers (there be 句型: there + was + 主), 介词短语 around 150m off the shore 为地点状语。

【译文】海湾沐浴在阳光下,在距离岸边150米的地方有一群皮划艇运动员。

全文译文

两周前,我与儿子本取得了联系。他三岁时随他母亲移居英格兰,距我(41)上一次见他已经过去 13年了。因此,你可以想象一下,当他发邮件说想来看望我时,我有多(42)高兴。

我(43)欣喜若狂!早早地就到了我们约定(44)见面的拜伦湾。海湾(45)沐浴在阳光下,在距离 岸边150米的地方有一群皮划艇运动员。靠得(46)更近一些后,我才意识到有一艘皮划艇出(47)故障了。 "有些地方不(48)对劲儿!"我脱掉T恤,然后(49)跳入水中。我看到艇上有两名教练,还有一名男子 正躺在中间。他剧烈地(50)颤抖着。我和其中一名教练挽着胳膊,帮忙将那个年轻人从水中(51)拾了 出来。他还在昏迷中,当我仔细看他的脸时,一些东西(52)出现在我的脑海中。我觉得那双棕色的眼睛 很(53)熟悉。"他叫什么名字?"我问那位教练。"本。"他回答道,然后我立刻就(54)明白了。这个陌 生人就是我的儿子! ・・・・・・ 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 Ⅱ 卷)解析

教练们叫了一辆救护车。(55)幸运的是,在医院稍待片刻之后,本的身体就恢复了,可以(56)离开 了,之后一家人见面吃了晚饭。席间我们什么都聊,然后本(57)转向了我。"我只是想说声谢谢。"他说, "你(58)救了我的命!"

我仍然难以相信,事情竟发生得如此(59)巧合。我非常开心当时自己在那里(60)及时地帮助了 自己的儿子。

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】has grown

【解析】本句的时间状语是 Since 2011, 根据语法知识, since 后接某一确定的时间点(如具体的年、月、 日等)时,句中的谓语应为现在完成时,提示词为 grow,其现在完成时为 have/has grown。结合句 意可知,本句主语与谓语之间为主谓关系,且主语 the country 为可数名词单数形式,故谓语应用第 三人称单数形式,因此,空格处应填入 has grown。

62.【答案】the

【解析】该句是 while 连接的并列句, over _____ past 25 years 作分句一的时间状语。此处表示"在过去的 25 年里",特指过去的 25 年,须用定冠词 the 修饰,故此处应填入 the。

63.【答案】actually

【解析】A taste for meat 为主语, is 为系动词,介词短语 behind the change 为表语,空格位于系动词 与表语之间,故空格处应填入副词,修饰系表结构构成的复合谓语。提示词 actual 的副词形式为 actually "实际上,事实上",符合句意"人们对肉食的喜爱实际上是这种变化背后的原因",故填入 actually 即可。

64.【答案】to improve

【解析】改善水质是政府鼓励农民种植玉米的目的,故此处应填入能表示目的的非谓语动词,即动词 不定式 to improve。

65.【答案】than

【解析】结合常识"玉米比水稻耗水少"可推知, _____ rice 在句中作比较状语, 由此可联想到 less...than 这一比较结构, 意为"比……少", 故空格处应填入 than。

66.【答案】pollution

【解析】提示词 pollute 为动词, 意为"污染",结合句意可知,此处意在表达"减少污染"。故空格处 应填入名词 pollution,作谓语 has decreased 的宾语。且与后文"使得人们的饮用水更加安全"语意 上相呼应,故 pollution 为正确答案。

67.【答案】global

【解析】fertilizer consumption(化肥消耗量)为名词短语,由形容词修饰名词或名词短语,并且此处指的是"全球的化肥消费总量",故空格处应填入 globe 的形容词 global "全球的"。

68.【答案】started

【解析】由表示时间的词 "2005" 可知, "政府开启一项土壤测试项目"的动作发生在过去, 故空格 处应填入 start 的一般过去式 started。

高考英语**真题超精读**

69.【答案】which/that

70.【答案】feeding

【解析】此处while表示"与……同时",可见 _____ its citizens应与protecting its environment结构相同, 故空格所填词也应为动名词形式。提示词 feed 作动词时,意为"养活,喂养"。根据动名词变化规则, 空格处应填入 feeding。

全文译文

在中国,日常饮食发生了改变——其主要的农作物也是如此。自 2011 年以来,中国(61) 种植的 玉米比水稻多。在(62) 过去的 25 年里,玉米的产量飙升了近 125%,而水稻的产量仅增长了 7%。

人们对肉食的喜爱(63)实际上是这种变化背后的原因:在中国玉米发挥着很重要的作用,就是用 来喂养鸡、猪和牛。玉米产量增长的另一个原因是:(64)为了改善水质,政府鼓励农民种植玉米而不是 水稻。玉米(65)比水稻耗水少,而且造成的肥料流失也更少。这一改变减少了中国主要湖泊和水库的 (66)污染,让人们的饮用水更加安全。

世界银行的调查显示,中国的化肥消费量大约占(67)全球化肥消费总量的30%。中国农业部发现, 自2005年政府(68)开启了一项土壤测试项目,(69)该项目给予农民具体的化肥使用建议,截至2011 年,化肥的使用量减少了770万吨。这阻止了5180万吨二氧化碳的排放。世界银行的于尔根·沃格勒说, 中国这一保护环境与(70)养活国民兼备的举措"为世界范围内的农业和粮食政策制定者提供了有益的 经验。"

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

- 71.【答案】When I was little, <u>Friday's</u> night was our family game night. (Friday)
 【解析】此处表示"周五晚上",两者间并不存在所属关系,且"周五晚上"的常规表达为 Friday night,故应将 Friday's 改为 Friday。
- 72.【答案】After supper, we would play card games of all <u>sort</u> in the sitting room. (sorts)
 【解析】all 表示三者或三者以上,其后接不可数名词或可数名词复数,因此处 sort 为可数名词,故此 处应将 sort 改为 sorts。of all sorts 表示"一切种类的"。
- 73.【答案】As <u>the</u> kid, I loved to watch cartoons... (a)
 【解析】此处并非特指某个孩子, 故应将 the 改为表示泛指的不定冠词 a/an, 又因 kid 以辅音音素开头, 故此处应改为 a。
- 74.【答案】...but no matter how many times I asked to <u>watching</u> them, my parents would not... (watch) 【解析】ask to do sth., 故此处应将 watching 改为 watch。

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 || 卷)解析

- 75.【答案】...but no matter how many times I asked to watch them, my parents would not i let me. 【解析】情态动词 would 后接动词原形,故此处应将 to 删去。
- 76.【答案】They would say to <u>us</u> that playing card games would help my brain. (me)
 【解析】介词 to 其后接人称代词宾格,又因上句提到被禁止看动画片的人是"我",故此处应将 us 改为 me。
- 77.【答案】Still I 〈 unwilling to play the games for them sometimes. (was)
 【解析】unwilling 为形容词作表语,句子缺少系动词,因主语为 I 且全文时态为一般过去时,故在 unwilling 前加上 was。
- 78.【答案】Still I was unwilling to play the games <u>for</u> them sometimes. (with)
 【解析】此处表示的是"我"不愿意和父母玩游戏,介词 with 可与其前动词 play 构成固定搭配 play with,表示"和……玩耍",故此处应将 for 改为 with。
- 79.【答案】 I didn't realize how right my parents are until I entered high school. (were)
 【解析】系动词 are 与其主语 my parents 符合主谓一致原则,但不符合一般过去时的全文时态,故应 将 are 改为一般过去式 were。
- 80. 【答案】 The games my parents taught me where I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life. (when)
 - 【解析】分析语法结构并结合句意可知, where...a child 为时间状语从句, 引导词应在从句中作时间状语, 故此处应将关系副词 where 改为 when。

英中对照

When I was little, (71) Friday night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all (72) sorts in the sitting room. As (73) a kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to (74) watch them, my parents would not (75) let me. They would say to (76) me that playing card games would help my brain. Still I (77) was unwilling to play the games(78) with them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents (79) were until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me (80) when I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

小时候,(71)周五晚上是我们家的游戏之夜。晚饭过后,我们会在客厅里玩各(72)种纸牌游戏。 作为(73)一个孩子,我喜欢看动画片,但无论我请求(74)看动画片多少次,父母总不(75)答应。 他们会对(76)我说,玩纸牌游戏有益于开发大脑。有时我仍然不愿意(78)和他们一起玩这种游戏。 直到进入高中,我才意识到父母当时的做法(79)是多么正确。结果证明,孩提(80)时代父母教我玩 的游戏对我后来的人生大有益处。

第二节 书面表达

审题

本题要求考生为校宣传栏"英语天地"写一则通知,请大家观看英文短片 Growing Together,并告知一些短片具体信息。结合题目要点,本文可如此行文:

第一段:告知活动内容,说明活动目的。

第二段:(1)告知短片的名称及内容;(2)通知放映的时间、地点;(3)欢迎对短片提出意见和建议。

53

高考英语**真题超精读**

第三段:针对活动提出建议,呼吁大家准时参加。

经典范文

Notice

Recently, an English short film will be shown in our school to improve students' English and enrich their school life.

The short film, *Growing Together*, is mainly about the exciting development of our school from an ordinary one to a key one, which I believe you will be quite interested in. It will be screened in the Students' Activity Centre at 3 pm on June 20 and will last for an hour. After the short film, your comments and suggestions will be welcomed.

You are advised to bring a notebook with you so that you can write down some key information. Everyone is welcome to watch the short film and you will benefit a lot from it.

The Student Union June 18th

参考译文

通知

为了提高学生们的英语水平,丰富校园生活,我校近期将为大家放映一部英文短片。

这部短片名为《共同成长》,主要讲述了我校从普通中学发展成为重点中学的令人振奋的历程,相 信你们会非常感兴趣。短片将于6月20日下午3点在学生活动中心放映,时长为一个小时。放映结束后, 欢迎大家提出意见和建议。

建议大家带上笔记本以便记下一些关键信息。欢迎大家观看这部短片,你们定会受益良多!

学生会

6月18日

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 III 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Welcome to Holker Hall & Gardens

Visitor Information

How to Get to Holker

By Car: Follow brown signs on A590 from J36, M6. Approximate travel times: Windermere — 20 minutes, Kendal — 25 minutes, Lancaster — 45 minutes, Manchester — 1 hour 30 minutes.

By Rail: The nearest station is Cark-in-Cartmel with trains to Carnforth, Lancaster and Preston for connections to major cities & airports.

Opening Times

Sunday — Friday (closed on Saturday) 11:00 am — 4:00 pm, 30th March — 2nd November. Admission Charges

	Hall & Gardens	Gardens	
Adults:	£12.00	£8.00	
Groups:	£9.00	£5.50	

Special Events

Producers' Market 13th April

Join us to taste a variety of fresh local food and drinks. Meet the producers and get some excellent recipe ideas.

Holker Garden Festival 30th May

The event celebrates its 22nd anniversary with a great show of the very best of gardening, making it one of the most popular events in gardening.

National Garden Day 28th August

Holker once again opens its gardens in aid of the disadvantaged. For just a small donation you can take a tour with our garden guide.

高考英语**真题超精读**

Winter Market 8th November

This is an event for all the family. Wander among a variety of shops selling gifs while enjoying a live music show and nice street entertainment.

21. How long does it probably take a tourist to drive to Holker from Manchester?				
A. 20 minutes.	B. 25 minutes.	C. 45 minutes.	D. 90 minutes.	
22. How much should a member of a tour group pay to visit Hall & Gardens?				
A. £12.00.	B. £9.00.	C. £8.00.	D. £5.50.	
23. Which event will yo	nich event will you go to if you want to see a live music show?			

- A. Producers' Market. B. Holker Garden Festival.
- C. National Garden Day. D. Winter Market.

B

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness (荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warning. An avalanche (雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762.

- 24. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?
 - A. Its business culture.
 - C. Its geographical position.
- B. Its small population.D. Its favourable climate.
- 25. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?
 - A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.
 - C. Almost everyone gave up.

- B. One out of five people got rich.
- D. Half of them died.

······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅲ卷)

26. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?

- A. They found the city too crowded.
- C. They were unable to stand the winter.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. The rise and fall of a city.

C. Journeys into the wilderness.

- B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.
- D. They were short of food.
- B. The gold rush in Canada.
- D. Tourism in Dawson.

C

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize — which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture — on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves (曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements (元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

28. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are ______.

A. following the latest world trend

B. getting international recognition

高考英语**真题超精读**

C. working harder than ever before
D. relying on foreign architects
What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

A. Its hilly environment.
C. Its unique style.

B. Its large size.
D. Its diverse functions.

What made Wang's architectural design a success?

A. The mixture of different shapes.
B. The balance of East and West.

C. The use of popular techniques. D. The harmony of old and new.

31. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

A. Spread them to the world.

C. Teach them in universities.

B. Preserve them at museums.

D. Recreate them in practice.

D

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that <u>more</u> is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

I found the pre-holidays a good time to encourage young children to donate less-used things, and it worked. Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little girl whose mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund (基金)(our kindergarten daughter is serious about becoming a doctor).

For weeks, I've been thinking of bigger, deeper questions: How do we make it a habit for them? And how do we train ourselves to help them live with, need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest. I expected that one toy would keep his attention for about five minutes, ten minutes, max. I chose a red rubber ball — simple, universally available. We passed it, he tried to put it in his mouth, he tried bouncing it, rolling it, sitting on it, throwing it. It was totally, completely enough for him. Before I knew it an hour had passed and it was time to move on to lunch.

We both became absorbed in the simplicity of playing together. He had my full attention and I had his. My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.

32. What do the words "more is more" in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. The more, the better.B. Enough is enough.
- C. More money, more worries. D. Earn more and spend more.

33. What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?

- A. Saving up for her holiday.
- C. Adding the money to her fund.

- B. Raising money for a poor girl.
- D. Giving the money to a sick mother.

远起相关

······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅲ卷)

34. Why did the author play the ball with Shepherd?

A. To try out an idea.

- C. To train his attention.
- 35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Take It or Leave It
 - C. Live More with Less

- B. To show a parent's love.
- D. To help him start a hobby.
- B. A Lesson from Kids

D. The Pleasure of Giving

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between.

<u>36</u> We dance from Florida to Alaska, from north to south and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties and just to fill the time.

"I adore dancing," says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in Iowa. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life." Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. <u>37</u> It's great to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life."

<u>38</u> "I can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. "They're learning to do traditional dances. They arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile. <u>39</u> "

So, do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier says, "Dance, like the pattern of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. 40 I find it hard to stop! Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

A. So why do we dance?

B. Dance in the U.S. is everywhere.

C. If you like dancing outdoors, come to America.

D. My older students say it makes them feel young.

E. I keep practicing even when I'm extremely tired.

F. Dancing seems to change their feeling completely.

G. They stayed up all night long singing and dancing.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When most of us get a text message on our cell phone from an unknown person, we usually say "sorry, ____41__ number!" and move on. But when Dennis Williams ____42__ a text that clearly wasn't in-

高考英语**真题超精读**•

tended for him, he did something 43 .

On March 19, Dennis got a group text <u>44</u> him that a couple he didn't know were at the hospital, waiting for the <u>45</u> of a baby.

"Congratulations! But I think someone was mistaken," Dennis <u>46</u>. The baby was born and update texts were <u>47</u> quickly from the overjoyed grandmother, Teresa. In her <u>48</u>, she didn't seem to realize that she was <u>49</u> the baby's photos with a complete stranger. "Well, I don't <u>50</u> you all but I will get there to take pictures with the baby," replied Dennis before asking which room the new <u>51</u> were in.

Much to the family's surprise, Dennis stuck to his <u>52</u>! He turned up at the hospital <u>53</u> gifts for the new mother Lindsey and her baby boy. Lindsey's husband was totally <u>54</u> by the unexpected visit. "I don't think we would have randomly invited him over but we <u>55</u> it and the gifts."

Teresa <u>56</u> a photo of the chance meeting on a social networking website <u>57</u> by the touching words: "What a <u>58</u> this young man was to our family! He was so <u>59</u> and kind to do this." The post has since gained the <u>60</u> of social media users all over the world, receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days.

41. A. unlucky	B. secret	C. new	D. wrong
42. A. received	B. translated	C. copied	D. printed
43. A. reasonable	B. special	C. necessary	D. practical
44. A. convincing	B. reminding	C. informing	D. warning
45. A. wake-up	B. recovery	C. growth	D. arrival
46. A. responded	B. interrupted	C. predicted	D. repeated
47. A. coming in	B. setting out	C. passing down	D. moving around
48. A. opinion	B. anxiety	C. excitement	D. effort
49. A. comparing	B. exchanging	C. discussing	D. sharing
50. A. accept	B. know	C. believe	D. bother
51. A. parents	B. doctors	C. patients	D. visitors
52. A. dream	B. promise	C. agenda	D. principle
53. A. bearing	B. collecting	C. opening	D. making
54. A. discouraged	B. relaxed	C. astonished	D. defeated
55. A. admit	B. need	C. appreciate	D. expect
56. A. found	B. selected	C. developed	D. posted
57. A. confirmed	B. simplified	C. clarified	D. accompanied
58. A. pity	B. blessing	C. relief	D. problem
59. A. smart	B. calm	C. sweet	D. fair
60. A. sympathy	B. attention	C. control	D. trust

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

I'm not sure <u>61</u> is more frightened, me or the female gorilla (大猩猩) that suddenly appears out of nowhere. I'm walking on a path in the forest in the Central African Republic. Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming at <u>62</u> top of her lungs. That makes her baby scream, and then a 400-pound male appears. He screams the <u>63</u> (loud) of all. The noise shakes the trees as the male beats his chest and charges toward me. I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid <u>64</u> (look) directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel <u>65</u> (challenge).

My name is Mireya Mayor. I'm a <u>66</u> (science) who studies animals such as apes and monkeys. I was searching <u>67</u> these three western lowland gorillas I'd been observing. No one had seen them for hours, and my colleagues and I were worried.

When the gorillas and I frightened each other, I was just glad to find <u>68</u> (they) alive. True to a gorilla's unaggressive nature, the huge animal <u>69</u> (mean) me no real harm. He was just saying: "I'm king of this forest, and here is your reminder!" Once his message was delivered, he allowed me 70 (stay) and watch.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文,文中共有 10 处语 言错误,每句中最多有两处,每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删改或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just begin. Everyone was silent, wait to see who would be called upon to read his and her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager take part in the class activity, others were nervous and anxious. I had done myself homework, but I was shy. I was afraid that to speak in front of a larger group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that include learning from textbooks, and mistake as well." Immediate, I raised my hand.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Peter 来信询问你校学生体育运动情况。请给他回信,内容包括:

1. 学校的体育场馆;

2. 主要的运动项目;

高考英语**真题超精读………**

3. 你喜欢的项目。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右:

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2018 年	普通高等学校招生	全国统一考试(全国	III 卷)解析
	第二部	3分 阅读理解	
		第一节	
		А	
		答案解析	
21 游安日县御斯杜耳-	大士武士中国和世国上地		
	车去霍克庄园和花园大概 B. 25 分钟。	【而安多下时间? C. 45 分钟。	D.90分钟。
A. 20 分钟。 【答案】D	D . 23 J 77 °	C. 45 JI # 0	D . 90 J 7T °
	建信息为 drive. to Holl	xer和 Manchester。我们定在	立到原文第一段: By Car:
			彻斯特开车去霍克庄园和花园
		30 minutes,是对原文的同义	
	参观庄园和花园须支付多		
A.12英镑。	B.9英镑。	C.8英镑。	D.5.5 英镑。
【答案】B			
【解析】题干的关键	信息为 a member of a to	ur group, pay 和 Hall & Gard	ens,我们定位到原文第四段。
该段中提到团体参次	观 Hall & Gardens 的费月	月是每人9英镑, B选项对应	Groups: £9.00, 是原文再现,
故正确。			
23. 如果你想看现场音笑	乐表演, 你会参加哪个泪		
A. 农贸市场。		B. 霍克园艺节。	
C. 国家花园日。		D.冬季集市。	
【答案】D			ata iti ana a
			第二句: Wander among a variety
			nment(在各种礼品店中漫步,
919] 子文	K调和小阳时时大妖不 /,	该活动对应的小标题是 Win	nci maikei, 取D迅坝正洲。
		词汇积累	
recipe	['resəpi]	n. 食谱; 方法	
celebrate	['selibreit]	v.庆祝,庆贺;赞颂	
anniversary	[ˈænɪˈvɜːsəri]	n. 周年纪念日	
in aid of sb./sth.		为了帮助某人/某物	
2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 III 卷)解析

disadvantaged	[dɪsəd'va:ntɪdʒd]	a. 弱势的,贫困的
donation	[dəʊˈneɪʃn]	n. 捐赠, 捐赠物
wander	['wɒndə]	v. 漫步,闲逛
entertainment	[entə teinmənt]	n.娱乐活动;招待

【注】〔长难句分析〕

1. The event celebrates its 22nd anniversary with a great show of the very best of gardening, making it one of the most popular events in the gardening. (第六段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 The event celebrates its 22nd anniversary(主+谓+宾), with a great show...介词 短语作方式状语修饰 celebrates,介词短语 of the very best of gardening 作后置定语修饰 a great show, making it one of the most popular events in the gardening 现在分词短语作句子主干的结果状语。

【译文】为庆祝霍克园艺节 22 周年,此次活动将带来一场精彩的园艺精品展览,这会成为园艺界最 受欢迎的盛会之一。

2. For just a small donation you can take a tour with our garden guide. (第七段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 you can take a tour (主+谓+宾), For just a small donation 介词短语为条件状语, with our garden guide 作状语修饰 take。

【译文】只要捐一点钱,你就可以跟随我们的花园向导一起游览。

3. Wander among a variety of shops selling gifts while enjoying a live music show and nice street entertainment. (第八段第二句)

【分析】本句主干为 Wander(祈使句:谓), among a variety of shops... 作状语修饰 Wander, selling gifts 是 shops 的后置定语, while enjoying a live music show and nice street entertainment 为时间状语。 【译文】在各种礼品店中漫步,同时享受现场音乐表演和不错的街头娱乐。

全文译文

欢迎来到霍克庄园和花园

游客须知

如何抵达霍克庄园和花园

乘小汽车:从 M6 高速公路的 J36 路段出发,沿着 A590 公路的棕色指示牌行驶。(21)大致行驶时间为:温德米尔湖——20 分钟,肯德尔镇——25 分钟,兰卡斯特——45 分钟,曼彻斯特——1 小时 30 分钟。

乘火车:最近的火车站是卡克因卡特梅尔站,该车站有前往坎福斯郡、兰卡斯特和普雷斯顿的火车, 连接主要的城市和机场。

开放时间

3月30日--11月2日,周日--周五(周六闭园),上午11:00--下午4:00。

入园费用

	庄园和花园	花园
成人:	12 英镑	8 英镑
团体:	(22)9英镑	5.5 英镑

高考英语**真题超精读**

特殊活动

农贸市场 4月13日

加入我们,品尝各种新鲜的本地食物和饮料。见见制作人,了解一些很棒的食谱创意。

霍克园艺节 5月30日

为庆祝霍克园艺节 22 周年,此次活动将带来一场精彩的园艺精品展览,这会成为园艺界最受欢迎的盛会之一。

国家花园日 8月28日

霍克再次开放花园帮助弱势群体。只要捐一点钱,你就可以跟随我们的花园向导一起游览。

(23)冬季集市 11月8日

这是全家的盛事。(23)在各种礼品店中漫步,同时享受现场音乐表演和不错的街头娱乐。

B 24. 是什么吸引了早期的定居者来到纽约? A. 它的商业文化。 B. 它人口少。 C. 它的地理位置。 D. 它宜人的气候。 【答案】C 【解析】题干的关键信息为 the early settlers 和 New York City。我们定位到原文第一段第二、三句: People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River (人们定居在这些地

方是因为它们四通八达,所以自然就适合通信和贸易。例如,纽约市就位于哈德逊河口的一个大港 口附近),由第二句看出,人们选择定居某些城市是因为其交通方便,即地理位置优越,第三句指出 纽约市是其中的一个例子,可知C选项正确,该项是对原文的合理推断。

25. 关于首批去道森市淘金的人,我们知道些什么?

C. 几乎所有人都放弃了。

B. 五分之一的人变富裕了。 D. 一半的人去世了。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 those who first dug for gold 和 in Dawson。我们定位到原文第二段倒数第二 句: Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich (在最早挖掘黄金的 2 万人中,有 4000 人 发财了),发财的人占五分之一,故 B 选项表述正确,为答案。

26. 许多人离开道森的主要原因是什么?

A. 他们发现这个城市太拥挤了。

B. 他们想去其他地方碰碰运气。

C. 他们无法忍受冬季的寒冷。

D. 他们缺乏食物。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the main reason, people 以及 leave Dawson。我们定位到原文第三段第 三、四句: But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries 2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 III 卷)解析

in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come(而且没过多久,道森的金矿就被挖掘殆尽了。 城里挤满了失望的人们,他们毫无兴趣定居下来。当听说阿拉斯加发现了新的金矿时,他们就像来时 一样迅速地离开了道森市),可知人们离开道森的主要原因是听说阿拉斯加发现了新的金矿,他们要 去别的地方寻求发财机会, 故 B 选项正确。

27. 本文的主要内容是什么?

A. 一个城市的兴衰。

C. 荒野之旅。

B. 加拿大的淘金热。 D. 道森市的旅游业。

【答案】A

【解析】本文第一段介绍了决定城市位置的因素以及道森的兴盛;第二段阐释了许多人不畏艰难来到 道森的原因;第三段讲述了道森没落的原因及现状。归纳各段大意可知,本文主要讲述的是道森市的 兴衰过程,A洗项是对原文的合理概括,故正确。

(词汇积累

communications	[kəˈmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)nz]	n. 通信
harbour	[ˈhɑːbə]	n.海港,港口;避难所
boom	[buːm]	n. 繁荣, 兴盛; 激增
necessity	[nəˈsesəti]	n. 必需品; 必然
depend on		依靠,取决于
disappointed	[ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd]	a. 失望的, 沮丧的
settle down		定居下来
rush	[rʌʃ]	n. 热潮; 匆忙
chief	[tʃiːf]	a. 主要的, 最重要的
present	['preznt]	a. 目前的;现存的 n. 礼物

〕 (长难句分析

1. But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000. (第一段第八句)

【分析】本句为 and 连接的并列句, 分句一主干为 gold was discovered (主+谓), there 与 in 1897 分 别是地点状语和时间状语;分句二主干为 it was one of the largest cities in the West (主+系+表), two years later 为时间状语, with a population of 30,000 介词短语作伴随状语。

【译文】但自从1897年在这里发现金矿以后,仅过了两年,道森市就成了西部最大的城市之一,人 口达3万。

- 2. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. (第二段第六句) 【分析】句子主干为 the rewards were worth the difficult trip (主+系+表), For many who made it to Dawson 作状语,其中 who 引导的定语从句 who made it to Dawson 修饰 many, however 为插入语。 【译文】然而,对于许多成功抵达道森的人来说,辛苦的旅程换来的回报是值得的。
- 3. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. (第三段

高考英语**真题超精读**

第四句)

【分析】本句为 and 连接的并列复合句,分句一主干为 The city was crowded with disappointed people ($\pm + \$ + \$$),介词短语 with no interest in settling down 作后置定语,修饰 people;分句二主干为 they left Dawson City ($\pm + \ddot{i} + \`{s}$), when 引导的时间状语从句作分句二的时间状语,其中省略引 导词 that 的宾语从句 there were new gold discoveries in Alaska 作 heard 的宾语, as 引导比较状语从句 as they had come 作分句二的比较状语。

【译文】城里挤满了失望的人们,他们毫无兴趣定居下来。当听说阿拉斯加发现了新的金矿时,他们 就像来时一样迅速地离开了道森市。

全文译文

城市地理位置的选择通常都有合理的理由,比如靠近港口或河流。(24)人们定居在这些地方是因 为它们四通八达,所以自然就适合通信和贸易。例如,纽约市就位于哈德逊河口的一个大港口附近。经 过 300 年的发展,纽约市的人口由 800 人逐渐增长至 800 万人。但并不是所有的城市都在很长一段时间 内缓慢发展。新兴城市几乎一夜之间从无到有。1896 年,加拿大的道森市还是一片在地图上不见踪迹的 荒野。但自从 1897 年在这里发现金矿以后,仅过了两年,道森市就成了西部最大的城市之一,人口达3万。

与伦敦或巴黎这样的城市不同的是,道森并没有任何天然的便利条件。人们去那里是为了淘金。他 们翻越白雪覆盖的山脉,沿着结冰的河流航行数百英里。通往道森的路上覆盖着 30 英尺厚的湿雪,这 些雪会毫无预兆地落下来。一场雪崩曾经封闭了这条道路,致使 63 人丧生。然而,对于许多成功抵达 道森的人来说,辛苦的旅程换来的回报是值得的。(25)在最早挖掘黄金的 2 万人中,有 4000 人发财了。 其中约有 100 人在余生中一直都是富人。

但是,不管他们多么富有,道森总不是宜居之所。像食物和木材这些生活必需品非常昂贵。(26)而 且没过多久,道森所依赖的金矿就被挖掘殆尽了。城里挤满了失望的人们,他们毫无兴趣定居下来。当 听说阿拉斯加发现了新的金矿时,他们就像来时一样迅速地离开了道森市。今天,人们还是来来去去—— 来看看加拿大的淘金热发生在哪里。旅游业现在是道森市的主要产业,目前道森市人口为762人。

С

答案解析

28. 王澍获奖意味着中国建筑师

A. 跟随最新的世界潮流

C. 比之前工作更加努力

B. 获得国际认可

D. 依赖国外建筑师

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息是 Wang's winning of the prize 以及 Chinese architects,我们定位到原文第二 段第二句: Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize...,这句话 提到中国建筑师王澍荣获 2012 年度普利兹克建筑奖,这一获奖事实论证了上文所提的"许多优秀的 中国建筑师也正在努力走向世界舞台的中央"以及"他们的努力已被证明是卓有成效的"。B 选项是 对这两处信息的综合,故正确。

29. 中国美院象山校区让参观者印象最深的是什么?

A. 山地环境。 B. 庞大的规模。

C. 独特的风格。

D. 多样的功能。

······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 Ⅲ 卷)解析

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息是 impressed visitors, CAA 和 Xiangshan campus。我们定位到原文第四段 二、三句: Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view (这里复杂的建筑空 间和丰富的建筑类型令许多游客惊叹不已。建筑物的曲线与山的起伏完美地配合,形成了独特的景 观), C 选项对应 forming a unique view,是对原文的合理推断,故正确。

30. 王澍的建筑设计是如何获得成功的?

A. 各种形状的融合。

C. 流行技艺的运用。

B. 中西元素的和谐共存。D. 传统与现代的兼容并蓄。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息是 Wang's architectural design 与 a success。我们定位到原文第五段第三句: This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements (这一作品因其现代与传统中国元素的结合而吸引了大量的关注)和第六段第一句: Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions(王的作品表现了对 现代建筑的深刻理解和对传统的良好认识),由此可见,王澍的作品获得成功的秘诀是融合了现代与 传统的中国元素。D 选项对应 its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements,是对原文的合理 推断,故正确。

31. 根据王澍的观点,我们应该如何对待中国的传统?

A. 向世界传播它们。

C. 在大学开课讲授它们。

B. 将它们保存在博物馆里。 D. 在实践中重新创作它们。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 do about Chinese traditions 和 Wang。我们定位到原文最后一段 The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said (对传统的研究应该与实践相结合。否则,对传统的再创造将是虚假和空洞的,他如是 说),D 选项是对这两句信息的综合,故正确。

¶〔词汇积累〕

architect	['a:kitekt]	n. 建筑师
landmark	['lændmaːk]	n. 地标; 里程碑
fruitful	[ˈfruːtfl]	a. 富有成效的
be referred to as		被称为
academy	[əˈkædəmi]	n. 学院,研究院;学会
original	[əˈrɪdʒənl]	a. 原创的, 独创的; 原作的; 起初的
complex	['kompleks]	a.复杂的,费解的 n. 建筑群
architectural	[a:kı'tektʃərəl]	a. 建筑方面的,建筑学的
abundant	[əˈbʌndənt]	a. 丰盛的, 充裕的
abandon	[əˈbændən]	v. 抛弃; 丢弃; 放弃
mixture	[ˈmɪkstʃə]	n. 混合,结合体

高考英语**真题超精读**

seal	[si:l]	v. 封, 密封
recreation	[ˌriːkriˈeɪʃn]	n. 重现, 重建; 娱乐, 消遣
artificial	[,a:tı'fıʃl]	a. 人工的,人造的;虚假的

〕 (长难句分析)

1. While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts (主+谓+宾), to take the center stage 作句子主干的目的状语, while 引导时间状语从句, 其中的不定式 to lead the designs... 作主语补足语, of landmark buildings in China 作 the designs 的后置定语, such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts 举例说明 landmark buildings。

【译文】当著名的外国建筑师受邀来主导中国地标建筑的设计,如新的中央电视台大楼和国家大剧院时,许多优秀的中国建筑师也正在努力走向世界舞台的中央。

2. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28. (第二段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Wang Shu...won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize(主+谓+宾), a 49-year-old Chinese architect 是 Wang Shu 的同位语, which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture 是非 限制性定语从句,补充说明 Pritzker Architecture Prize, on February 28 为时间状语。

【译文】49岁的中国建筑师王澍于2月28日荣获2012年度普利兹克建筑奖——该奖项被誉为建筑界的诺贝尔奖。

3. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize. (第六段第二句)

【分析】本句主干为 ...he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando (倒装句: 宾+ 谓+主), Tadao Ando 是主语, said 是谓语, 前面的 ...he had created a new type of Chinese architecture 是说话内容, 为宾语, 其中介词短语 Through such a balance 为方式状语修饰 had created。the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize 是 Tadao Ando 的同位语。

【译文】1995年普利兹克建筑奖的获得者安藤忠雄表示,通过这种平衡,王澍创造出了一种新型的中式建筑风格。

全文译文

当著名的外国建筑师受邀来主导中国地标建筑的设计,如新的中央电视台大楼和国家大剧院时, (28)许多优秀的中国建筑师也正在努力走向世界舞台的中央。

(28)他们的努力已被证明是卓有成效的。49岁的中国建筑师王澍于2月28日荣获2012年度普利 兹克建筑奖——该奖项被誉为建筑界的诺贝尔奖。他是第一位获得该奖项的中国公民。

王澍现在是中国美术学院建筑系系主任。他的办公室位于浙江省杭州市的中国美院象山校区。校园里的许多建筑都是他的原创作品。

这所大学的校园风格与大多数中国大学很不一样。(29)这里复杂的建筑空间和丰富的建筑类型令 许多游客惊叹不已。建筑物的曲线与山的起伏完美地配合,形成了独特的景观。 ······2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 Ⅲ 卷)解析

王澍收集了 700 多万块不同年代的废弃砖块。他要求工人们使用传统技术将砖块制成墙壁、屋顶和 走廊。(30)这一作品因其现代与传统中国元素的融合而吸引了大量的关注。

(30)王澍的作品表现了对现代建筑的深刻理解和对传统的良好认知。1995年普利兹克建筑奖的获得者安藤忠雄表示,通过这种平衡,王澍创造出了一种新型的中式建筑风格。

王澍认为传统不应该被封存在博物馆的玻璃盒子里。"这只是传统曾经存在的证据。"他说。

"许多中国人对传统有误解。他们认为传统是指过去的旧东西。事实上,传统也指的是一直在发展 和仍然正被创造的东西。"他说道。

"如今,许多中国人正在学习西方的风格和理论,而不是关注中国的传统。很多人都在谈论传统, 却不知道它们到底是什么。"王澍说。

(31)对传统的研究应该与实践相结合。否则,对传统的再创造将是虚假和空洞的,他如是说。

D 答案解析 32. 第一段中的"more is more"可能是什么意思? A. 越多越好。 B. 适可而止。 C. 钱越多,担忧越多。 B. 适可而止。 C. 钱越多,担忧越多。 D. 挣得越多,花得越多。 【答案】A 【解析】题干的关键信息为 more is more 和 Paragraph 1。我们定位到其上下文,即第一段第一句: Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects(成年人理解被物品淹没的感觉)与第三句: The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less (好消息是, 我可以帮我的孩子比我当年更早地懂得如何用更少的物品过更充实的生活),综合本段内容及行文逻 辑可推知, more is more 所表达之意应与 live more with less 相反,即"越多越好"。A 选项是对原文 的合理推断,故正确。

33. 是什么让乔治娅同意出售她的一些物品?

A. 为她的假期存钱。

B. 为一位贫穷的女孩筹款。 D. 把钱给一位生病的母亲。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 Georgia 与 agree to sell some of her objects。我们定位到原文第二段最后一句: She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund(当我们答应把出售物品的钱放入女儿的教育基金里时,乔治娅还选择出售一些不常用的大件物品),可见将钱放入她的教育基金中是 Georgia 同意卖掉一些物品的条件, C 选项对应 put the money into her school fund,是对原文的同义转述,故正确。

34. 作者为什么跟谢泼德玩球?

C. 将钱放入她的基金中。

A. 为了试验一种想法。	B. 为了表达母爱。

C. 为了训练他的注意力。	D. 为了帮他培养一个新爱好。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息为 play the ball with Shepherd。我们定位到原文第三段第三、四句 Yesterday,

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I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest (昨天和儿子谢泼德坐在一起时,我决定验证一下自己的理论。我决定只和他玩一个玩具,只要这个玩具能保持他的兴趣),由下文第六句可知,这里提到的 one toy 就是题干中所说的 the ball,可见,作者跟谢泼德玩球是想"验证一下自己的理论",A 选项同义替换文中的 to test my own theory on this,故正确。

35. 这篇文章的合适标题是什么?

A. 要么接受, 要么放弃

C. 用更少的物品过更充实的生活

B. 从孩子身上学到的一条经验 D. 给予的快乐

【答案】C

【解析】文章首段提出论点,即帮助孩子如何用更少的物品过更充实的生活(live more with less);第 二段介绍了作者鼓励女儿将不常用的物品赠送给需要帮助的人;第三段则通过作者与儿子用一个橡 皮球玩耍的实验验证了让孩子在生活中使用更少的东西过更充实的生活的可行性;第四段表达了作 者和儿子在玩耍过程中体验到的乐趣。综上所述,本文主要围绕"用更少的物品过更充实的生活" 的观点展开论述。C选项是对原文的合理概括,故正确。

[](词汇积累)

flood	[flʌd]	v. 淹没;挤满, 拥满;充斥, 充满
assume	[əˈsjuːm]	v. 假定, 假设, 认为; 承担
donate	[dəʊˈneɪt]	v.捐赠,赠送
kindergarten	['kındəgaːtn]	n. 幼儿园
universally	[ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəli]	ad. 普遍地,到处
available	[əˈveɪləbl]	a. 可获得的;有空的
absorbed	[əb'zɔːbd; əb'sɔːbd]	a. 全神贯注的
simplicity	[sım'plısəti]	n. 简单,容易;质朴

1. Why do we often assume that more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? (第一段第 二句)

【分析】句子主干为 we...assume that...(主+谓+宾从), that 引导的宾语从句 that more is more 作 assume 的宾语, when 引导的时间状语从句 when it comes to kids and their belongings 作句子主干的时 间状语。

【译文】当涉及孩子及其个人物品时,为什么我们往往会认为越多越好?

2. The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less. (第 一段第三句)

【分析】句子主干为 The good news is that...(主+系+表从), that 引导表语从句 that I can help my own kids learn earlier...how to live more with less,其中 than I did 为 than 引导的比较状语从句。 【译文】好消息是,我可以帮我的孩子比我当年更早地懂得如何用更少的物品过更充实的生活。

3. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into

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her school fund (our kindergarten daughter is serious about becoming a doctor). (第二段第三句) 【分析】句子主干为 She chose to sell a few larger objects (主+谓+宾), that 引导的定语从句 that were less often used 修饰 objects, when 引导的时间状语从句作句子主干的时间状语, 括号内的 our kindergarten daughter is serious about becoming a doctor 补充说明 her school fund。

【译文】当我们答应把出售物品的钱放入女儿的教育基金(我们上幼儿园的女儿很想成为一名医生) 里时,乔治娅还选择出售一些不常用的大件物品。

全文译文

(32)成年人理解被物品淹没的感觉。当涉及孩子及其个人物品时,为什么我们往往会认为越多越 好?好消息是,我可以帮我的孩子比我当年更早地懂得如何用更少的物品过更充实的生活。

我发现假期前是鼓励孩子们捐赠不常用物品的好时机,而且很奏效。由于我们的努力,女儿乔治娅 决定捐赠一大包玩具给一个小女孩,这个小女孩的母亲因生病无法支付她的度假费用。(33)当我们答 应把出售物品的钱放入女儿的教育基金(我们上幼儿园的女儿很想成为一名医生)里时,乔治娅还选择 出售一些不常用的大件物品。

数周以来,我一直在考虑一些更大、更深层次的问题:我们如何让它成为孩子们的习惯?我们如何 培养我们自己来帮助他们过需要更少、使用更少的生活?(34)昨天和儿子谢泼德坐在一起时,我决定 验证一下自己的理论。我决定只和他玩一个玩具,只要这个玩具能保持他的兴趣。我希望一个玩具可以 吸引他大约五分钟的注意力,最多十分钟。(34)我选了一个红色的橡皮球——一个随手可得的简单玩 具。我们传球,他设法把球放进嘴里,还试着弹起它,滚动它,坐在它上面,扔它。这个玩具对他来说 完全足够了。不知不觉,一个小时过去了,该吃午饭了。

我们俩都沉浸在一起玩的简单中。他吸引了我全部的注意力,我也吸引了他的注意力。我从单一物 体中寻找快乐的小实验对我们俩都有效。

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】B

【解析】根据空格位置定位到原文第二段空格后两句: We dance from Florida to Alaska, from north to south and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays, Office parties and just to fill the time (从佛罗里达到阿拉斯加,从北到南,从一片海到另一片海,我们都在跳舞。我们在婚礼、生日、办公室聚会上跳舞,只是为了打发时间),由此可看出舞蹈出现在各个地方、多种场合。B 选项符合要求,其中 everywhere 与空格后跳舞的众多地点和场合恰好构成呼应,空格后内容是对空格处内容的具体说明,因此,该空的正确答案为 B 选项。

37.【答案】D

【解析】空格前谈到布里奇斯为各个年龄段的人开设了舞蹈课程,并认为教授舞蹈棒极了;空格后提到 It's great to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life (看着他们跳舞感觉真好。对他们中的许多人来说,这是一种结识他人和拥有社交生活的方式),D 选项符合要求,其中 students 与空格前的 classes 以及 Teaching 呼应, My older students 为空格后 them 的指

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代内容, it 指代空格前的 dance, 上下文语意通顺, 逻辑衔接紧密, 因此, 该空的正确答案为 D 选项。 38.【答案】A

【解析】根据空格位置定位到原文第四段第二、三、四句:"I can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. "They're learning to do traditional dances. They arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile."("我可以告诉你一对年轻夫妇的故事。"布里奇斯说,"他们正在学习跳传统舞蹈。他们闷闷不乐地来上课,微笑着离开。"),通过年轻夫妇这一事例,说明跳舞能让人心情愉悦。空格处应是本段的总起句,且内容可能涉及跳舞的好处或提出人们为什么喜欢跳舞这一疑问。A 选项符合要求, 空格后内容是对空格处问句的回答,人们之所以跳舞是因为跳舞能让人心情变好,故该空的正确答案为 A 选项。

39.【答案】F

【解析】根据空格位置定位到原文第四段第三、四句: They're learning to do traditional dances. They arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile (他们正在学习跳传统舞蹈。他们闷闷不乐 地来上课,微笑着离开),可见,他们的心情发生了变化。F 选项符合要求,其中 change their feeling completely 是对空格前的 arrive at the class in low spirits and...leave with a smile 这一鲜明的情感变化的 概括,因此,该空的正确答案为 F 选项。

40.【答案】E

【解析】空格前谈道: Andrea Hillier says, Dance, like the pattern of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better (舞蹈就像跳动的心脏,是生命。即使经过这么多年,我还想 变得越来越好),空格后说: I find it hard to stop! Dancing reminds me I'm alive. (我发现停下来很难! 跳舞提醒我自己还活着),由此看出,空格前提到舞蹈对 Andrea Hillier 的重要性;空格后则说他难以 停止跳舞及原因。因此,空格处内容可能承接上下文信息,陈述其坚持跳舞的行为。E 选项符合要求,其中 keep practicing 以及副词 even 均强调了 Andrea Hillier 对舞蹈的坚持,因此,该空的正确答案为 E 选项。

全文译文

在书面语出现之前,便有了舞蹈这种语言。跳舞能表达爱与恨、喜与悲、生与死和介于两者之间的 其他一切。

(36)[B]在美国,舞蹈无处不在。从佛罗里达到阿拉斯加,从北到南,从一片海到另一片海,我们都在跳舞。我们在婚礼、生日、办公室聚会上跳舞,只是为了打发时间。

"我热爱跳舞。"爱荷华州一家舞蹈练功房的老板莱斯特·布里奇斯说,"我无法想象我这辈子还能做什么别的事。"布里奇斯为各个年龄段的人开设了舞蹈课程。"教授舞蹈棒极了。(37)[D]我年长的学生们说,跳舞让他们感到年轻。看着他们跳舞感觉真好。对他们中的许多人来说,这是一种结识他人和拥有社交生活的方式。"

(38)[A] 那么我们为什么要跳舞呢? "我可以告诉你一对年轻夫妇的故事,"布里奇斯说,"他们正 在学习跳传统舞蹈。他们闷闷不乐地来上课,微笑着离开。(39)[F] 跳舞似乎完全改变了他们的感觉。"

那么,我们跳舞是为了让自己感觉更好、更平静、更健康吗?安德里亚・希利尔说:"舞蹈就像跳动的心脏,是生命。即使经过这么多年,我还想变得越来越好。(40)[E]即使我非常累,我也坚持练习。 我发现停下来很难!跳舞提醒我自己还活着。"

选项译文

[A] 那么我们为什么要跳舞呢?

[B] 在美国, 舞蹈无处不在。

[C] 如果你喜欢在户外跳舞, 就来美国吧。

[D] 我年长的学生们说, 跳舞让他们感到年轻。

[E]即使我非常累,我也坚持练习。

[F] 跳舞似乎完全改变了他们的感觉。

[G] 他们通宵达旦地唱歌跳舞。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】D

【解析】根据空格定位到原文第一句: When most of us get a text message on our cell phone from an unknown person, we usually say "sorry, <u>41</u> number!" and move on (我们大部分人在收到陌生人的 手机短信时,通常会说"不好意思,<u>41</u>号码",然后继续做其他事情)结合空格前的 get a text message from an unknown person 和 sorry 以及常识可知,收到陌生人错发的短信时,我们通常会回 复"不好意思,您发错了",D选项 wrong"错误的"与 number 搭配,意为"错误的号码",代入文中,表示发到错误的手机号上了,符合语境,故正确。此外,下文第三段第一句的 mistaken"弄错的"也与 wrong 呼应。

42.【答案】A

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: But when Dennis Williams <u>42</u> a text that clearly wasn't intended for him(但是,当丹尼斯·威廉姆斯 <u>42</u> 一条明显不是发给他的短信时),此处 <u>42</u> a text that clearly wasn't intended for him 应与上句中的 get a text message…from an unknown person 表意相近,故 空格处应填入与 get 表意相近的词, A 选项 received "收到"符合文意,故正确。

43.【答案】B

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: But when Dennis Williams receives a text that clearly wasn't intended for him, he did something <u>43</u>(但是,当丹尼斯·威廉姆斯收到一条明显不是发给他的短信时,他做了一些<u>43</u>事情),空格位于句首为转折连词 But 的句子中,可见设空句内容应与上句表意相反。上句提到了人们在收到陌生短信后的通常(usually)回应,故空格处应填入与usually表意相反的词,B选项 special "非同寻常的"符合语境,故正确。

44.【答案】C

【解析】根据空格定位到原文第二段: On March 19, Dennis got a group text ____44___ him that a couple he didn't know were at the hospital (3月19日,丹尼斯收到了一条群发短信,____44___他一对他不认识的夫 妻正在医院里),空格后 that 引导的从句为群发短信的内容。此处仅是 informing "通知" Dennis 这 一消息,并无 convincing "使信服"、reminding "提醒"和 warning "警告"之意,因此,C选项正确。

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45.【答案】D

【解析】根据空格定位到原文第三段第一句: "Congratulations! But I think someone was mistaken," Dennis <u>46</u> ("恭喜!但我想有人发错短信了,"丹尼斯<u>46</u>),上文提到, Dennis 收到了一条群 发短信,告知他一对夫妇即将迎来新生儿。可见,这里应是他 responded (回复)这条短信的内容,故 A 选项正确。B 选项 interrupted "打岔"、C 选项 predicted "预测"和D 选项 repeated "重复"均 与文意不符。

47.【答案】A

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: The baby was born and update texts were <u>47</u> quickly from the overjoyed grandmother, Teresa(婴儿出生了,欣喜若狂的祖母特雷莎很快<u>47</u> 最新短信),由该句中提到的 update texts 可知, Dennis 又收到了新的短信,A 选项 coming in 可指信息传来,符合文意,故正确。 B 选项 setting out "出发"、C 选项 passing down "流传"和D 选项 moving around "四处移动"均与 文意不符。

48.【答案】C

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: In her __48_, she didn't seem to realize that...(在她的__48_, 她似乎 并未意识到自己……),因空格前含有指代关系 her,结合上句中的 the overjoyed grandmother 和本句 中的 didn't seem to realize 以及备选项可知, her __48_指代 grandmother 当时的情绪,且空格处应填 入与 overjoyed 表意相近的词。C 选项 excitement "兴奋"符合语境,故正确。A 选项 opinion "观点"、 B 选项 anxiety "焦虑"和D 选项 effort "努力"均与语境不符。

49.【答案】D

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: In her excitement, she didn't seem to realize that she was <u>49</u> the baby's photos with a complete stranger (兴奋的她似乎并未意识到自己正在和一个完全陌生的人<u>49</u> 婴儿的照片), 上句提到, 婴儿出生, Teresa 就给 Dennis 发了新短信。可见, 她是在跟 Dennis 分享婴儿的消息, D 选项 sharing "分享"符合语境, 故正确。排除 A 选项 comparing "比较"、B 选项 exchanging "交换"和 C 选项 discussing "讨论"。

50.【答案】B

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: "Well, I don't <u>50</u> you all but I will get there to take pictures with the baby," replied Dennis("嗯,虽然我不<u>50</u>你们所有人,但我会去那里和婴儿合影,"丹尼斯回复道),结合上句中的 a complete stranger "一个完全陌生的人"可知,此处应是说 Dennis 不认识婴儿的家人, B 选项 know "认识"符合语境,故正确。同时排除 A 选项 accept "接受"、C 选项 believe "相信" 和 D 选项 bother "打扰"。

51.【答案】A

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: ...replied Dennis before asking which room the new 51 were in (丹尼 斯回复道,之后他问清楚了新手 51 在哪一个房间。上一段提到一对夫妻正在医院里等待新生儿

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的到来,本段第二句提到婴儿出生了,那么又多了一对新手父母,结合备选项可判断 Dennis 问的是 新手父母的病房号,故A选项正确,同时排除B选项 doctors "医生"、C选项 patients "病人"和D 选项 visitors "来访者"。

52.【答案】B

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: Much to the family's surprise, Dennis stuck to his <u>52</u>!(令这家人非常惊讶的是,丹尼斯信守了自己的<u>52</u>!),紧接着下句指出他出现在了医院里。上句提到 Dennis 回复说他会去医院和婴儿合影。由此可见,他信守了自己当时的 promise "承诺",如约出现在了医院,故 B 选项正确。排除 A 选项 dream "梦想"、C 选项 agenda "议程表"和 D 选项 principle "原则"。

53.【答案】A

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: He turned up at the hospital <u>53</u> gifts for the new mother Lindsey and her baby boy(他<u>53</u>为新手妈妈琳赛和她的男婴宝宝准备的礼物出现在医院里),根据常识, 人们去医院探望他人时通常都会携带礼物,A选项 bearing "携带"符合文意,故正确。B选项 collecting "收集"、C选项 opening "打开"和D选项 making "制作"均不符合语境。

54.【答案】C

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: Lindsey's husband was totally <u>54</u> by the unexpected visit (Lindsey 的 丈夫十分 <u>54</u> 于这个出乎意料的拜访),由空格后的 the unexpected visit 可判断,Lindsey 的丈夫 对 Dennis 的到访感到意外。C 选项 astonished "感到惊讶的"符合此处人物心理,故正确。A 选项 discouraged "灰心的"、B 选项 relaxed "放松的"和D 选项 defeated "沮丧的"均与语境不符。

55.【答案】C

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: I don't think we would have randomly invited him over but we <u>55</u> it and the gifts.(我没想到我们会这样随机地邀请他过来,但我们<u>55</u> 它和礼物)。空格位于 but 连接的并列句中,故 but 前后两分句内容表意相反。结合常识和行文逻辑可知,空格所在分句应表达Lindsey 一家人对 Dennis 来访的感激之情,故 C 选项 appreciate "感激"正确。appreciate 常与 it 连用,用于表达感谢, it 指代前面提到的 Dennis 来访事件。A 选项 admit "承认"、B 选项 need "需要"和 D 选项 expect "期待"均不符合语境,故都排除。

56.【答案】D

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: Teresa <u>56</u> a photo of the chance meeting on a social networking website (特雷莎在社交网站上 <u>56</u> 了这次邂逅的照片),结合下句中的 The post 可知,这张照片是 Teresa 发布到网上的,故 D 选项 posted "发布"正确。A 选项 found "发现"、B 选项 selected "挑选" 和 C 选项 developed "开发"均与语境不符。

57.【答案】D

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: Teresa posted a photo of the chance meeting on a social networking website <u>57</u> by the touching words "特雷莎在社交网站上晒出了这次邂逅的照片,并<u>57</u> 一段感人的话",按常理人们在社交网站上发布图片时,通常会配上一段文字,D选项 accompanied "附带,随附"符合语境,故正确。排除 A 选项 confirmed "确认"、B 选项 simplified "简化"和 C 选项 clarified "澄清"。

58.【答案】B

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: What a <u>58</u> this young man was to our family!(这位年轻人的到来, 是对我们全家人的 <u>58</u> !),结合空格前的 touching words "感人的文字"和空格后的感叹号可知,

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此处的感情色彩应是正面的。B 选项 blessing "祝福"和C 选项 relief "宽慰"均符合此处的感情色彩。 第二至四段讲述了 Dennis 收到错发的短信,积极回复后并到医院看望新生儿的事情,未提及 Dennis 宽慰新生儿及其家人,故排除C 选项,B 选项正确。

59.【答案】C

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: He was so <u>59</u> and kind to do this (他的行为是如此<u>59</u> 和善良), 空格前内容提到这位年轻人的到访是对 Teresa 全家人的祝福, 而<u>59</u> and kind 是 Teresa 对他的评价。 因为是并列结构, 所以空格处应填入与 kind 表意相近的词。C选项 sweet"善良的, 温柔的", 符合语境, 故正确。排除 A 选项 smart "聪明的"、B 选项 calm "镇静的"和 D 选项 fair "公平的"。

60.【答案】B

【解析】根据空格定位到原文: The post has since gained the <u>60</u> of social media users all over the world, receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days (这条消息随后获得了世界 各地社交媒体用户的<u>60</u>,仅仅 3 天就得到了 18.4 万余次的转发量和 6.15 万余次的点赞量),根 据空格后的 receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days 可知,这个帖子在短时 间内受到的关注度极高,B选项 attention "关注"符合语境,故正确。A 选项 sympathy "同情"、C 选项 control "控制"和D选项 trust "信任"均不符合文意。

[]](词汇积累)

mistaken	[mɪˈsteɪkən]	a. 弄错的,错误的
stick to		遵守, 坚持
touching	[ˈtʌtʃɪŋ]	a. 感人的,动人的
blessing	[ˈblesɪŋ]	n. 祝福, 好事, 福气
gain	[gein]	v. 获得, 赢得

目 长难句分析

1. On March 19, Dennis got a group text informing him that a couple he didn't know were at the hospital, waiting for the arrival of a baby. (第二段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Dennis got a group text (主+谓+宾), 介词短语 On March 19 作句子主干的时间状语,现在分词短语 informing him that... 作后置定语修饰 a group text, that 引导的宾语从句 that a couple... the arrival of a baby, 作 informing 的直接宾语,其中 he didn't know 是省略关系词 who/ that 的定语从句,修饰 a couple, waiting for the arrival of a baby 现在分词短语作伴随状语。

【译文】3月19日,丹尼斯收到了一条群发短信,通知他一对他不认识的夫妻正在医院里等待新生儿的到来。

2. Teresa posted a photo of the chance meeting on a social networking website accompanied by the touching words: "What a blessing this young man was to our family! He was so sweet and kind to do this." (第五段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Teresa posted a photo of the chance meeting (主+谓+宾), 介词短语 on a social networking website 作状语修饰 posted, 过去分词短语 accompanied by the touching words 作后置定语 修饰 a photo, 引号中的内容补充说明 the touching words。

【译文】特雷莎在社交网站上晒出了这次邂逅的照片,并附上了一段感人的话:"这位年轻人的到来, 是对我们全家人的祝福啊!他的行为是如此善良和体贴。"

3. The post has since gained the attention of social media users all over the world, receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days. (第五段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 The post has...gained the attention (主+谓+宾),介词短语 of social media users 作后置定语修饰 attention,介词短语 all over the world 作后置定语修饰 social media users,现在分词 短语 receiving more than 184,000 shares and 61,500 likes in just three days 作句子主干的伴随状语,其中 介词短语 in just three days 作时间状语。

【译文】这条消息随后获得了世界各地社交媒体用户的关注,仅仅3天就得到了18.4万余次的转发量和6.15万次的点赞量。

全文译文

我们大部分人在收到陌生人的手机短信时,通常会说"不好意思,您发(41)错了!",然后继续做 其他事情。但是,当丹尼斯·威廉姆斯(42)收到一条明显不是发给他的短信时,他做了一些(43)非 同寻常的事情。

3月19日,丹尼斯收到了一条群发短信,(44)通知他一对他不认识的夫妻正在医院里等待新生儿的(45)到来。

"恭喜!但我想有人发错短信了,"丹尼斯(46)回复道。婴儿出生了,欣喜若狂的祖母特雷莎很快(47)发来了最新短信。(48)兴奋的她似乎并未意识到自己正在和一个完全陌生的人(49)分享婴儿的照片。"嗯,虽然我不(50)认识你们所有人,但我会去那里和婴儿合影,"丹尼斯回复道,之后他问清楚了新手(51)父母在哪一个房间。

令这家人非常惊讶的是,丹尼斯信守了自己的(52)诺言!他(53)带着为新手妈妈琳赛和她的男 宝宝准备的礼物出现在医院里。琳赛的丈夫对这个出乎意料的拜访感到十分(54)惊讶。"我没想到我 们会这样随机地邀请他过来,但我们(55)感激他的到访和他带来的礼物。"

特雷莎在社交网站上(56)晒出了这次邂逅的照片,并(57)附上了一段感人的话:"这位年轻人的 到来,是对我们全家人的(58)祝福啊!他的行为是如此(59)善良和体贴。"这条消息随后获得了世 界各地社交媒体用户的(60)关注,仅仅3天就得到了18.4万余次的转发和6.15万余次的点赞。

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】who

【解析】分析句子结构可知,该句是一个复合句,且空格前后均为"系+表"结构构成的复合谓语。 由此可推知,空格处及其后部分是一个宾语从句,空格处应填入宾语从句的引导词,且在从句中 作主语。结合后面的选择对象 me 和 the female gorilla 可知,此处指"谁更害怕",故空格处应填入 who。

62.【答案】the

【解析】空格前为介词 at, 空格后为名词 top 和介词 of, 由此可联想到介词短语 at the top of, 因此, 空格处应填入 the, 构成介词短语 at the top of her lungs, 意为"声嘶力竭地", 句意通顺, 且符合上

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下文语境,故the为正确答案。

63.【答案】loudest

【解析】空格后的 of all 表示"在所有当中",结合语境和空格前的 the 可知,此处表达三者(及以上) 之间的比较,与上文母猩猩和小猩猩的吼叫形成比较,故 loudest 为正确答案。

64.【答案】looking

【解析】to avoid ______ directly into his eyes 为动词不定式短语作目的状语,其中 _____ directly into his eyes 作 avoid 的宾语。avoid 需跟名词或动名词作宾语,提示词是 look, 故空格处应填入 looking, 构成 avoid doing sth.,表示"避免做某事"。

65.【答案】challenged

【解析】空格位于分句 he doesn't feel _____中, he 为分句的主语, feel 是系动词, 空格所填词作表语。表语常由名词或形容词等词充当, 又因空格前无修饰名词的词, 故空格处应填入形容词。提示词 challenge 其形容词形式为 challenged "受到挑战的"和 challenging "具有挑战性的"。结合该句句意可知, 空格所填词应表示"受到挑战的",且无比较含义, 故填入 challenged。

66.【答案】scientist

【解析】本句是复合句,主句的主语是 I,系动词是 am, a _____作表语,空格后为 who 引导的从句。 因空格前有冠词 a,故空格处应填入可数名词的单数形式。提示词 science 其表示人物身份的名词形 式为 scientist "科学家",故空格处应填入 scientist。

67.【答案】for

【解析】主语 I,谓语 was searching,宾语 these...gorillas。结合该句句意可知此处指"寻找大猩猩", 谓语中的 searching 意为"寻找"时,其后常跟介词 for 引出所要找寻的对象,故空格处应填入 for。

68.【答案】them

【解析】分析语法结构可知,动词不定式短语 to find _____ alive 作原因状语,空格所填词作 find 的 宾语,形容词 alive 是宾语补足语。提示词 they 其宾格形式 them 符合语法规则和句意,故空格处应 填入 them。

69.【答案】meant

【解析】空格前的the huge animal 为主语, 间接宾语是空格后的me, 名词短语 no real harm 为直接宾语, 本句缺少谓语, 空格处应填入谓语动词。因本段描述的是过去的事情, 故空格处应填入提示词 mean 的过去式 meant, 可构成 mean sb. no harm "对……没有恶意", 时态、语态均符合语法规则且上下文 语意连贯, 故 meant 正确。

70.【答案】to stay

【解析】分析句子结构可知,由于主句已有谓语 allowed,且提示词 stay 为动词,故空格处应填入非 谓语动词。allow 后需跟动词不定式,构成 allow sb. to do sth. "允许某人做某事",因此,空格处应填 入 to stay。

全文译文

我不确定(61) 谁更害怕,是我还是那只突然凭空出现的雌性大猩猩。我正走在中非共和国森林中的一条小路上。出乎意料地,我迎面碰上了那只大猩猩,她开始(62) 声嘶力竭地吼叫。这使得她的宝宝也跟着吼叫起来,然后一只400磅的雄性大猩猩出现了。他叫得(63) 最大声。声音震动了树木,同

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时这只雄性大猩猩捶打着自己的胸膛,朝我猛冲过来。我迅速俯下身子,低下头以避免直(64)视他的 眼睛,这样他就不会觉得(65)受到了挑衅。

我叫米雷娅·梅尔,一名研究类人猿和猴子这类动物的(66)科学家。我在(67)寻找我观察过的 这三只西部低地大猩猩。好几个小时都没人看到它们,我和同事们都很担心。

当我和这几只大猩猩互相吓到对方时,我很高兴(68)它们还活着。这只巨兽(69)对我没有恶意, 这与大猩猩温顺的本性相符。他只是在说:"我是这片森林的国王,这就是对你的提醒!"一旦它的这一 信息传达出去后,它就会允许我(70)留下来观察。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

- 71.【答案】It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just <u>begin</u>. (begun)
 【解析】had...begin 使用了过去完成式, had+ 动词的过去分词构成过去完成式, 故将动词原形 begin 改为过去分词 begun。
- 72.【答案】Everyone was silent, <u>wait</u> to see who would be called upon to... (waiting)
 【解析】wait to do 表示"等待做",句子主干 Everyone was silent 成分完整, wait to do 为伴随状语, 故 wait 应采用非谓语动词形式,因 wait 与其逻辑主语 Everyone 为主谓关系,故将 wait 改为 waiting。
- 73. 【答案】 Everyone was silent, waiting to see who would be called upon to read his <u>and</u> her paragraph aloud. (or)

【解析】根据句意可知,老师会挑选一人大声阅读他或她的文章,his 与 her 之间为选择关系,故应将 and 改为 or。

- 74.【答案】Some of us were confident and eager ∧ take part in the class activity; others were nervous and anxious. (to)
 【解析】be eager to do sth. 表示"渴望做某事",故在 take 前加动词不定式符号 to。
- 75.【答案】I had done <u>myself</u> homework, but I was shy. (my/the)
 【解析】反身代词 myself 不能修饰名词,故将其改为形容词性物主代词 my 或定冠词 the,修饰 homework。
- 76.【答案】 I was afraid that to speak in front of a larger group of people.
 【解析】be afraid 后可接 to do 或 that 引导的从句,表示"害怕……",因其后为动词不定式 to speak, 而非完整的句子,可见此处使用的是固定搭配 be afraid to do,故 that 多余,将其删除。
- 77.【答案】 I was afraid to speak in front of a <u>larger</u> group of people. (large)
 【解析】不定冠词 a 和形容词比较级 larger 都能修饰可数名词单数 group,根据句意此处无比较含义, 故将比较级 larger 改为 large。
- 78.【答案】The classroom is a place for learning and that <u>include</u> learning from textbooks... (includes)
 【解析】and 后面的分句中, that 是主语, include 是谓语, 因为 that 表单数, 且本句的时态是一般现在时, 故此处谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式 includes。
- 79.【答案】... that includes learning from textbooks, and mistake as well. (mistakes)

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【解析】根据句意和常识可知,我们会从多个错误中学习经验,且 mistake 为可数名词,故将 mistake 改为 mistakes。

80.【答案】Immediate, I raised my hand. (Immediately)

【解析】句子主干 I raised my hand 成分完整, 句首的 Immediate 应为状语, 而形容词 immediate 不可 单独置于句首作状语, 故将 Immediate 改为其副词形式 Immediately。

英中对照

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just (71) begun. Everyone was silent, (72) waiting to see who would be called upon to read his (73) or her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager (74) to take part in the class activity; others were nervous and anxious. I had done (75) my/the homework, but I was shy. I was afraid to speak in front of a (77) large group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that (78) includes learning from textbooks, and (79) mistakes as well." (80) Immediately, I raised my hand.

那是星期一的早晨,写作课才刚刚(71)开始。每个人都默不作声,(72)等着看谁会被点到大声 朗读他(73)或她写的段落。有的同学充满自信,(74)渴望参加班级活动;其他人则紧张不安。我已 经做完(75)作业,但仍旧很胆怯。我不敢(76)在一(77)大群人面前讲话。在那一刻,我想起父 亲曾经说过:"教室是学习的场所,这既(78)包括从课本中学习,也包括从(79)错误中学习。"我 (80)立刻举起了手。

第二节 书面表达

审题

本题要求考生给英国朋友 Peter 写回信,介绍你校学生的体育运动情况,并告知一些具体信息。结 合题目要点,本文可如此行文:

第一段:简单问候,表明意图——乐意介绍我校体育运动的情况。

第二段:(1)介绍学校体育场馆;(2)介绍主要运动项目;(3)说明自己最喜欢的项目。

第三段:表达期望。

经典范文

Dear Peter,

Is everything ok recently? Learning that you are interested in sports in our school, I am very glad to tell you something about it.

The gym in our school, which was built in 2015, is absolutely gorgeous. It looks like a shell sleeping on the beach, perfectly matching the lake alongside. Besides, it is very modern with various sports equipment and extensive athletic fields. We can do various sports in it, such as basketball, table tennis and volleyball. My favourite sport is badminton. This amazing ball sport makes me feel happy and relaxed.

I hope my introduction can satisfy your curiosity. And please feel free to contact me if you have any other questions.

参考译文

亲爱的 Peter:

近来过得怎么样?得知你对我校的体育运动很感兴趣,我很高兴能告诉你一些情况。

我校的体育馆建于2015年,它美丽绝伦,看起来就像一只躺在沙滩上的贝壳,与旁边的湖泊完美 契合。体育馆配有各种运动器材和宽阔的运动场地,非常现代化。我们可以在那里进行各项运动,比如 篮球、乒乓球和排球。我最喜欢的运动是羽毛球。这项运动使我快乐和放松。

希望我的介绍能满足你的好奇心。如有任何其他问题,请联系我。

你真诚的 李华

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 I 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Need a Job This Summer?

The provincial government and its partners offer many programs to help students find summer jobs. The deadlines and what you need to apply depend on the program.

Not a student? Go to the government website to learn about programs and online tools available to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round.

Jobs for Youth

If you are a teenager living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible (符合条件) for this program, which provides eight weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: Youth 15 — 18 years old in select communities (社区).

Summer Company

Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 — 29, returning to school in the fall.

Stewardship Youth Ranger Program

You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource management projects for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

Summer Employment Opportunities (机会)

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups.

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older. Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.

- 21. What is special about Summer Company?
 - A. It requires no training before employment.
 - B. It provides awards for running new businesses.
 - C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.
 - D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

22. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Program?

A. 15—18. B. 15—24. C. 15—29. D. 16—17.

23. Which program favors the disabled?

A. Jobs for Youth.

B. Summer Company.

C. Stewardship Youth Ranger Program.

D. Summer Employment Opportunities.

B

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should ... should ... " Chris trips on the "-ld," a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. " ... Vote for ... me ... " Except for some <u>stumbles</u>, Chris is doing amazing-ly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls (回 想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student," Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.' "

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast (夸耀) about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

24. What made Chris nervous?

A. Telling a story.

B. Making a speech.

 高考英语真题超精读

 C. Taking a test.
 D. Answering a question.

 25. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

 A. Improper pauses.
 B. Bad manners.

 C. Spelling mistakes.
 D. Silly jokes.

 26. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley's project is to _______.

 A. help students see their own strengths
 B. assess students' public speaking skills

 C. prepare students for their future jobs
 D. inspire students' love for politics

A. Humorous. B. Ambitious. C. Caring. D. Demanding.

С

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric (生物测量) technologies — like fingerprint scans — to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device (装置) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence (节奏) with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to — regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word "touch" four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

28. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

- A. To reduce pressure on keys. B. To improve accuracy in typing.
- C. To replace the password system. D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.
- 29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?
 - A. Computers are much easier to operate.
 - C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.
- 30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard?
 - A. It'll be environment-friendly.
 - C. It'll be made of plastics.

- B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.
- D. Data security measures are guaranteed.
- B. It'll reach consumers soon.
- D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A diary. B. A guidebook

C. A novel.

D. A magazine.

D

During the rosy years of elementary school (小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and even dishonorable behavior.

Enviable as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage (从事) in dangerous and risky behavior."

In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys (调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date — sharing, kindness, openness — carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

32. What sort of girl was the author in her early years of elementary school?

пτ

C. They enjoyed the highest status.

.

	A. Unkind.	B. Lonely.	C. Generous.	D. Cool.
33.	What is the second parage	raph mainly about?		
	A. The classification of the	ne popular.	B. The characteristics of adol	lescents.
	C. The importance of inte	erpersonal skills.	D. The causes of dishonorabl	e behavior.
34.	What did Dr. Prinstein's s	study find about the most liked	kids?	
	A. They appeared to be a	ggressive.	B. They tended to be more ac	laptable.

D. They performed well academically.

高考英语**真题超精读**·

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Be Nice—You Won't Finish Last

C. Be the Best—You Can Make It

B. The Higher the Status, the BetterD. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Is Fresh Air Really Good for You?

We all grew up hearing people tell us to "go out and get some fresh air." <u>36</u> According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES, if the air quality in your camping area is good.

Recently, people have begun studying the connection between the natural world and healing (anticle 1 愈). <u>38</u> In these places patients can go to be near nature during their recovery. It turns out that just looking at green, growing things can reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and put people into a better mood (情绪). Greenery is good for us. Hospital patients who see tree branches out their window are likely to recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or sky instead. <u>39</u> It gives us a great feeling of peace.

40 While the sun's rays can age and harm our skin, they also give us beneficial Vitamin D. To make sure you get enough Vitamin D — but still protect your skin — put on sunscreen right as you head outside. It takes sunscreen about fifteen minutes to start working, and that's plenty of time for your skin to absorb a day's worth of Vitamin D.

A. Fresh air cleans our lungs.

B. So what are you waiting for?

C. Being in nature refreshes us.

D. Another side benefit of getting fresh air is sunlight.

E. But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?

F. Just as importantly, we tend to associate fresh air with health care.

G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They 41 with them lots of waste. The 42 might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers (冰川)

are disappearing, changing the 43 of Kilimanjaro.

Hearing these stories, I'm <u>44</u> about the place — other destinations are described as "purer" natural experiences.

However, I soon <u>45</u> that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of <u>46</u> among tons of rubbish. I find a <u>47</u> mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are <u>48</u> but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be <u>49</u>.

The best of a Kilimanjaro <u>50</u>, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are <u>51</u> as spiritual places by many cultures. This <u>52</u> is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as <u>53</u> go through five ecosystems (\pm 态系统) in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3, 000 meters, <u>54</u> lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather <u>55</u> — low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I <u>56</u> twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4, 000 meters is the highland <u>57</u> : gravel (砾石), stones and rocks. <u>58</u> you climb into an arctic-like zone with <u>59</u> snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

Does Kilimanjaro <u>60</u> its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

41. A. keep	B. mix	C. connect	D. bring
42. A. stories	B. buildings	C. crowds	D. reporters
43. A. position	B. age	C. face	D. name
44. A. silent	B. skeptical	C. serious	D. crazy
45. A. discover	B. argue	C. decide	D. advocate
46. A. equipment	B. grass	C. camps	D. stones
47. A. remote	B. quiet	C. tall	D. clean
48. A. new	B. special	C. significant	D. necessary
49. A. paying off	B. spreading out	C. blowing up	D. fading away
50. A. atmosphere	B. experience	C. experiment	D. sight
51. A. studied	B. observed	C. explored	D. regarded
52. A. view	B. quality	C. reason	D. purpose
53. A. scientists	B. climbers	C. locals	D. officials
54. A. holding on to	B. going back to	C. living up to	D. giving way to
55. A. changes	B. clears	C. improves	D. permits
56. A. match	B. imagine	C. count	D. add
57. A. village	B. desert	C. road	D. lake
58. A. Obviously	B. Easily	C. Consequently	D. Finally
59. A. permanent	B. little	C. fresh	D. artificial
60. A. enjoy	B. deserve	C. save	D. acquire

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence <u>61</u> they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been <u>62</u> (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000 — 25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods <u>63</u> tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive <u>64</u> (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some lnuit people in Nunavut <u>65</u> (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a <u>66</u> (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by <u>67</u> (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion (错觉) that populations are <u>68</u> (high) than they actually are. Of <u>69</u> nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six <u>70</u> (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语 言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground. To everyone's surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,暑假在伦敦学习,得知当地美术馆要举办中国画展览。请写一封信申请做志愿者, 内容包括:

1. 写信目的;

2. 个人优势;

3. 能做的事情。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- 3. 结束语已为你写好。

_____ I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua



【解析】定位至小标题 Stewardship Youth Ranger Program 下的两段。此处提到该项目要求的年龄范围

高考英语**真题超精读**·

为入职时年满 16 或 17 周岁,但在今年 12 月 31 日前未满 18 周岁的学生,故 D 选项正确,同时排除 其他选项。

23. 哪个项目对残疾人有特殊照顾?

A. 青年就业项目。

C. 青少年护林员项目。

B. 暑期公司项目。D. 暑期就业机会项目。

【答案】D

【解析】由题干关键词 the disabled 定位至 Summer Employment Opportunities 标题下的最后一句 话: Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability,题干中的 the disabled 与该句中的 persons with a disability 对应。该句提到一些工作岗位对残疾人士可放宽至29 周岁,再结合此处小标题,可知 Summer Employment Opportunities "暑期就业机会项目"对残疾人有特殊 照顾,故D选项正确。其他选项的小标题下均未提及残疾人,故排除。

┣┫(词汇积累)

deadline	['dedlaın]	n. 最后期限
apply	[əˈplaɪ]	v. 申请; 使用, 运用
depend on		取决于;依赖
available	[əˈveɪləbl]	a. 可获得的; 有空的
all year round		一年到头
eligible	[ˈelɪdʒəbl]	a. 有资格的, 合格的
hands-on	[ˈhændz ˈɒn]	a. 实际操作的,亲自动手的
up to		多达;一直到;由决定的
stewardship	[ˈstjuːədʃɪp]	n. 管理, 看管
ranger	[ˈreɪndʒə]	n. 园林管理员; 护林员
resource	[rɪˈsɔːs; rɪˈzɔːs]	n. 资源; 财力
disability	[ˌdɪsəˈbɪləti]	n. 缺陷, 障碍

【注】〔长难句分析〕

1. Go to the government website to learn about programs and online tools available to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round. (第二段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Go to the government website (祈使句:谓+宾), to learn about programs and online tools...为动词不定式短语作句子主干的目的状语, available 为 programs and online tools 的后置 定语, to help people under 30...为动词不定式短语作后置定语修饰 programs and online tools, or 连接 的并列成分 build skills, find a job or start businesses 作 people 的补足语, 副词短语 all year round 作时 间状语。

【译文】你可以访问政府官网,了解官网上提供的各种项目和在线工具,它们全年为 30 周岁以下的 人提供帮助,帮他们培养技能,寻找工作或创业。

Who is eligible: Students aged 15—29, returning to school in the fall. (第六段第一句)
 【分析】句子主干为 Who is eligible (特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + 系 + 表)。冒号后的 students aged

········ 2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

15—29...补充说明句子主干,其中 aged 15—29 是形容词短语作后置定语修饰 students,现在分词短语 returning to school 作后置定语修饰 students,介词短语 in the fall 作时间状语修饰 returning。 【译文】任职要求是"秋季返校且年龄在 15 至 29 周岁的学生。"

3. Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups. (第八段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 students are hired (主+谓)。介词短语 Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program 作句子主干的方式状语, each year 是时间状语, 介词短语 in a variety of summer positions 作句子主干的状语, across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups 作后置定语修饰 positions。

【译文】通过暑期就业机会项目,学生每年都能在省级公共服务机构及其相关机构和社区团体中担任 各种暑期职位。

全文译文

这个夏天需要一份工作吗?

省政府及其合作伙伴提供了多个项目来帮助学生找到暑期工作。截止日期和申请要求都因项目而异。 不是学生怎么办?你可以访问政府官网,了解官网上提供的各种项目和在线工具,它们全年为30 周岁以下的人提供帮助,帮他们培养技能、寻找工作或创业。

青年就业项目

如果你是居住在本省指定地区的青少年,那么你就有资格申请这一项目,该项目提供八周的带薪就 业及培训。

任职要求:指定社区中,年龄在15到18周岁的青少年。

暑期公司项目

(21)暑期公司项目为学生提供实战业务培训以及高达 3000 美元的奖金,让他们启动并经营自己的 暑期业务。

任职要求:秋季返校且年龄在15至29周岁的学生。

青少年护林员项目

今年夏天,你可以申请成为一名青少年护林员,参与当地为期八周的自然资源管理项目。

(22)任职要求: 入职时年满 16 或 17 周岁, 但在今年 12 月 31 日前未满 18 周岁的学生。

暑期就业机会项目

通过暑期就业机会项目,学生每年都能在省级公共服务机构及其相关机构和社区团体中担任各种暑 期职位。

任职要求: 年满 15 周岁及以上的学生。(23)一些工作岗位要求年龄在 15 至 24 周岁; 对残疾学生 可放宽至 29 周岁。

B

答案解析

24. 是什么让克里斯感到紧张?

A. 讲故事。 B. 做演讲。

C.参加考试。

D. 回答问题。

【答案】B

【解析】由题干关键词 nervous 定位至原文第二段第一句: But he's nervous (但是他很紧张)。再结合 上下文: 迦南小学二年级的演讲日轮到 Chris 发表演讲, Chris 看起来像是那种喜欢在公众场合做演 讲的孩子, 但他却很紧张。可知, 这里的"他"指代 Chris, 而且 Chris 因为演讲而感到紧张, 故 B 选项正确。其他选项均非文章所述的原因。

25. 第二段中画线单词 "stumbles" 指的是什么?

A. 不恰当的停顿。 B. 没有礼貌。 C. 拼写错误。 D. 无聊的玩笑。

【答案】A

【解析】由题干关键信息 stumbles 和 Paragraph 2 定位至原文第二段第六句: Except for some <u>stumbles</u>, Chris is doing amazingly well,该句提到,除了一些 stumbles, Chris 表现得出奇的好。由该句尚不能得出答案,因此,还需参照上下文。前面提到 Chris 在发"-ld"这个音节时磕磕绊绊(trips);在说...Vote for...me...时,文中出现了多处省略号,该处省略号表示说话断断续续。由此可知, Chris 在演讲时有些小磕绊,出现了不恰当的停顿。因此,A选项正确。B、C、D 三个选项均无依据可循。

26. 我们可以推断惠利组织课题的目的是____。

A. 帮助学生发现自己的优点

B. 评估学生的公共演讲技能

D. 激发学生对政治的热爱

C. 为学生未来找工作做准备

【答案】A

【解析】由题干关键词 Whaley's project 定位至第五段第三句与第四句: Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves, 从这两句话可以看出, Whaley 的课题活动不仅仅是让孩子们学习在公共场合朗读和演讲, 更深层次的目的是让孩子们学会赞美自己。而且紧接着第六段还提到, 对于一个在课堂上没有自信的孩子来说, 赞美自己以及自身最好的品质是很困难的。由此可推断, Whaley 提出这个课题是为了让孩子们学会发现自己的优点并赞美自己。A 选项是对原文的合理推断, 故正确。B 选项将原文的"让学生学习公共演讲技能" 篡改为"评估学生的公共演讲技能", 而且这也不是主要目的, 故排除。C 选项 与 D 选项在文中均无依据可循。

27. 下面哪个选项描述惠利老师最恰当?

 A. 幽默的。
 B. 有雄心的。
 C. 关心他人的。
 D. 严苛的。

【答案】C

【解析】第二段第四句提到当 Chris 在发"-ld"这个音节时磕磕巴巴, Whaley 老师给予他"小声鼓励"; 同一段第七句提到,当 Chris 结束演讲时,Whaley 老师邀请全班同学表扬他;第五段提到 Whaley 因为孩子们不自信而萌生出组织演讲课题的想法来让孩子们学会赞美自己。综上可推知,Whaley 是一个关心学生的老师,因此 C 选项正确。A、B、D 三个选项均在文中找不到依据。 2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

elementary	[eli mentri]	a. 初级的,基础的
joker	[ˈdʒəʊkə]	n. 爱开玩笑的人
trip	[trɪp]	v. 绊倒, 绊 n. 旅行
non-native	[non 'neitiv]	a. 非母语的; 非本地的
whisper	[ˈwɪspə]	v. 耳语, 悄声说
except for		除之外
stumble	[ˈstʌmbl]	n. 说话结结巴巴; 绊脚
conclusion	[kənˈkluːʒn]	n.结束,结尾;结论
immigrant	['ımıgrənt]	n. (外来)移民
recall	[rɪˈkɔːl]	v. 回忆起
painful	['peinfl]	a. 痛苦的,困难的
presidential	[prezi'denʃl]	a. 总统的, 首长的
campaign	[kæm'pein]	n. (社会,政治)活动
boast	[bəʊst]	v. 自夸, 夸耀; 拥有
quality	[ˈkwɒləti]	n. 品质; 质量; 特征

〒11(词汇积累)

[]] (长难句分析)

1. Whaley recalls how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom. (第三段第二句)

【分析】句子主干是 Whaley recalls how...(主+谓+宾从)。how 引导宾语从句,作 recalls 的宾语; 介词短语 at the beginning of the year 作宾语从句的时间状语, when called upon to read 是时间状语从句 when he was called upon to read 的省略形式, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom 是宾语从 句的主干。

【译文】惠利回忆起在今年年初,当被要求朗读时,克里斯总会找借口去洗手间。

- "It takes a lot for any student," Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, I don't know, but I want to know."(第四段第三句)
 【分析】句子主干是 It takes a lot...to feel confident(形式主语+谓+宾+真正主语),其中it为形式主语, to feel confident... 为真正的主语。for any student... especially for a student... 作状语; Whaley explains 为插入语; who is learning English as their new language 为 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 a student; to say... 为动词不定式作结果状语,but 连接的并列成分 I don't know 与 I want to know 作 say 的宾语。
 【译文】惠利解释说:"对于任何一个学生,尤其是一个把英语作为新语言来学习的学生来说,要付出 很多才能有足够的信心说出'我不知道,但我想知道'。"
- 3. Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. (第五段第一句) 【分析】句子主干是 Whaley got the idea (主+谓+宾)。of this second-grade presidential campaign project 是 the idea 的后置定语; when he asked the children... 为 when 引导的时间状语从句,其中包含

高考英语**真题超精读**··

一个 if 引导的条件状语从句;条件状语从句中, they could never be a president 是省略引导词 that 的宾语从句,作 thought 的宾语。

【译文】有一天,惠利问孩子们,如果他们认为自己永远都不可能成为总统的话请举手示意。在这时,他萌生了组织二年级总统竞选课题这一想法。因为孩子们的答案让他很难过。

全文译文

(24)对于纽约州帕乔格迦南小学二年级的学生来说,今天是演讲日,现在轮到克里斯・帕莱兹演讲了。这个 8 岁的孩子是班里最会开玩笑的人。(24)他那乌黑明亮的眼睛使他看起来像是那种喜欢在 公众场合做演讲的孩子。

(24)但是他很紧张。(25)"今天,我站在这儿是想告诉大家为什么你们应该……应该……"克里斯在发"-ld"这个音节时磕磕巴巴,这是许多母语非英语人士的发音难点。(27)他的老师托马斯·惠利在他旁边小声地鼓励他。(25)"……请投票给……我……"除了有点磕巴,克里斯表现得出奇的好。
(27)当他就自己的演讲做了完美的总结后,惠利老师邀请全班同学来表扬他。

作为移民的儿子,克里斯三年多以前才开始学英语。惠利回忆起在今年年初,当被要求朗读时,克 里斯总会找借口去洗手间。

把英语作为第二语言来学习可能是一段痛苦的经历。你需要的是一位允许你犯错的好老师。惠利解释说:"对于任何一个学生,尤其是一个把英语作为新语言来学习的学生来说,要付出很多才能有足够的 信心说出'我不知道,但我想知道'。"

有一天,惠利问孩子们,如果他们认为自己永远都不可能成为总统的话请举手示意。在这时,他萌 生了组织二年级总统竞选课题这一想法,因为孩子们的答案让他很难过。(26)惠利说,这个课题不仅 仅是让孩子们学习在公共场合朗读和演讲。他更希望这些孩子学会赞美自己。

(26) 惠利说:"对于一个在课堂上没有自信的孩子来说,赞美自己以及自身最好的品质是很困难的。"

С

答案解析

28. 为什么研究人员要研发这款智能键盘?

A. 为了减小键盘的压力。

B. 为了提高打字的精确性。

C. 为了替代密码系统。

D. 为了降低保护电子空间的成本。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 the researchers 以及 develop the smart keyboard 定位至第二段第一句: Researchers...have come up with a low-cost device that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard, 该句 中的 come up with 与题干的 develop 对应。该句提到,研究人员研发出的一种低成本的智能键盘解决 了这一问题,而"这一问题"指代上文所说的"保护个人电子空间的各种生物识别技术目前仍然很 昂贵",因此研究人员研发智能键盘是为了降低保护个人电子空间的成本,D选项推断合理,故正确。 A 选项与 B 选项是根据第二段二、三句出现的 the pressure fingers apply to each key 以及 types, typing 设置的干扰,但这两句是在阐述该智能键盘的工作原理,并非其研发目的,并且这两项还添加了原 文没有的信息 reduce 与 improve accuracy,因此这两项均可排除。C 选项的 replace"替代"在文中找 不到依据,属于无中生有。 ······· 2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

29. 是什么让这种智能键盘的发明成为可能?

A. 计算机操作起来更加简便。

C. 打字方式因人而异。

B. 指纹扫描技术快速发展。

D. 数据安全措施得到保障。

【答案】C

【解析】根据出题顺序与原文顺序一致的原则,定位至第二段第二句及之后的内容。第二段第二句至 段尾讲到智能键盘的工作原理:通过分析用户打字的力度和按键的间隔时间等因素来确定用户身份; 第三段提到,这种智能键盘无须采用新技术,因为每个人都使用键盘且打字方式也不一样。综上可知, 每个人打字方式的不同让这种智能键盘的发明成为可能。C 选项是对第二段第四句 These patterns are unique to each person 以及第三段第二句的 everybody types differently 的同义转述,故正确。A 选项根 据第二段最后一句出现的 the computer 制造干扰,B 选项根据第一段第一句出现的 fingerprint scans 制造干扰,但这两项所述内容在文中并未提及。D 选项与第一段交代的智能键盘开发背景"数据和 身份盗窃变得越来越普遍"相悖,因此排除。

30. 研究人员对这种智能键盘有什么期待?

A. 它将是环境友好型的。

C. 它将由塑料制成。

B. 它将很快向用户推出。

D. 它将提高打字速度。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 the researchers、expect 与 the smart keyboard 定位至最后一段最后一句: The team hopes to make it to market in the near future,结合前一句可知,该句中的 The team 对应题干中的 the researchers、hopes 与 expect 对应, it 指代 the smart keyboard。由该句可知,研究团队希望在不 久的将来能将这种智能键盘推向市场,B选项是对 ...it to market in the near future 的同义转述,因此 正确。A 选项与D选项在文中未提及,属于无中生有;C选项将原文的 the keyboard...is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts "该键盘……主要由便宜的塑料类零件制成" 篡改为 It'll be made of plastics "它将由塑料制成",因此排除。

31. 这篇文章最有可能出自哪里?

A. 一则日记。	B. 一本指导手册。
C. 一部小说。	D. 一本杂志。

【答案】D

【解析】本题要求判断文章的出处,这需要从文章的主旨入手。浏览全文,文章首段主要概述了市场 上生物识别技术兴起的原因;二、三段介绍了一种新型智能键盘的研发目的及其工作原理;第四段阐 述了该智能键盘的优势及其市场前景。由此可判断,本文是一篇科技类的说明文,因此最有可能出 自一本杂志,D选项正确,同时排除其他三个选项。

词(词汇积累)

身份盗窃,身份盗用

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		- J	••••	

fingerprint	[ˈfɪŋgəprɪnt]	n. 指纹, 指印
scan	[skæn]	n.&v. 扫描; 浏览
come up with		提出,想出
device	[dɪˈvaɪs]	n. 装置, 仪器, 设备; 策略

高考英语**真题超精读**

get around		解决(问题);避开(规章或法令)
security	[sɪˈkjʊərəti]	n.安全措施;安全;保证
unique	[ju'niːk]	a. 独一无二的, 罕见的
by extension		引申, 再则
access	['ækses]	n. 入径, 通道;(使用的)机会, 权利
regardless of		不管不顾,不理会
password	['pa:sw3:d]	n. 口令, 密码
familiar	[fəˈmɪliə]	a. 熟悉的; 通晓的
volunteer	[ˌvɒlənˈtɪə]	n. 志愿者 v. 自愿做, 义务做
participant	[pa:'tisipənt]	n.参与者,参加者
error rate		出错率
straightforward	[streit fo:wəd]	a. 简单的; 坦诚的
commercialize	[kəˈmɜːʃəlaɪz]	v. 使商业化

〕 〔长难句分析〕

1. As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 the market is growing (主+谓)。as 引导时间状语从句; for biometric technologies 作状语;like fingerprint scans 是对 biometric technologies 的举例说明;to keep others out of private e-spaces 为目的状语。

【译文】随着数据和身份盗窃变得越来越普遍,市场上正在兴起各种生物识别技术以防止个人电子空间遭到他人入侵,比如指纹扫描。

2. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right. (第二段第五句)

【分析】句子主干为 the keyboard can determine people's identities, and...whether...(\pm +谓+宾), 其 中 whether they should be given access to the computer 是 whether 引导的宾语从句,与 people's identities 并列作 can determine 的宾语。省略关系词 that/which 的定语从句 it's connected to 修饰 the computer ; regardless of whether someone gets the password right 为让步状语,其中包含一个 whether 引导的宾语 从句,作介词 of 的宾语。

【译文】因此,该智能键盘可以确定人们的身份,并进一步决定他们是否应该被允许访问其所连接的 计算机,无论他们输入的密码是否正确。

3. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. (第四段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Data...could be used (主+谓), collected from the device 过去分词短语作后置定 语修饰 data,动词不定式 to recognize different participants 作句子主干的目的状语, based on how they typed 作方式状语修饰 recognize,介词短语 with very low error rates 作句子主干的状语。

【译文】从设备上收集的数据可以根据不同参与者的输入方式来识别参与者,错误率非常低。

······ 2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

全文译文

随着数据和身份盗窃变得越来越普遍,市场上正在兴起各种生物识别技术以防止个人电子空间遭到 他人入侵,比如指纹扫描。(28)不过,目前这些技术仍然很昂贵。

(28) 佐治亚理工学院的研究人员表示,他们已经研发出一种低成本的设备来解决这一问题:智能键盘。这种智能键盘能够精确测量用户打字的节奏和手指按压每个键的力度。通过分析用户打字的力度和按键的间隔时间等因素,它可以提供一个强大的安全防护层。(29)这些模式对每个人来说都是独一无二的。因此,该智能键盘可以确定人们的身份,并进一步决定他们是否应该被允许访问其所连接的计算机,无论他们输入的密码是否正确。

此外,它也无须采用一种人们还不熟悉的新技术。每个人都使用键盘,而且(29)每个人的打字方 式也不一样。

在一项描述该技术的研究中,研究人员让100名志愿者用该智能键盘先后四次输入"touch"这个单词。从设备上收集的数据可以根据不同参与者的输入方式来识别参与者,错误率非常低。研究人员表示,该键盘应该很容易商业化,而且它主要由便宜的塑料类零件制成。(30)该团队希望在不久的将来能将 其推向市场。

D

答案解析

32. 作者早年上小学时是一个什么样的女孩?

 A. 不友善的。
 B. 孤独的。
 C. 慷慨的。
 D. 酷的。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 early years of elementary school 定位至第一段第一句: During the rosy years of elementary school, I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status。 该句提到,小学时,"我"喜欢分享玩偶和讲笑话,这让"我"在学校保持着很高的交际地位。由此可推断,作者在小学时慷慨大方,C选项正确。A 选项 Unkind 来自第一段第三句的 mean girls 以及 第四句的 not...being friendly;D选项 Cool 来自第一段第三句的 cool kids,这两项描述的对象均不是 上小学时期的作者,均属于张冠李戴。B 选项在文中无依据可循。

33. 第二段的主要内容是什么?

A. 受欢迎者的分类。

B. 青少年的特点。

C. 人际交往技巧的重要性。

D. 不光彩行为的诱因。

【答案】A

【解析】本题询问第二段的主要内容,定位至第二段。该段第一句提到"受欢迎度"是一个被广泛研究的课题;第二句提到 Mitch Prinstein 教授将受欢迎的人分为两类:讨人喜欢的人和追求地位的人;接下来的两句对这两类人进行具体阐述。综上可知,第二段主要讲了受欢迎者的分类,A选项是对原文的合理概括,故正确。第二段最后一句虽提及 adolescence "青春期"与 dishonorable behavior "不光彩行为",但并未提及青少年的特点或不光彩行为的诱因,故 B、D 两个选项均可排除;C 选项的 interpersonal skills 来自第二段第三句,但该句意在说明讨人喜欢的人身上所具备的品质的重要性,并非人际交往技巧的重要性,故排除该选项。

高考英语**真题超精读**

34. 关于最讨人喜欢的孩子,米奇·普林斯坦博士的研究发现了什么?

A. 他们似乎具有攻击性。

C. 他们享受最高的地位。

B. 他们往往适应能力更强。

D. 他们在学业上表现出色。

B. 地位越高越好

D. 多一点自制力, 少一点攻击性

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 Dr. Prinstein's study 以及 the most liked kids 定位至第四段第一句。该句介绍 Prinstein 博士的研究内容:对 235 名青少年进行了有关两种受欢迎度的调查,据此对最不讨人喜欢 者、最讨人喜欢者和交际地位最高者进行评分。但该句并未交代对最讨人喜欢者的研究结果,因此 需继续阅读下文。该段最后一句提到讨人喜欢可以使人做出积极的调整(likability can lead to healthy adjustment),由此可知,讨人喜欢的孩子能够进行积极的调整,适应能力更强,B选项是对原文的 合理推断,故正确。根据第四段二、三句,A选项的 aggressive 是最不讨人喜欢的青少年和交际地位 高的青少年的特征,故该项属于张冠李戴。根据第四段第一句可知,在 Prinstein 博士的研究中,最 讨人喜欢者和交际地位最高者是打分的对象,两者是并列关系,C选项将两者杂糅在一起,逻辑混乱; D选项在文中未提及,属于无中生有。

35. 本文的最佳标题是什么?

A. 待人以善——你将不会是最差的

C. 做最出色的——你可以做到

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查文章主旨。浏览全文,首段提到小学时期和青少年时期交际地位高的不同原因;第 二段提到 Mitch Prinstein 教授将受欢迎的人分为两类:讨人喜欢的人和追求地位的人。第三至六段介 绍了 Prinstein 博士有关两种受欢迎度的研究,他得出结论:最不讨人喜欢的青少年和交际地位高的 青少年具有攻击性,而讨人喜欢可以使人做出积极的调整,导致积极的生活结果,帮助人获得优势。 综合可知,本文主要围绕讨人喜欢带给青少年的积极影响展开,点明青少年应该待人以善,因此 A 选项是对原文的合理概括。第三段第二句提到那些在高中交际地位最高以及在小学最不讨人喜欢的 学生,最有可能做出危险和冒险的行为;第四段第三句也指出交际地位高的学生有攻击性,因此并非 地位越高越好,排除 B 选项。C 选项在文中并未提及,属于无中生有;D 选项的 Self-Control "自制力" 并非本文讨论的话题,故该项也属于无中生有。

词(词汇积累)

rosy	[ˈrəʊzi]	a. 美好的,乐观的;粉红色的,红润的
elementary	[,el1'mentri]	a. 初级的,基础的
status	['stertəs]	n. 地位; 身份; 职位
mean	[miːn]	a. 刻薄的;吝啬的;平均的;中庸的
play jokes on		戏弄
psychology	[saɪˈkɒlədʒi]	n. 心理; 心理学
clinical	[ˈklɪnɪkl]	a. 临床的
quality	[ˈkwɒləti]	n. 品质; 质量; 特征
strengthen	['streŋθn]	v. 加强, 增强, 巩固
jump-start	['dʒʌmp staːt]	v. 快速重新启动
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interpersonal	[ˌɪntəˈpɜːsənl]	a. 人际的
tap	[tæp]	ν.挖掘,利用;轻敲,轻叩;窃听
employ	[ɪmˈpləɪ]	v. 使用,利用;雇用
adolescence	[ˌædəˈlesns]	n. 青春期, 青春
dishonorable	[dɪsˈaːnərəbl]	a. 不光彩的,可耻的
enviable	['enviəbl]	a. 令人羡慕的, 引起嫉妒的
consequence	[ˈkɒnsɪkwəns]	n. 结果, 后果
engage in		从事,参加
risky	[ˈrɪski]	a. 冒险的,有危险的
aggressive	[əˈgresɪv]	a. 好斗的,好强的,富于攻击性的
adjustment	[əˈdʒʌstmənt]	n. 调整, 适应
effect	[1'fekt]	n.效果,影响,结果
carry over		继续存在
relate	[rɪˈleɪt]	v.联系,使有联系;叙述
positive	['pɒzətɪv]	a. 积极的,建设性的
outcome	[ˈaʊtkʌm]	n. 结果, 效果
responsible	[rɪˈspɒnsəbl]	a. 负责的; 有责任的; 作为起因的

【注】 (长难句分析)

1. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself. (第一段第四句)

【分析】句子主干为 They rose(主+谓)。in the ranks 作状语修饰 rose, not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others 为 not...but... 连接的并列成分作句子主干的方式状语, whom 引导的非限制性定语从句补充说明 others。

【译文】他们交际地位上升不是因为对人友好, 而是因为抽烟、违反制度和捉弄他人, 很快我就发现 自己也成了被捉弄的对象。

2. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. (第二段第三句)

【分析】句子主干为 The...qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and...are employed, 其中 and 连接三个并列的谓语动词 strengthen、jump-start 与 are employed。合成词 plays-well-with-others 是 qualities 的前置定语; 插入部分 when tapped early 相当于 when 引导的时间状语从句 when they are tapped early; after 以及 in life and work 均作状语修饰 are employed。

【译文】讨人喜欢的人身上具备的与他人相处融洽的品质可以增进校园友谊,提升人际交往技巧。而 且,如果能尽早发掘,这种品质还能应用到以后的生活和工作中。

3. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage in dangerous and risky behavior." (第三段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Those...are "most likely to engage in dangerous and risky behavior"(主+系+表)。 who 引导的定语从句 who were highest in status in high school 修饰句首的 Those, as well as 连接并列

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主语, least liked in elementary school 为过去分词短语作第二个 those 的后置定语。

【译文】那些在高中交际地位最高以及在小学最不讨人喜欢的学生,"最有可能做出危险和冒险的 行为"。

全文译文

(32)在美好的小学时光,我喜欢分享我的玩偶和讲笑话,这让我在学校保持着很高的交际地位。 我就是游戏场上的女王。后来,到了青少年时期,我的身边出现了刻薄女孩和耍酷的少年。他们交际 地位上升不是因为对人友好,而是因为抽烟、违反制度和捉弄他人,很快我就发现自己也成了被捉弄 的对象。

"受欢迎度"是社会心理学中一个被人们广泛研究的课题。(33)临床心理学教授米奇・普林斯坦将 受欢迎的人分为两类:讨人喜欢的人和追求地位的人。讨人喜欢的人身上具备的与他人相处融洽的品质 可以增进校园友谊,提升人际交往技巧。而且,如果能尽早发掘,这种品质还能应用到以后的生活和工 作中。此外,还有一种在青春期出现的受欢迎度是源于权力甚至不光彩行为的地位。

尽管这些耍酷的少年看起来令人羡慕,但普林斯坦博士的研究却显示出令人不快的结果。那些在高 中交际地位最高以及在小学最不讨人喜欢的学生,"最有可能做出危险和冒险的行为"。

在一项研究中, 普林斯坦博士对 235 名青少年进行了有关两种受欢迎度的调查, 据此对最不讨人喜 欢者、最讨人喜欢者和交际地位最高者进行评分。"我们发现, 随着时间的推移, 最不讨人喜欢的青少 年对他们的同学变得更有攻击性。而交际地位高的学生也是如此。这清楚地表明, (34)虽然讨人喜欢 可以使人做出积极的调整, 但交际地位高对我们的影响却恰恰相反。"

此外, 普林斯坦博士还发现, 那些让身边的人想要跟你一起相约玩耍的品质, 如分享、友善、率真, 会一直延续到以后的岁月里, 让你能够更好地与他人建立联系。

通过对自己及他人的研究进行分析, 普林斯坦博士得出了另一个结论: 讨人喜欢不仅与积极的生活 结果有关, 而且也会导致这些结果的产生。"被人喜欢可以创造学习机会和多种新的生活体验, 从而帮 助某人获得某种优势,"他说道。

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】E

【解析】空格后面提到,根据最新研究,如果你生活的地区空气质量好,答案绝对是肯定的。这里 出现了关键词 the answer "答案",由此可推断,空格处应填入一个问句,而且可以用 YES 来回答, 由此确定答案为 E 选项。再将该项带入文中验证,E 选项中的 fresh air 原词复现空格前的 fresh air, your mother always said 与空格前的 people tell us 呼应,且 E 选项提出的问题可以用 YES 来回答,因 此 E 选项可以使上下文衔接自然,故为正确答案。

37.【答案】A

【解析】空格位于第二段段首。浏览空格上下文发现,上文肯定了新鲜空气对人有益这一说法;空格 后提到干净的空气富含使人充满活力、精神饱满的氧气,如果在户外锻炼,深呼吸会让更多的氧气 进入肌肉和大脑。根据行文逻辑,空格处可能涉及新鲜空气对身体有益的相关内容。浏览备选项发 现,A选项符合要求,该选项中的Fresh air 与上一段衔接,同时与空格后的 the air you're breathing is clean 对应; cleans our lungs 与第三句的 allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles and your brain 相呼应。

38.【答案】G

【解析】空格前提到人们开始研究自然环境和康复治疗之间的联系; 空格后提到"在这些地方"(In these places), 病人可以在康复期间亲近大自然。根据 these 的指代作用, 空格处应含有 these places 具体指代地点, 备选项中只有 G 选项符合要求, 该选项中的 Healing Gardens"康复花园"即为 these places 回指的内容, 而且 recovery 和空格后的 recovery 存在复现关系。此外, F 选项具有一定的干扰性, 该选项中的 associate fresh air with health care 貌似与空格前的 the connection between the natural world and healing 对应, 但该选项中的 just as importantly"同样重要的是"不能与上文衔接, 且该选项并未 包含下句中 these places 具体指代地点, 因此该选项不能入选。

39.【答案】C

【解析】空格前面提到,人们开始研究自然环境与康复治疗之间的联系,绿色植物对人们有益,病人 看到窗外的树枝可能会比看到建筑物或天空恢复得更快;空格后提到"它"(It)会使我们的内心感 到平静。据此推断,空格处可能与自然环境对人的益处相关,且应含有空格后 It 具体指代的内容。 备选项中只有 C 选项符合要求,该选项中的 Being in nature 即为空格后 It 的指代内容,而且它与空 格前的 go to be near nature 呼应; refreshes us 与空格后的 gives us a great feeling of peace 很好地衔接起来。

40.【答案】D

【解析】空格处位于第四段段首,浏览该段其余内容发现,本段主要围绕阳光和吸收维生素 D 展 开,故空格处内容也应与阳光或维生素 D 相关。剩余备选项中,只有 D 选项符合要求,该选项中的 sunlight 与空格后的 sun's rays 同义,且与 sunscreen 呼应,因此 D 选项为正确答案。

全文译文

新鲜空气对你真的有益吗?

从小到大,一直有人告诉我们"去室外呼吸新鲜空气吧"。(36)[E] 但是新鲜空气真的像你妈妈常说的那样对你有好处吗?根据最新研究,如果你生活的地区空气质量好,答案绝对是肯定的。

(37)[A]新鲜空气能清洁我们的肺部。如果你呼吸的空气是远离城市烟雾的、原本就干净的空气, 那么,空气中饱含着使人充满活力、精神饱满的氧气。如果你在户外锻炼,身体将进行深呼吸,让更多 的氧气进入你的肌肉和大脑。

最近,人们已经开始研究自然环境与康复治疗之间的联系。(38)[G]全国各地的康复中心都已经开 始建造康复花园了。病人在康复期间可以在花园中亲近大自然。事实证明,即便只是看看生机盎然的绿植, 也能缓解压力、降低血压,使人们感到心情舒畅。绿色植物对我们有益。病人看到窗外的树枝可能会比 看到建筑物或天空恢复得更快。(39)[C]置身于大自然中会使我们精神焕发。也会使我们的内心感到平静。

(40)[D]呼吸新鲜空气的另一个附带的好处是能获取阳光。虽然阳光会使我们的皮肤衰老受损,但 它也能提供对人体有益的维生素 D。为了确保你在保护皮肤的同时得到足够的维生素 D,你可以在准备 出门的时候涂上防晒霜。防晒霜涂上 15 分钟后才开始起作用。而这段时间足够你的皮肤吸收一天所需 的维生素 D 了。 高考英语真题超精读。

选项译文

[A] 新鲜空气能清洁我们的肺部。

[B] 所以你还在等什么?

[C] 置身于大自然中会使我们精神焕发。

[D] 呼吸新鲜空气的另一个附带的好处是能获取阳光。

[E] 但是新鲜空气真的像你妈妈常说的那样对你有好处吗?

[F] 同样重要的是,我们常常把新鲜空气和医疗保健联系起来。

[G] 全国各地的康复中心都已经开始建造康复花园了。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到他们_41_大量的垃圾。空格所填词用于_____with sb. sth. 结构,四个选项中 只有 D 选项 bring 有这种用法,而且 bring with them lots of waste "带来大量垃圾"与下句提到的"可 能会破坏这个地方的美"衔接自然,因此 D 选项为答案。A 选项 keep "保持"、B 选项 mix "混合" 与 C 选项 connect "连接"均不符合此处的语法与语境,故都排除。

42.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到这_42_可能会破坏这个地方的美。联系前文可知,破坏这个地方环境的是攀登者,因为他们带来了大量垃圾。再结合选项判断,C选项 crowds"一帮人,一群人"可以指代前文的攀登者,因此该项正确。A选项 stories"故事"、B选项 buildings"建筑物"和D选项 reporters"记者"均不符合语境,均排除。

43.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,冰川正在消失,这改变着乞力马扎罗山的_43_。A 选项 position "位置"、B 选项 age "年龄;年代"、C 选项 face "面貌,外部特征"、D 选项 name "名字"。冰川消失只能改变 乞力马扎罗山的面貌,故C 选项符合文意,其他选项均不符合语境,均排除。

44.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,听到这些描述,"我"对这个地方__44______其他的旅游胜地都被称为"更纯净的"自然体验。联系上文可知,"这些描述"指第一段所说的乞力马扎罗山环境被破坏这一情况, 听到这些描述后,再和其他的"更纯净的"旅游胜地相比,作者对这个地方产生了怀疑,这才有 了下文作者亲自去攀登的体验,故B选项 skeptical"怀疑的"符合上下文语义,为正确项。A选项 silent"沉默的"、C选项 serious"严肃的"和D选项 crazy"疯狂的"均不符合语境,故均排除。

45.【答案】A

【解析】备选项中,A选项 discover 意为"发现";B选项 argue"辩论,争辩";C选项 decide"决定";D选项 advocate"主张"。that much has changed 是 that 引导的宾语从句,作空格所填词的宾语,结合各个选项判断, that much has changed"情况已经发生了很大的变化"应是作者所"发现"的,而且下

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一句的find与discover构成同义复现,故A选项正确。其他选项代入文中不能使句意通顺,故均可排除。 46.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,作者发现,自从出现令人不安的关于___46_都处于成吨的垃圾中的报道以来, 情况已经发生了很大的变化。下句提到情况好转的表现:乞力马扎罗山上的营地和沿路都设有厕所。 再结合各选项,A选项 equipment "设备"、B选项 grass "草地"、C选项 camps "营地"、D选项 stones "石头",可知,C选项 camps 符合语境,与下一句"营地和沿路都设有厕所"照应,同时排 除其他各项。

47.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 remote "遥远的"、B 选项 quiet "安静的"、C 选项 tall "高大的"、D 选项 clean "干净的"。 结合上句可知, 空格句在阐述情况好转的表现, 因此 D 选项符合语境, 表明作者看到的乞力马扎罗 山与报道所述有所不同, 没有垃圾, 变干净了。其余选项均不符合语境, 故排除。

48.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,环境挑战是_48_,但坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局做出了努力。A 选项 new "新的"、B 选项 special "特别的"、C 选项 significant "重大的"、D 选项 necessary "必要的"。将各选项 分别代入文中发现,只有 C 选项可以使句意通顺、逻辑合理,而且"环境挑战重大"与上文所述"攀 登者带来大量垃圾"以及"营地都安扎在成吨的垃圾中"相符,故 C 选项为答案。

49.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局的努力似乎__49_。备选项中,A选项 paying off "奏效"、B选项 spreading out "伸展"、C选项 blowing up "爆炸"、D选项 fading away "逐渐消失"。 结合上文所述的"情况已经发生了很大的变化。我看到一座干净的山,营地和沿路都设有厕所"可知, 坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局的努力已经见效了,故A选项符合语境。其余选项均不符合语境,均排除。

50.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,在作者看来,乞力扎罗山最美好的_50_不是到达顶峰。下文提到攀登者会在 几公里内穿越五种生态系统。也就是说,作者认为登山过程中领略这五种生态系统比登顶更美好, 故空格所填词应有"领略,体验"之意。A 选项 atmosphere "氛围"、B 选项 experience "体验"、C 选项 experiment "实验"、D 选项 sight "景色",B 选项符合语境,故为答案。此外, experience 在 第二段也出现过:"其他的旅游胜地都被称为'更纯净的'自然体验",这里指乞力马扎罗山的体验, experience 原词复现。

51.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到许多文化都将山峰_51_精神圣地。空格所填词用于被动语态,还原成主动语态, 其用法是_____sth. as sth.,四个选项中只有 D 选项 regarded "看作"有这种用法,故 D 选项为答案。 排除 A 选项 studied "学习,研究"、B 选项 observed "观察"和 C 选项 explored "探索"。

52.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,这种_52_在乞力马扎罗山尤为显而易见。根据 This 的回指功能, This _____指 代上句的内容:许多文化都将山脉视为精神圣地, This _____即指代这一看法, 因此 A 选项 view "看法" 符合语境, 为答案。排除 B 选项 quality "品质"、C 选项 reason "原因"和 D 选项 purpose "目的"。

53.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,这种看法,随着乞力马扎罗山的 53 在短短数公里的路程中穿越五种生态

高考英语**真题超精读**·

系统而尤为显而易见。结合备选项,A选项 scientists "科学家"、B选项 climbers "登山者"、C选项 locals "当地人"、D选项 officials "官员",B选项与首段的 climb 相呼应,符合此处语境,故为答案。 其他选项均不符合语境,皆可排除。

54.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到,它在海拔3千米的地方突然中断, 54 生长着低矮植物的土地。联系上句可知, 这里的"它"指热带雨林。由此可知,海拔3千米以上不再是热带雨林,而变成了生长着低矮植物的土地,因此D选项 giving way to "给……让路,为……所替代"符合语境。排除A选项 holding on to "坚持;紧握"、B选项 going back to "回到"和C选项 living up to "达到;遵守;不辜负"。

55.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,再往上,气候_55_——低云笼罩着长满了茂密青草的山坡。浏览备选项,A 选项 changes "变化"、B 选项 clears "放晴"、C 选项 improves "改善"和D 选项 permits "允许"。前文提到乞力马扎罗山有五种生态系统,海拔3千米以下是热带雨林,往上是生长着低矮植物的土地,这里 Further up "再往上"提示这句话要谈到第三种生态形态了,气候要发生变化了,因此A 选项符合上下文语义。其他选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

56.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,在"我"站着的地方,"我"_56_十二种不同深浅的绿色。上句提到了一片长 满茂密青草的山坡。结合常识可知,作者在这片山坡上发现十二种不同深浅的绿色,肯定是经过仔 细观察数出来的,故C选项 count"数数,数……的数目"符合语境,且能与空格后的数词 twelve 构 成合理搭配,故该项为答案。排除 A 选项 match"相配"、B 选项 imagine"想象"与D 选项 add"添加"。

57.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,海拔4千米以上就是高原_57 :到处都是砾石、石块和岩石。本句中的冒号 表示解释,即"砾石、石块和岩石"是对空格所填词的解释说明,而"砾石、石块和岩石"是荒漠 的特征,因此 B 选项 desert "荒漠"符合语境,同时排除 A 选项 village "村庄"、C 选项 road "道路" 与 D 选项 lake "湖泊"。

58.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到_58 你会爬到一个像北极一样的地带。前文提到乞力马扎罗山有五种生态系统,前面已经介绍了四种,本句提到第五种,也是最后一种,因此,D选项Finally"最后"符合语境,故正确。A 选项 Obviously"明显地"、B 选项 Easily"容易地"和C 选项 Consequently"因此"均与语境不符,故都排除。

59.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,最后,你会爬上一个像北极一样的地带,那里有_59_雪和很快就会消失的冰川。根据常识可知,北极地区气候寒冷,常年覆盖积雪,因此这一像北极一样的地带也应有常年积雪,故A选项 permanent "长久的,永久的"符合语境,为答案。排除B选项 little "少的"、C选项 fresh "新鲜的"和D选项 artificial "人造的"。

60.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到, 乞力马扎罗山是否 <u>60</u> "一座被游客破坏了静谧气氛的拥挤之山"的名声? 下句提到作者发现事实恰恰相反。浏览备选项, A 选项 enjoy "享受"、B 选项 deserve "应受, 应得"、 C 选项 save "拯救"、D 选项 acquire "获得"。联系前文, 作者对乞力马扎罗山是持肯定态度的, 认

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

为乞力马扎罗山的环境已大有改观,攀登者的最佳体验是其独特的五种生态系统,因此这座山并没 有被大量游客破坏了原有的静谧气氛,也就是说,乞力马扎罗山不应背负这样的名声,因此 B 选项 符合语境,为正确答案。

三〔词汇积累〕

skeptical	['skept1kl]	a. 表示怀疑的
destination	[desti'neı∫n]	n. 目的地,终点
disturbing	[dɪˈstɜːbɪŋ]	a. 令人不安的, 引起恐慌的
challenge	[ˈtʃælɪndʒ]	n. 挑战 v. 向发出挑战
go through		通过,达成,经受
envelop	[m'veləp]	v.包住,裹住
deserve	[dɪ'zɜːv]	ν.应受,应得,值得
reputation	[ˌrepjuˈteɪʃn]	n. 名声,名誉
atmosphere	[ˈætməsfiə]	n. 氛围, 气氛
opposite	['vpəzɪt; 'vpəsɪt]	n.反面,对立面

【注】〔长难句分析〕

1. Hearing these stories, I'm skeptical about the place—other destinations are described as "purer" natural experiences. (第二段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 I'm skeptical (主+系+表)。现在分词短语 Hearing these stories 作句子主干的时间状语, about the place 介词短语作句子主干的状语, 表对象; other destinations are described as... 解释说明句子主干, 介词短语 as "purer" natural experiences 作 other destinations 的补足语。 【译文】听到这些描述, 我对这个地方产生了怀疑——鉴于其他的旅游胜地都被称为"更纯净的"自

然体验。

2. Further up, the weather changes—low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. (第四段第六句)

【分析】句子主干为 the weather changes (主+谓)。Further up 作句子主干的状语; 破折号后面的句子 解释说明前面的句子,其中 which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the mountainsides。 【译文】再往上,气候发生变化——低云笼罩着长满茂密青草的山坡。

3. Finally you climb into an arctic-like zone with permanent snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear. (第四段第九句)

【分析】句子主干为 you climb(主+谓),介词短语 into an arctic-like zone 作地点状语修饰 climb,介词短语 with permanent snow and the glaciers 作后置定语修饰 an arctic-like zone, that 引导的定语从句 that may soon disappear 修饰 the glaciers。

【译文】最后,你会爬到一个像北极一样的地带,那里覆盖着常年积雪和很快就会消失的冰川。

全文译文

每年大约有4万人试图攀登非洲的最高山脉——乞力马扎罗山。他们(41)带来了大量的垃圾。这(42) 一群人可能会破坏这个地方的美。冰川正在消失,这改变着乞力马扎罗山的(43)面貌。 高考英语**真题超精读**

听到这些描述,我对这个地方(44)产生了怀疑——鉴于其他的旅游胜地都被称为"更纯净的"自然体验。

然而,我很快(45)发现,自从出现令人不安的关于(46)营地都安扎在成吨的垃圾中的报道以来, 情况已经发生了很大的变化。我看到一座(47)干净的山,营地和沿路都设有厕所。环境挑战是(48) 巨大的,但坦桑尼亚国家公园管理局的努力似乎(49)已见成效。

在我看来, 乞力马扎罗山最美好的(50)体验不是到达顶峰。许多文化都将山脉(51)视为精神 圣地。这种(52)看法,随着乞力马扎罗山的(53)攀登者在短短数公里的路程中穿越五种生态系统 而尤为显而易见。山脚是一片热带雨林。它在海拔3千米的地方突然中断,(54)取而代之的是生长 着低矮植物的土地。再往上, 气候(55)发生变化——低云笼罩着长满茂密青草的山坡。在我站着的 地方, 我(56)数出了十二种不同深浅的绿色。海拔4千米以上就是高原(57)荒漠了:到处都是砾石、 石块和岩石。(58)最后, 你会爬到一个像北极一样的地带, 那里覆盖着(59)常年积雪和很快就会 消失的冰川。

乞力马扎罗山是否(60)应该背负"一座被游客破坏了静谧气氛的拥挤之山"的名声?我发现,事 实恰恰相反。

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】that

【解析】空格前是 evidence"证据",空格后 they range all the way... 正是 evidence 的具体内容,据 此判断, evidence 后面是一个同位语从句,对其进行解释说明,空格处应填入同位语从句的连接词, 因为从句中成分完整,因此连接词应为不作任何成分、无具体含义的 that。

62.【答案】poorly

【解析】空格位于 as 引导的原因状语从句中。分析从句的结构可知, much of the range 为主语, has been studied 为谓语, 空格处应填入副词, 作状语修饰谓语动词。提示词 poor 副词形式为 poorly, 意为"不足"。

63.【答案】of/for

【解析】have been employed "已被使用"与 are expensive 为 and 连接的并列谓语成分,其主语应为名 词短语 Modern methods "现代方法",所以空格与其后的动名词短语 tracking polar bear populations 应 为 Modern methods 的后置定语,空格可填入表示所属关系的介词 of,或表示目的的介词 for, method of/for doing sth. 表示"做某事的方法"。

64.【答案】to perform

【解析】分析句子结构可知, are expensive 的主语是 Modern methods, 即 Modern methods are expensive..., expensive 后跟动词不定式,构成"主语 +be expensive +to do"结构,其中 to do 主动形 式表达被动含义,因此 Modern methods 与 perform 虽然是动宾关系,仍需用主动形式 to perform。

65.【答案】have reported

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 空格前的 some Inuit people 为主语, in Nunavut 为其后置定语, 空格后的名词短语为宾语, 故空格处需填入谓语动词。根据空格前的时间状语 In recent years 可知, 谓语动词应用现在完成时。由于主语为复数, 主语和谓语之间是主动关系, 故空格处应填入 have reported。

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66.【答案】belief

【解析】空格前为不定冠词 a, 空格后为 that 引导的从句,可知空格处应填入名词。提示词 believe 为 动词,其名词形式有 belief "看法,信念"及 believer "相信……的人;信徒"。根据 that 从句可判断, 此处指的是"看法", 故应填入 belief。

67.【答案】noting

【解析】分析句子结构可知, Scientists 为主句主语, have responded 为谓语, by 引导的介词短语作方 式状语。介词 by 后面用动名词,因此空格处应填入 noting "指出",后接 that 引导的宾语从句,句 意通顺。

68.【答案】higher

【解析】空格前为系动词 are, 空格后为 than 引导的比较状语从句,因此,空格处应填入 high 的比较级作句子的表语, 故应填入 higher。

69.【答案】the

【解析】分析句子结构可知,介词短语 Of...nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations 作状语,表示范围。由于 nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations 特指"19个公认的北极熊亚种群",因此需要用定冠词修饰,故空格处应填入 the。

70.【答案】are

【解析】three are declining, six _____ stable, one is increasing 与 nine lack enough data 是由 and 连接 的四个并列分句,这四个并列分句的时态应一致,因此空格处应用现在时态,由于 six 是复数,因此 应填入 are。

全文译文

北极熊生活在北极圈和那些像纽芬兰这种靠近南部的大片地区。虽然它们很少出现在北纬 88 度以 北的地区,但有证据表明:(61)它们的活动范围遍布整个北极,甚至南至加拿大的詹姆斯湾。由于对北 极熊活动范围的研究(62)过少,因此很难计算出全球北极熊的数量。然而,生物学家估计全世界大约 有 2 万到 2.5 万只北极熊。

自 20 世纪 80 年代中期以来,用于追踪北极熊数量(63)的现代手段才得以使用,而且在大面积范 围内持续(64)使用的成本很高。近年来,努纳武特的一些因纽特人(65)表示,在人类居住地附近看 到熊的次数有所增加,这让人们(66)认为北极熊的数量正在增加。对此,科学家们回应(67)指出, 饥饿的北极熊可能聚集在人类定居点周围,这会导致人类错误地认为北极熊的数量比实际(68)更多。 在(69)19个公认的北极熊亚种群中,3个数量正在减少,6个数量(70)相对稳定,1个数量正在增加, 还有9个亚种群数据资料不足。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

71. 【答案】I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. (interested)

【解析】interesting "有趣的,引起兴趣的",作表语时主语通常为物; interested "感兴趣的",主语

高考英语**真题超精读**

通常是人,常用于 be/become interested in sth. 结构,意为"对……感兴趣"。句子主语是 I,故应将 interesting 改为 interested。

- 72.【答案】One afternoon <u>where</u> I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. (when) 【解析】One afternoon 表示时间,后跟的定语从句应用表示时间的关系词 when 来引导,因此应将 where 改为 when。
- 73.【答案】Suddenly A football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. (a)
 【解析】football 意为"足球运动"时为不可数名词,而意为"足球"时为可数名词,结合句意可知, 此处指"一个足球(刚好落在我面前)",又因其以辅音音素开头,故应在其前加上不定冠问 a,泛指 "一个足球"。
- 74.【答案】Suddenly a football fell just in front of me <u>but</u> almost hit me. (and)
 【解析】"(一个足球)刚好落在我面前"与"差点砸到我"是顺承关系,并非转折关系,因此应将转 折连词 but 改为 and。
- 75.【答案】I stopped the ball and kicked it <u>hardly</u> back to the playground. (hard)
 【解析】hardly 由于是以 -ly 结尾,很容易让人误以为是 hard 的副词形式,而实际上 hard 本身可以用 作副词,意为"努力地,用力地", hardly 的意思却是"几乎不"。结合句意可知,此处指"我"用 力将球踢回操场,故应将 hardly 改为 hard,来修饰动词 kicked。
- 76.【答案】To everyone's <u>surprising</u>, the ball went into the net. (surprise)
 【解析】to one's surprise 为固定搭配, 意为"令某人吃惊的是", 故此处应将 surprising 改为 surprise。
- 77.【答案】All the football <u>player</u> on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. (players)
 【解析】限定词 all 意为"所有的,全部的",需与名词复数连用,故将 player 改为 players。
- 78.【答案】All the football players on the playground cheered loudly, <u>say</u> that I had a talent for football. (saying/ and said)

【解析】本句谓语动词 cheered 是一般过去式,此处出现动词原形 say 不符合语法,要么将 say 改为一般过去式 said,与 cheered 并列作谓语,此时前面需添加并列连词 and,要么将 say 改为非谓语动词形式,即用 say 的现在分词 saying 作伴随状语。

79. 【答案】 From <u>now</u> on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. (then)

【解析】介词短语 from now on 为固定搭配, 意为"从现在起"。而根据句意, 这里要表达的是"从那时起", 故应将 now 改为 then, from then on 指"从那时起"。

- 80. 【答案】From then on, I started to play my football with classmates after school.
 - 【解析】当 play 与球类名词连用时, 球类名词前不用冠词, 也不用形容词性物主代词, 故将 my 删掉。

英中对照

I became (71) interested in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon (72) when I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly (73) a football fell just in front of me (74) and almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it (75) hard back to the playground. To everyone's (76) surprise, the ball went into the net. All the football (77) players on the playground cheered loudly, (78) saying/and said that I had a talent for football. From (79) then on, I started to play (80) football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

······2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

由于一次小意外,我对踢足球产生了(71)兴趣。上小学(72)时的一天下午,我正从学校的操场 旁走过。突然(73)一个足球刚好落在我面前,(74)而且差点砸到我。我把球拦了下来,并(75)用 力将它踢回操场。令大家(76)吃惊的是,球进了网。操场上所有的足球(77)运动员都大声欢呼着, (78)说我有踢足球的天赋。从(79)那时起,我开始在放学后和同学们一起踢(80)足球。现在,我 是一名优秀的足球运动员。

第二节 书面表达

审题

本题要求写一封申请信,申请成为一场画展的志愿者。申请信的内容一般包括申请的原因、自身具备的条件、自己的期望等。结合题目要点,本文可行文如下:

第一段:点明写信目的——申请做志愿者。

第二段:介绍自己的优势,陈述自己能为画展做的事情。

第三段: 表达期望——期待回信。

经典范文

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a student from China. Hearing that an exhibition of Chinese paintings will be held in your art gallery, I'm writing this letter to apply for the position of volunteers.

I believe I am qualified for the job. Firstly, I can speak both English and Chinese fluently. This gives me an advantage in communicating with visitors from all over the world. What's more, I have learnt Chinese paintings since childhood, so I can better present Chinese paintings to visitors. Last but not least, I have rich experience in being a volunteer. I would be very grateful if you offer me an opportunity and accept me as a volunteer.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours, Li Hua

参考译文

亲爱的先生 / 女士:

我是李华,一名中国学生。我听说贵馆将要举办一场中国画展览,遂写信申请志愿者一职。

我认为我能胜任这份工作。首先,我能说流利的英语和汉语,这让我在与世界各地的参观者交流方 面拥有优势。其次,我从小学习中国画,所以我可以更好地把中国画介绍给参观者。最后,我有丰富的 志愿者经验。如果您能给我一个机会,让我成为一名志愿者,我将不胜感激。

期待您的早日回复。

您真诚的 李华

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 II 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

My Favourite Books

Jo Usmar is a writer for *Cosmopolitan* and co-author of the *This Book Will* series (系列) of lifestyle books. Here she picks her top reads.

Matilda

Roald Dahl

I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his strange and delightful words. Matilda's battles with her cruel parents and the bossy headmistress, Miss Trunchbull, are equally funny and frightening, but they're also aspirational.

After Dark

Haruki Murakami

It's about two sisters — Eri, a model who either won't or can't stop sleeping, and Mari, a young student. In trying to connect to her sister, Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people" who are hiding secrets.

Gone Girl

Gillian Fynn

There was a bit of me that didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did, but the horror story is brilliant. There's tension and anxiety from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust. It's a real whodunit and the frustration when you realise what's going on is horribly enjoyable.

The Stand

Stephen King

This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around. After a serious flu outbreak wipes out 99.4% of the world's population, a battle unfolds between good and evil among those left. Randall Flagg is one of the scariest characters ever. ······2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅱ卷)

21. Who does "I" refer to in the text?

A. Stephen King.	B. Gillian Flynn.	C. Jo Usmar.	D. Roald Dahl
22. Which of the following tells about Mari and Eri?			
A. Cosmopolitan.	B. Matilda.	C. After Dark.	D. The Stand.
23. What kind of book is <i>Gone Girl</i> ?			
A. A folk tale.	B. A biography.	C. A love story.	D. A horror story.

B

"You can use me as a last resort (选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it." This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids' lacrosse(长曲棍球) club.

I guess that there's probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and <u>tug at</u> <u>the heartstrings</u>. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on ... At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, "Alright. Yes, I'll do it. "

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community ($\lambda \boxtimes$) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

24. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in Paragraph 1?

- A. She knows little about the club. B. She isn't good at sports.
- C. She just doesn't want to volunteer. D. She's unable to meet her schedule.

25. What does the underlined phrase "tug at the heartstrings" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Encourage teamwork. B. Appeal to feelings.
- C. Promote good deeds. D. Provide advice.

26. What can we learn about the parent from Paragraph 3?

A. She gets interested in lacrosse.

B. She is proud of her kids.

高考英语**真题超精读**。

C. She'll work for another season.

D. She becomes a good helper.

- 27. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?
 - A. It gives her a sense of duty.
 - C. It enables her to work hard.

- B. It makes her very happy.
- D. It brings her material rewards.

С

Marian Bechtel sits at West Palm Beach's Bar Louie counter by herself, quietly reading her e-book as she waits for her salad. What is she reading? None of your business! Lunch is Bechtel's "me" time. And like more Americans, she's not alone.

A new report found 46 percent of meals are eaten alone in America. More than half (53 percent) have breakfast alone and nearly half (46 percent) have lunch by themselves. Only at dinnertime are we eating together anymore, 74 percent, according to statistics from the report.

"I prefer to go out and be out. Alone, but together, you know?" Bechtel said, looking up from her book. Bechtel, who works in downtown West Palm Beach, has lunch with coworkers sometimes, but like many of us, too often works through lunch at her desk. A lunchtime escape allows her to keep a boss from tapping her on the shoulder. She returns to work feeling energized. "Today, I just wanted some time to myself," she said.

Just two seats over, Andrew Mazoleny, a local videographer, is finishing his lunch at the bar. He likes that he can sit and check his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on a first-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction (交流). "I reflect on how my day's gone and think about the rest of the week," he said. "It's a chance for self-reflection. You return to work recharged and with a plan."

That freedom to choose is one reason more people like to eat alone. There was a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one, but those days are over. Now, we have our smartphones to keep us company at the table. "It doesn't feel as alone as it may have before all the advances in technology," said Laurie Demerit, whose company provided the statistics for the report.

- 28. What are the statistics in Paragraph 2 about?
 - A. Food variety.

C. Table manners.

- 29. Why does Bechtel prefer to go out for lunch?
 - A. To meet with her coworkers.
 - C. To have some time on her own.
- 30. What do we know about Mazoleny?
 - A. He makes videos for the bar.
 - C. He interviews customers at the bar.
- 31. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. The trend of having meals alone.

- B. Eating habits.
- D. Restaurant service.
- B. To catch up with her work.
- D. To collect data for her report.
- B. He's fond of the food at the bar.
- D. He's familiar with the barkeeper.
- B. The importance of self-reflection.

C. The stress from working overtime.

D. The advantage of wireless technology.

D

Bacteria are an annoying problem for astronauts. The microorganisms (微生物) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week. How is NASA overcoming this very tiny big problem? It's turning to a bunch of high school kids. But not just any kids. It is depending on NASA HUNCH high school classrooms, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York.

HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. For the past two years, Gordon's students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and they think they're close to a solution (解决方案). "We don't give the students any breaks. They have to do it just like NASA engineers," says Florence Gold, a project manager.

"There are no tests," Gordon says. "There is no graded homework. There almost are no grades, other than 'Are you working towards your goal?' Basically, it's 'I've got to produce this product and then, at the end of year, present it to NASA.' Engineers come and really do an in-person review, and...it's not a very nice thing at time. It's a hard business review of your product."

Gordon says the HUNCH program has an impact (影响) on college admissions and practical life skills. "These kids are so absorbed in their studies that I just sit back. I don't teach." And that annoying bacteria? Gordon says his students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about the problem, readying a workable solution to test in space.

32. What do we know about the bacteria in the International Space Station?

- A. They are hard to get rid of.
- C. They appear in different forms.
- 33. What is the purpose of the HUNCH program?
 - A. To strengthen teacher-student relationships.
 - C. To allow students to experience zero gravity.
- B. They lead to air pollution.D. They damage the instruments.
- B. To sharpen students' communication skills.
- D. To link space technology with school education.

34. What do the NASA engineers do for the students in the program?

- A. Check their product.
- C. Adjust work schedules.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. NASA: The Home of Astronauts
- C. Nature: An Outdoor Classroom

- B. Guide project designs.
- D. Grade their homework.
- B. Space: The Final Homework Frontier
- D. HUNCH: A College Admission Reform

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question: "Should I jump?" This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of same coin. 36 Like the child on the diving board, you will stay undecided.

<u>37</u> More than that, how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal? First, you need to evaluate yourself, your values, your strengths, your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires, etc. Only then should you set your goals.

You also need to judge the quality and depth of your motivation. This is quite important, because it is directly related to your commitment. There are times when your heart is not in your work. <u>38</u>So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity (清晰) of thoughts can help you move forward.

Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths. Remember that goals are flexible. <u>39</u> They also need to be measurable. You must keep these points in mind while setting your goals.

Your personal circumstances are equally important. For example, you may want to be a pilot but can't become one because your eyesight is not good enough. <u>40</u> You should reassess your goals, and motivate yourself to set a fresh goal.

You will surely need to overcome some difficulties, some planned, but most unplanned. You cannot overcome them without ample motivation. Make sure that you plan for these difficulties at the time of setting your goals.

A. This can affect your work.

- B. So how should you motivate yourself?
- C. However, this should not discourage you.
- D. So why should we try to set specific goals?
- E. They can change according to circumstances.
- F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.
- G. Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's about 250 miles from the hills of west-central lowa to Ehlers' home in Minnesota. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting, Ehlers <u>41</u> about the small dog he had seen 42 alongside the road. He had <u>43</u> to coax (\oplus) the dog to him but, frightened, it had <u>44</u>.

Back home, Ehlers was troubled by that <u>45</u> dog. So, four days later, he called his friend Greg, and the two drove <u>46</u>. After a long and careful <u>47</u>. Greg saw, across a field, the dog moving <u>48</u> away. Ehlers eventually succeeded in coaxing the animal to him. Nervousness and fear were replaced with <u>49</u>. It just started licking (\overline{k}) Ehlers' face.

A local farmer told them the dog sounded like one 50 as lost in the local paper. The ad had a 51 number for a town in southern Michigan. Ehlers 52 the number of Jeff and Lisa to tell them he had 53 their dog.

Jeff had <u>54</u> in Iowa before Thanksgiving with his dog, Rosie, but the gun shots had scared the dog off. Jeff searched <u>55</u> for Rosie in the next four days.

Ehlers returned to Minnesotan, and then drove 100 miles to Minneapolis to put Rosie on a flight to Michigan. "It's good to know there's still someone out there who <u>56</u> enough to go to that kind of <u>57</u>," says Lisa of Ehlers' rescue <u>58</u>.

"I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as <u>59</u> to it as I am to my dogs," says Ehlers. "If it had been my dog, I'd hope that somebody would be <u>60</u> to go that extra mile."

41. A. read	B. forgot	C. thought	D. heard
42. A. fighting	B. trembling	C. eating	D. sleeping
43. A. tried	B. agreed	C. promised	D. regretted
44. A. calmed down	B. stood up	C. rolled over	D. run off
45. A. injured	B. stolen	C. lost	D. rescued
46. A. home	B. past	C. back	D. on
47. A. preparation	B. explanation	C. test	D. search
48. A. cautiously	B. casually	C. skillfully	D. angrily
49. A. surprise	B. joy	C. hesitation	D. anxiety
50. A. predicted	B. advertised	C. believed	D. recorded
51. A. house	B. phone	C. street	D. car
52. A. called	B. copied	C. counted	D. remembered
53. A. fed	B. adopted	C. found	D. cured
54. A. hunted	B. skied	C. lived	D. worked
55. A. on purpose	B. on time	C. in turn	D. in vain
56. A. cares	B. sees	C. suffers	D. learns
57. A. place	B. trouble	C. waste	D. extreme
58. A. service	B. plan	C. effort	D. team
59. A. equal	B. allergic	C. grateful	D. close
60. A. suitable	B. proud	C. wise	D. wiling

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A 90-year-old has been awarded "Woman Of The Year" for <u>61</u> (be) Britain's oldest fulltime employee — still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, <u>62</u> she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have <u>63</u> (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated (提名) her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her "Lifetime Achievement" award, proud Irene <u>64</u> (declare) she had no plans <u>65</u> (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, "I don't see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I <u>66</u> (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, <u>67</u> because I want to."

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31 — who works alongside her in the family business — said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, "We don't have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call <u>68</u> (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was <u>69</u> joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It's <u>70</u> (wonder)."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语 言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so coolly. Then, when I was in the five grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher too much. When I studied chemistry high school, I reconsidered my goal or decided to be a doctor. They were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was amazing at the fact that a sick person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor. And the other is that I wanted to help people in need.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是校排球队队长李华。请写封邮件告知你的队友 Chris 球队近期将参加比赛,内容包括: 1.比赛信息;

- 2. 赛前准备;
- 3. 表达期待。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 II 卷)解析

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

答案解析

21. 文中的"I"指的是谁?

A. 斯蒂芬・金。B. 吉莉安・弗琳。C. 乔・乌斯马。D. 罗尔德・达尔。【答案】C

【解析】题干关键词 I 出现在第二段首句。该句提到,"我"曾经就童话对 Roald Dahl 写作的影响写 过一篇论文,但从该句无法得知 I 具体指代谁,因此需联系上文。前文第一段第一句简单介绍了 Jo Usmar 的身份,接着第二句提到,以下是 Jo Usmar 挑选的她最喜欢的书。由此可知,小说 Matilda 是 Jo Usmar 喜欢的一本书,她还写过一篇关于该书作者的论文,因此,I 指的是 Jo Usmar,C 选项正确。 其他选项皆非 I 所指,均可排除。

22. 下面哪一项中讲述了玛丽和爱丽?

 A.《大都会》。
 B.《玛蒂尔达》。
 C.《天黑以后》。
 D.《末日逼近》。

 【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 Mari 与 Eri 定位至第三段第一句: It's about two sisters—Eri...and Mari, a young student。该句提到,它讲述了一对姐妹 Eri 和 Mari 的故事,其中的"它"指代第三段标题 *After Dark* 这本书,由此可知, C 选项正确,同时排除其他选项。

- 23.《消失的爱人》是什么类型的书?
 - A. 一个民间故事。 B. 一本传记。 C. 一个爱情故事。 D. 一个恐怖故事。

高考英语**真题超精读**。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 Gone Girl 定位至第四段标题。该标题下的第一句 but 后面提到, the horror story is brilliant "(这本书所讲述的)恐怖故事很精彩",由此可知 Gone Girl 讲述了一个恐怖故事, D 选项正确。其余三项在文中无依据可循,可排除。

━┃ (词汇积累)

		了网际学习
appreciation	[ə pri:ʃi'eɪʃn]	n.了解;欣赏;感激
delightful	[dɪˈlaɪtfl]	a. 令人愉快的
headmistress	[,hed'm1strəs]	n. (尤私立学校)女校长
frightening	[ˈfraɪtnɪŋ]	a. 引起恐惧的, 使惊恐的
diverse	[daɪˈvɜːs]	a. 各种各样的,不同的
brilliant	['brɪliənt]	a. 极好的,灿烂的
tension	[ˈten∫n]	n.紧张;紧张气氛;拉紧状态;对立
anxiety	[æŋˈzaɪəti]	n. 焦虑, 忧虑, 担心
whodunit	[huː'dʌnɪt]	n. 侦探小说
frustration	[fr∧'streı∫n]	n. 沮丧, 懊恼; 挫败
horribly	[ˈhɒrəbli]	ad. 非常地; 可怕地
fantasy novel		奇幻小说
outbreak	['aʊtbreɪk]	n.爆发,突然发生
wipe out		消灭,彻底摧毁
unfold	[ʌnˈfəʊld]	v.展开,打开
scary	[ˈskeəri]	a. 恐怖的, 吓人的

目 长难句分析

1. I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his strange and delightful words. (第二段第一句)

【分析】本句是由 and 连接的并列句,分句一主干为 I...wrote a paper(主+谓+宾);分句二主干为 it gave me a new appreciation(主+谓+间宾+直宾)。介词短语 on the influence of fairy tales... 作后 置定语修饰 a paper,介词短语 on Roald Dahl's writing 作后置定语修饰 the influence;介词短语 for his strange and delightful words 作后置定语修饰 a new appreciation。

【译文】我曾经就童话对罗尔德·达尔写作的影响写过一篇论文,这让我对他奇怪而令人愉悦的措辞 有了新的认识。

2. In trying to connect to her sister, Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people" who are hiding secrets. (第三段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people",其中 and 连接两个并列的谓语动词 starts 与 discovers。who are hiding secrets 是 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 night people; In trying to connect to her sister 作句子主干的状语。

【译文】为了设法和姐姐进行沟通,玛丽开始改变自己的生活,进而发现了一个充满各种各样隐藏着

······ 2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅱ卷)解析

秘密的"夜猫子"的世界。

3. There was a bit of me that didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did, but the horror story is brilliant. (第四段第一句)

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句。分句一主干为 There was a bit of me (there be 句型: There + was + 主);分句二为简单句 the horror story is brilliant (主 + 系 + 表)。that 引导的定语从句 that didn't want to love this... 修饰 a bit of me, 其中 when everyone else on the planet did 为时间状语从句,介词短语 on the planet 作后置定语修饰 everyone else。

【译文】当地球上其他人都喜欢这本书时,我却有一点不想从众,但这本书所讲述的恐怖故事真的很 精彩。

全文译文

我最喜欢的书

(21)乔·乌斯马是《大都会》杂志的一名撰稿人,也是生活类系列图书《这本书将使你》的作者之一。 以下是她挑选的她最喜欢的书。

《玛蒂尔达》

罗尔德·达尔著

(21)我曾经就童话对罗尔德·达尔写作的影响写过一篇论文,这让我对他奇怪而令人愉悦的措辞 有了新的认识。玛蒂尔达与她冷酷的父母以及专横的女校长特朗奇布尔小姐之间的斗争既有趣又可怕, 但也同样激励人心。

《天黑以后》

村上春树著

(22)它讲述了一对姐妹的故事——爱丽是一名要么睡不着,要么睡不醒的模特,玛丽是一名年轻的学生。为了设法和姐姐进行沟通,玛丽开始改变自己的生活,进而发现了一个充满各种各样隐藏着秘密的"夜猫子"的世界。

《消失的爱人》

吉莉安・弗琳著

(23)当地球上其他人都喜欢这本书时,我却有一点不想从众,但这本书所讲述的恐怖故事真的很 精彩。尼克和艾米为了赢得人们的信任而战,使故事从一开始就充满了紧张和焦虑感。这是一部真正的 侦探小说,当你意识到一切是怎么回事时,那种挫败感实在是妙不可言。

《末日逼近》

斯蒂芬・金著

这是一本出色的奇幻小说,作者是世界上最棒的小说家之一。一次严重的流感爆发,夺去了世界上 99.4%的人的生命,在活下来的人之间展开了一场正义与邪恶的交锋。其中兰德尔·弗拉格是史上最恐怖的角色之一。

B

答案解析

24. 在第一段中,我们能从这位家长的回答中推断出什么?

A. 她对俱乐部知之甚少。

C. 她只是不想做志愿者。

B. 她不擅长运动。

D. 她不能完成自己的工作计划。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 parent, reply 和 Paragraph 1 定位至第一段的两句话。这两句提到,在"我" 提出招募志愿者的请求后,一位家长回答道:"如果没人愿意去做志愿者,那么我就去做,你可以 将我作为最后的选择。"由此可见,这位家长不是很想做志愿者,而且下文第二段最后一句中的 the unwilling parent、第三段第二句中的 The unwilling parent 也表明该家长不乐意做志愿者。C 选项是对 原文的合理推断,故为答案。其他选项是根据文中出现的个别词汇编造的干扰项,均属于无中生有, 皆可排除。

25. 第二段中的画线短语"tug at the heartstrings"是什么意思?

A. 鼓励团队合作。B. 激发情感。C. 提倡善行。D. 提供建议。【答案】 D

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干的关键信息 tug at the heartstrings 和 Paragraph 2 定位至第二段第三句。该句提到, "我"再试了一次,并 tug at the heartstrings。由该句无法得出答案,因此需联系上下文。上文谈到 一位家长不愿意做志愿者,"我"认为对这位家长也许只需要稍微劝说一下;下文提到,"我"向 她介绍了其他家长的参与情况,最终说服了这位家长做志愿者。由此可知,作者触动了这位家长, 因此,tug at the heartstrings 意为"触动心弦,激发情感",B 选项是对该短语的同义替换,故为答案。 其他三个选项从文中找不到依据,皆可排除。

26. 从第三段中我们可以了解到这位家长的什么信息?

A. 她对长曲棍球感兴趣。 B. 她为她的孩子们感到骄傲。

C. 她将为下一个赛季工作。

D. 她成了一名好帮手。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干的关键词 the parent 与 Paragraph 3 定位至第三段第二句与第三句。题干中的 the parent 与第二句中的 The unwilling parent 和第三句中的 the same parent 对应。第二句介绍了这位家长 作为志愿者的工作职责;第三句评价道:这位家长最终成了团队中不可或缺的一员。D 选项"她成了 一名好帮手"是对第三句的同义转述,故正确。其他三项均不能从第三段推断出,因此皆可排除。

27. 为什么作者喜欢从事志愿者工作?

A. 这给她一种责任感。

C. 这能够使她努力工作。

B. 这使她很快乐。

D. 这带给她物质回报。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干的关键词 like doing volunteer work 定位至第四段最后两句。这两句指出,作者认为 无偿地奉献自己的时间、金钱、技能或者服务来参与社会活动(即做志愿工作)会带来真正的快乐, 做志愿工作的感觉很好。B 选项的 makes her very happy 是对 provides a real joy 以及 feels so good 的 同义替换,因此正确。A 选项与C 选项在文中并未提及,属于无中生有,因此排除。D 选项的干扰 2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 || 卷)解析

来自文中最后一句 I get some reward too,但这里重在精神回报,而非物质回报,因此排除 D 选项。

(词汇积累)

resort as a last resort	[rɪˈzɔːt]	n. 诉诸, 求助; 旅游胜地 v. 诉诸, 求助 作为最后手段
volunteer	[ˌvɒlənˈtɪə]	n. 志愿者 v. 自愿做, 义务做
reply	[rɪˈplaɪ]	v.&n. 回答, 答复
schedule	[ˈʃedjuːl]	n. 工作安排, 日程安排 v. 计划, 安排
anxiety	[æŋˈzaɪəti]	n. 焦虑, 忧虑, 担心
unwilling	[ʌnˈwɪlɪŋ]	a. 不情愿的
relieved	[rɪˈliːvd]	a. 感到宽慰的,放心的
responsibility	[rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti]	n. 责任, 职责
end up doing		以而告终
off the hook		摆脱困境, 脱身
bloodthirsty	['blʌdθɜːsti]	a. 嗜血的, 血腥的
couple	[ˈkʌpl]	v. 加上, 连接, 结合 n. 夫妻
community	[kəˈmjuːnəti]	n. 社会, 社区
selfish	[ˈselfɪʃ]	a. 自私的
benefit	['benɪfɪt]	v. 受益,得益;使受益
motivation	[ˈməʊtɪˈveɪʃn]	n. 动力,动机

【注】〔长难句分析〕

1. This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids' lacrosse club. (第一段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 This was an actual reply(主+系+表),介词短语 from a parent 作后置定语修饰 an actual reply, after 引导的时间状语从句 after I put out a request for volunteers...作句子主干的时间状语,其中 for my kids' lacrosse club 介词短语作状语。

【译文】这是在我提出要为自己的儿童长曲棍球俱乐部招募志愿者的请求后,一位家长的真实回答。

2. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. (第四段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 That relief is coupled (主+谓),介词短语 with a deep understanding... 作状语 修饰 is coupled,介词短语 of why the same people keep coming back for more 作后置定语修饰 a deep understanding。Connecting to the community...provides a real joy 解释说明前面的句子,其中 as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services 是 as 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】除了放松,我们还会更加深刻地理解为什么曾经在这里做过志愿者的人会不断回来做更多的 事情:当你无偿地奉献自己的时间、金钱、技能或者服务来参与社会活动时,它会带给你真正的快乐。

3. In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. (第五

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段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 I'm...sure...(主+系+表+宾从)。介词短语 In that sense 作句子主干的状语, 省略引导词 that 的宾语从句 volunteering is more of a selfish act...作 am...sure 的宾语,其中包含一个 than 引导的比较状语从句。

【译文】从这个意义上来讲,我非常确定志愿者工作比我愿意坦然承认的更自私。

全文译文

(24)"如果没人愿意去做志愿者,那么我就去做,你可以将我作为最后的选择。"这是在我提出要为自己的儿童长曲棍球俱乐部招募志愿者的请求后,一位家长的真实回答。

我想可能是因为会有一些苛刻的工作安排,或者是因为要为一项未知的体育运动提供帮助让家长 产生了社交焦虑。(25)也许只需要稍微劝说一下她。所以我再试了一次,以打动她的心弦。我提到一 位有四个孩子的单亲家长在主持节目,我还谈到有位父亲在训练一个团队,虽然他的孩子甚至都没有参 加……这个时候,那位不情愿的家长大声说道:"好吧,我来做。"

我暗自松了一口气,因为我知道大家是有分担志愿责任的真正实力的。那位不情愿的家长负责安排 用餐时间,发送电子邮件以及筹款买季末礼物。(26)在这个过程中,这位家长最终成了团队中不可或 缺的一员。教练能够把注意力集中在孩子们身上,而其他的父母则因为不用为下一个赛季操心而如释重 负。给斗志昂扬的孩子们分发切好的橙子就像看着自己的孩子进球一样令人兴奋。

尽管如此,当赛季结束时,我们大多数志愿者都会松一口气。除了放松,我们还会更加深刻地理解 为什么曾经在这里做过志愿者的人会不断回来做更多的事情:(27)当你无偿地奉献自己的时间、金钱、 技能或者服务来参与社会活动时,它会带给你真正的快乐。做志愿工作的感觉真好。

从这个意义上来讲,我非常确定志愿者工作比我愿意坦然承认的更自私。然而,如果其他人在这个 过程中受益,而我也得到了一些回报的话,那么我的动机是什么真的重要吗?

С

答案解析

28. 第二段的统计数据是关于什么的?

A. 食物种类。 B. 饮食习惯。 C. 餐桌礼仪。 D. 餐馆服务。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 the statistics 与 Paragraph 2 定位至第二段。这里提到"一份新报告显示,在 美国,46%的用餐是独自用餐。超过一半的人(53%)独自吃早餐,近一半的人(46%)独自吃午餐。 只有在晚餐时间,才会有74%的人与他人一起用餐",由此可见,这些统计数据与美国人的饮食习 惯相关,B选项正确。其余三个选项无依据可循,可排除。

29. 为什么贝克特尔更喜欢出去吃午餐?

C. 为了拥有她自己的时间。

D. 为她的报告收集数据。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 Bechtel 与 prefer to go out for lunch 定位至第三段引号中的内容,这里提到 Bechtel 表示更喜欢一个人出去,但并未交代她更喜欢出去吃午餐的原因,故需继续阅读下文。第三

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段倒数第三句提到午餐休息时间可以让 Bechtel 不被老板拍肩,最后一句提到 Bechtel 想为自己留点时间。由此可推断,Bechtel 更喜欢出去吃午餐是想为自己留点时间,C选项是对文中 wanted some time to myself 的同义替换,因此正确。根据第三段引号中的内容可知,比起结伴而行,Bechtel 更喜欢一个人出去,因此A选项与文意相悖。B选项可能是 Bechtel works through lunch at her desk 的原因,而非出去吃午餐的原因,因此排除。D选项是根据第二段出现的 report 与 statistics 编造的干扰项,与 Bechtel 无关,属于无中生有。

30. 关于马佐莱尼,我们能了解到什么?

A. 他为酒吧制作视频。

C. 他采访酒吧的客人。

B. 他喜欢酒吧的食物。

D. 他熟悉酒吧老板。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 Mazoleny 定位至第四段。该段第二句提到当 Mazoleny 想和酒吧老板有些互动时,便会直呼其名,然后闲聊几句。由此可推断,他和酒吧老板很熟悉,D 选项推断合理,因此正确。 文中仅提到 Mazoleny 是 videographer "电视录像制作人",并未提及他为酒吧制作视频,也未提到他 采访酒吧的客人,A 选项与C 选项属于无中生有。第四段第一句只提到 Mazoleny 在酒吧吃午饭,据 此并不能推出他喜欢酒吧的食物,排除 B 选项。

31. 这篇文章的主要内容是什么?

A. 独自用餐的趋势。

B. 自我反省的重要性。

C. 加班的压力。

D. 无线技术的优势。

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查文章主旨。浏览全文,首段通过 Marian Bechtel 的事例引出独自用餐的话题;第二 段引用数据说明美国人独自用餐现象;接下来的几段分析人们喜欢独自用餐的原因。概括起来,本文 主要谈论的是人们独自用餐的现象及原因,故可判断本文的主旨是讨论独自用餐这一趋势,A选项 是对全文的高度概括,故正确。B选项的 self-reflection 来自第四段倒数第二句,但这句话说的是独 自用餐而非自我反省的重要性:独自用餐提供了一个自我反省的机会,因此排除该选项。C选项在文 中并未提及,属于无中生有,因此排除。文章谈到电子书、智能手机和科技时一笔带过,因此无线 技术的优势不是文章的主要内容,D选项以偏概全。

[]〔词汇积累〕

counter according to	['kaʊntə]	n. 柜台; 计算器; 反对, 反驳 根据, 依照
statistics	[stəˈtɪstɪks]	n. 统计数据
chat up		与搭讪
barkeeper	[ˈbɑːkiːpə]	n. 酒吧老板
on a first-name basis		相互直呼其名(关系亲密)
reflect on		仔细回想,认真思考
recharge	[ˈriːˈtʃɑːdʒ]	v. 再充电; 恢复精力, 休整
awkward	[ˈɔːkwəd]	a. 使人尴尬的,棘手的
smartphone	[ˈsmaːtfəʊn]	n. 智能手机

高考英语**真题超精读**

company advance ['kʌmpəni] [əd'vaːns] n. 公司; 陪伴, 做伴 n. 进步, 进展

〕〕〔长难句分析〕

1. Marian Bechtel sits at West Palm Beach's Bar Louie counter by herself, quietly reading her e-book as she waits for her salad. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Marian Bechtel sits(主+谓)。at West Palm Beach's Bar Louie counter 为地点状语, by herself 作状语修饰 sits, quietly reading her e-book 为现在分词短语作伴随状语, as she waits for her salad 是 as 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】玛丽安·贝克特尔独自坐在西棕榈滩路易酒吧的吧台前,在等待沙拉的同时,她静静地读着 自己的电子书。

2. Bechtel, who works in downtown West Palm Beach, has lunch with coworkers sometimes, but like many of us, too often works through lunch at her desk. (第三段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Bechtel...has lunch...but...works through lunch, 其中 but 连接两个谓语动词 has 与 works。who 引导的非限制性定语从句 who works in downtown West Palm Beach 补充说明 Bechtel; with coworkers 与 sometimes 作状语修饰 has; like many of us, too often 以及 at her desk 作状语修饰 works。

【译文】她在西棕榈滩市中心工作,有时会和同事一起吃午饭,但和我们中的很多人一样,她经常在吃午饭时还在工作。

3. "It doesn't feel as alone as it may have before all the advances in technology," said Laurie Demeritt, whose company provided the statistics for the report. (第五段第四句)

【分析】句子主干为"It doesn't feel as alone…" said Laurie Demeritt(倒装句: 宾+谓+主)。as it may have 是 as 引导的比较状语从句,介词短语 before all the advances in technology 为时间状语; whose 引导的非限制性定语从句 whose company provided the statistics for the report 补充说明 Laurie Demeritt。 【译文】"科技的不断进步让我们不像之前那么孤单了,"劳里·德梅里特说道,正是他的公司为这份 报告提供了统计数据。

全文译文

玛丽安·贝克特尔独自坐在西棕榈滩路易酒吧的吧台前,在等待沙拉的同时,她静静地读着自己的 电子书。她在读什么?这与你无关!午餐时间是贝克特尔的"专属"时光。而且和更多美国人一样,她 并不孤单。

(28)一份新报告显示,在美国,46%的用餐是独自用餐。超过一半的人(53%)独自吃早餐,近 一半的人(46%)独自吃午餐。根据该报告的数据,只有在晚餐时间,才会有74%的人与他人一起用餐。

"我更喜欢出去走走。但你知道吗? 比起结伴而行,我更愿意一个人。"贝克特尔从书中抬起头来说道。 她在西棕榈滩市中心工作,有时会和同事一起吃午饭,但和我们中的很多人一样,她经常在吃午饭时还 在工作。午餐休息时间可以让她不被老板拍肩。再回到工作岗位时她又感到精力充沛。(29)她说:"今天, 我只想给自己留点时间。"

隔两个座位坐着的是当地电视录像制作人安德鲁・马佐莱尼,他就要在酒吧吃完午饭了。(30)他

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喜欢这样坐下来,安静地看看手机,想和酒吧老板有些互动时,便会直呼其名,然后闲聊几句。他说:"我 经常会回想今天过得如何,然后思考这周剩下的时间又该怎么过。""这是一个自我反省的机会。这样你 就可以精力充沛地带着规划回到工作中。"

那种选择的自由是越来越多的人喜欢独自吃饭的原因之一。以前,人们可能会因为要一张单人桌而 感到尴尬,但那种日子已经过去了。现在,我们在餐桌前有了智能手机的陪伴。"科技的不断进步让我 们不像之前那么孤单了。"劳里·德梅里特说道,正是他的公司为这份报告提供了统计数据。

D

答案解析

32. 关于国际空间站的细菌,我们了解到什么?

A. 它们很难清除。

いません

B. 它们会导致空气污染。

C. 它们会以不同形式出现。

D. 它们会损害仪器。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 bacteria 与 the International Space Station 定位至第一段的前两句。这两句提 到,对宇航员而言,细菌是个恼人的问题,因为人体产生的微生物会在国际空间站的表面肆意生长, 宇航员每周都得花几个小时去清理它们。由此可知,这些细菌难以清除,A选项正确。其他三项文 章均未提及,属于无中生有,故均排除。

33. HUNCH 项目的目的是什么?

A. 增进师生关系。

C. 允许学生体验零重力。

B. 提高学生的沟通能力。

D. 将航天技术与学校教育连接起来。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 the purpose 与 the HUNCH program 定位至第二段第一句: HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers,该句中的 is designed to 意为"旨在",对应题干中的 the purpose。这一句提到 HUNCH 项目旨在将高中课堂与美国宇航局的工程师联系起来。D 选项是对 to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers 的同义转述,其中 link 同义替换 connect, space technology 对应 NASA engineers, school education 高度概括 high school classrooms,因此 D 选项为答案。A 选项将"美国宇航局的工程师与高中课堂的学生"偷换为"老师与学生",属于偷换概念。B 选项在文中并无依据可循,属于无中生有。C 选项的 zero gravity 来自第二段第二句,对该句进行了篡改,曲解文意,因此排除。

34. 美国宇航局的工程师为这个项目的学生做了什么?

A. 检验他们的产品。	B. 指导项目设计。
C. 调整工作安排。	D. 给他们的作业打分。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干信息定位至第三段最后两句: Engineers come and really do an in-person review...It's a hard business review of your product,这两句提到美国宇航局的工程师会过来对学生的产品进行严格的商业评审。A 选项是对 do an in-person review 以及 a review of your product 的概括,因此正确。B 选项与C 选项在文中无依据可循,属于无中生有,可排除。D 选项与第三段第二句 There is no

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graded homework 不符,因此排除。

35. 文章的最佳标题是什么?

A. 美国宇航局: 宇航员之家

C. 自然: 一个户外教室

B. 太空: 作业的最前沿

D. HUNCH项目:大学招生上的一项改革

【答案】B

【解析】通读全文,首段提到美国宇航局发起 HUNCH 项目让一所高中的一群高中生解决国际空间站的细菌问题;第二段交代美国宇航局发起 HUNCH 项目的目的;第三段描述 HUNCH 项目对学生的评估模式;第四段叙述 HUNCH 项目的成效。概括起来,这篇文章主要讲述了美国宇航局与一所高中的合作项目,在该项目下,高中生研究太空中清除细菌的解决方案,并在年底上交自己的产品,也就是作业。由此可见,B 选项是对原文的高度概括,其中的 Frontier "前沿"点出了作业并非普通作业,而是涉及太空前沿科技的作业,故 B 选项为最佳标题。A 选项中的 The Home of Astronauts 在文中无依据可循,而且 NASA 也不是文章讨论的主题,因此排除该项。C 选项在文中并未提及,属于无中生有。文章最后一段第一句提到 HUNCH 项目对大学招生有影响,但并未提到它是一项改革,而且这也不是文章的主要内容,因此排除 D 选项。

🗐 (词汇积累)

bacteria	[bækˈtɪəriə]	n. [pl.] 细菌
annoying	[əˈnɔɪɪŋ]	a. 烦人的, 使烦恼的
astronaut	['æstrənɔ:t]	n. 宇航员, 航天员
overcome	[ˈəʊvəˈkʌm]	v.克服,解决;战胜
a bunch of		一群,一束
be designed to		目的是
gravity	['grævəti]	n. 重力, 地球引力; 严重性; 庄严
other than		除了
present	['preznt]	v. 提出,提交;展现;颁发 a. 当前的;出席的;存在的
review	[rɪˈvjuː]	n.&v. 评审, 审查, 检查; 评论; 回顾
impact	['ımpækt]	n. 影响, 作用
admission	[ədˈmɪʃn]	n. 准许进入, 加入权
practical	['præktıkl]	a. 实用的,实际的
be absorbed in sth.		全神贯注于某物
sit back		不插手, 袖手旁观
ready	['red1]	v. 使准备好 a. 准备好的; 乐意的

【目】(长难句分析)

1. The microorganisms from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning them up each week. (第一段第二句)

【分析】本句是由 so 连接的并列句。分句一主干为 The microorganisms...grow (主+谓); from our bodies 作后置定语修饰 The microorganisms, uncontrollably 作状语修饰 grow; 介词短语 on surfaces of

the International Space Station 作地点状语修饰 grow;分句二主干为 astronauts spend hours(主+谓+宾), cleaning them up 作状语, each week 为时间状语。

【译文】人体产生的微生物会在国际空间站的表面肆意生长,因此宇航员每周都得花几个小时去清理 它们。

2. It is depending on NASA HUNCH high school classrooms, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York. (第一段第六句)

【分析】句子主干为 It is depending on NASA HUNCH high school classrooms (主+谓+宾)。like the one 举例说明 NASA...classrooms, 省略关系词 that 的定语从句 science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York 修饰 the one, 其中介词短语 at Fairport High School 作地点状语, 介词短语 in Fairport, New York 作后置定语修饰 Fairport High School。

【译文】它依靠美国宇航局 HUNCH 项目的高中课堂,就像纽约市费尔波特的费尔波特高中的那个课 堂,该课堂由科学老师吉恩・戈登和唐纳・希梅尔伯格主导。

3. For the past two years, Gordon's students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and they think they're close to a solution. (第二段第二句)

【分析】本句是由 and 连接的并列复合句。分句一主干为 Gordon's students have been studying ways $(\pm + \ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{g})$, 介词短语 for the past two years 为时间状语, to kill bacteria in zero gravity 是 ways 的 后置定语;分句二主干为 they think...(主+谓+宾从),省略引导词 that 的宾语从句 they're close to a solution 作 think 的宾语。

【译文】在过去的两年里, 戈登的学生一直在研究零重力条件下杀死细菌的方法, 他们认为很快就会找到解决方案了。

全文译文

(32)对宇航员而言,细菌是个恼人的问题。人体产生的微生物会在国际空间站的表面肆意生长,因此宇航员每周都得花几个小时去清理它们。美国宇航局是如何解决这一细微却又重大的问题呢?它把目光投向了一群高中生,但不仅仅是这些不一般的孩子,它还依靠美国宇航局 HUNCH 项目的高中课堂,就像纽约市费尔波特的费尔波特高中的那个课堂,该课堂由科学老师吉恩·戈登和唐纳·希梅尔伯格主导。

(33) HUNCH 项目旨在将高中课堂与美国宇航局的工程师联系起来。在过去的两年里, 戈登的学生 一直在研究零重力条件下杀死细菌的方法, 他们认为很快就会找到解决方案了。"我们不给学生任何懈 怠的机会。他们必须像美国宇航局的工程师那样去努力研究,"项目经理弗洛伦斯・戈尔德说道。

"这里没有测试。"戈登说道。"没有打分的作业。几乎没有任何成绩,除了询问'你在朝着你的 目标努力吗?'基本上回答都是'我必须制造出这个产品,然后在年底,把它提交给美国宇航局。' (34)工程师会过来做一个当面审查,并且……有时候,这并不是一件很好的事。这是对你的产品进行 严格的商业评审。"

戈登认为 HUNCH 项目不仅对大学招生有影响,而且会让学生学到实用的生活技巧。"学生如此专 注于研究,我则作壁上观。不用一直教。"那讨厌的细菌呢?戈登表示他的学生每天都在给美国宇航局 的工程师发电子邮件讨论这个问题,准备好了在太空中测试一项可行的解决方案。

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】G

【解析】浏览空格上下文,上文设想了一个场景:一个孩子站在跳水板上犹豫不决,借此提出观点"动 力和设定目标像是同一枚硬币的正反两面",下文延续开篇设想的例子,这表明空格处应承上启下, 进一步说明动力与设定目标之间的关系,符合这一要求的是G选项,该项反面论证了动力与设定目 标之间的关系,其中的Without motivation 和空格前的 the lack of it 对应,而且也是空格后 ...you will stay undecided 的前提条件, set a goal 与空格前的 goal setting 对应,故G选项能与上下文自然衔接, 为答案。

37.【答案】B

【解析】空格前一段提到动力和设定目标之间的关系; 空格后用 More than that "不仅如此"连接了一个问句: 你应该如何保持动力以实现目标? 根据 More than that 表达的递进关系可推断, 空格处内容也应是一个问句, 但提出的问题没有"你应该如何保持动力以实现目标?" 深刻, 由此可锁定 B 选项为答案, 该项中的 So 衔接了前一段内容, how should you motivate yourself 与空格后一句中的 how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal 可构成递进关系。D 选项具有一定的干扰性, 该选项中的 set specific goals 看似与空格后的 achieve the goal 存在顺承关系, 但"设定具体的目标"在文中并没有任何信息提及, 因此排除该选项。

38.【答案】A

【解析】空格前一句提到,有时候,你的心思不在工作上;空格后一句用表因果关系的 So 引出结论。 据此可推知,空格处内容应承接前一句,且与后一句构成因果关系。浏览剩余各选项发现,A 选项 可使上下文连贯,其中 This 指代空格前一句中的 your heart is not in your work,即"你的心思不在工 作上会影响你的工作",而这也是 So 后面"放慢节奏……"的原因,故A 选项为答案。F 选项具有 一定的干扰性,该选项中的 Motivation 与 job 看似与空格前内容相关,但该选项并非讨论 the quality and depth of your motivation,且无法与空格后内容形成合理的因果联系,故排除该选项。

39.【答案】E

【解析】空格前一句提到目标是灵活的; 空格后一句提到目标也必须是可衡量的, 后一句中的 also 表明另起话题, 因此空格处的内容应延续空格前一句的话题, 备选项中只有 E 选项符合这一要求, 该项中的 They 指代前一句中的 goals, change according to circumstances 是对 flexible 的进一步说明。因此, E 选项为答案。

40.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在段落首先提出分论点"你的个人情况也同样重要",然后举例加以论证。空格前提 到"你可能想成为一名飞行员,但由于你的视力不够好而没能如愿";空格后提到"你应该重新评估 你的目标,并激励自己去设定一个新的目标"。根据连贯性原则可推测,空格处应延续空格前的话题。 而在剩余备选项中,D选项有关设定具体的目标,F选项有关动力对做好工作的重要性,这两项均不 能与上下文衔接,均可排除,答案为C选项。C选项中的 this 指代上一句提到的情况:因为视力原因 未能如愿成为一名飞行员, However 表转折,与上下文构成顺畅的逻辑关系。

全文译文

想象一下,一个孩子站在四英尺高的跳水板上问自己:"我应该跳下去吗?"这就是动力或者说缺乏 动力所导致的情况。动力和设定目标像是同一枚硬币的正反两面。(36)[G]没有动力,你既无法设定目标, 也无法实现目标。你会像那个站在跳水板上的孩子一样犹豫不决。

(37)[B]那么,你应该如何激励自己?不仅如此,你应该如何保持动力以实现目标?首先,你需要评估自己及自己的价值观、优点、缺点、成就和愿望等等。然后,再设定自己的目标。

此外,你还需要判断你的动力的质量和深度。这一点非常重要,因为它与你的投入程度直接相关。 有时候,你的心思不在工作上。(38)[A]这会影响你的工作。所以,放慢节奏,想想你眼下真正想要做 什么。意图明确才能使你前进。

另一个设定可实现的目标的方法是分析你的短期目标和长期目标,并牢记你的信念、价值观与优势。 你要记住,目标是灵活的。(39)[E]它们可以随着情况的变化而变化。同时目标也必须是可衡量的。在 设定目标时,你必须牢记这些要点。

你的个人情况也同样重要。例如,你可能想成为一名飞行员,但由于你的视力不够好而没能如愿。 (40)[C]然而,这不应该使你气馁。你应该重新评估你的目标,并激励自己去设定一个新的目标。

你肯定需要克服一些困难,其中有些困难是计划中的,但大多数是在计划之外的。没有足够的动力, 你就无法克服它们。在设定目标的时候,确保自己计划好了如何应对这些困难。

选项译文

[A] 这会影响你的工作。

[B] 那么,你应该如何激励自己?

[C] 然而,这不应该使你气馁。

[D] 那么,我们为什么要设定具体的目标?

[E] 它们会随着情况的变化而变化。

[F] 动力是做好工作最需要的东西。

[G] 没有动力,你既无法设定目标,也无法实现目标。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到 Ehlers 在打完猎回家的途中_41_他在路边看到的小狗。A 选项 read(about)"读到"、B 选项 forgot(about)"忘记"、C 选项 thought(about)"想起"、D 选项 heard(about)"听到"。 这只小狗 Ehlers 曾经见过,在回家的路上他又想到了这只狗,故C 选项符合句意。其他选项均不符 合语境,均可排除。

42.【答案】B

【解析】空格词描述小狗被发现时的状态,而且下一句还提到小狗 frightened "害怕"。浏览各选项, A 选项 fighting "打斗"、B 选项 trembling "发抖"、C 选项 eating "吃,进食"、D 选项 sleeping "睡觉",

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显然 B 选项符合语境,故为答案。其余选项均不符合语境,均排除。

43.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,他_43_诱哄那条狗跟他走,但那条狗非常害怕。浏览各选项,A选项 tried 意为"试图,设法"、B选项 agreed"同意"、C选项 promised"承诺"、D选项 regretted"后悔"。联系上下文,上文提到 Ehlers 在回家途中想起了这只小狗,说明 Ehlers 试着诱哄小狗跟他走,但没能成功,故A选项符合上下文语义。其他选项均与语境不符,均可排除。

44.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到,他试图诱哄那条狗跟他走,但那条狗非常害怕,__44_。A选项 calmed down "平静下来"、B选项 stood up "站起来"、C选项 rolled over "翻滚"、D选项 run off "跑开"。结合上题分析, Ehlers 试着诱哄小狗跟他走,但没能成功,D选项符合上下文语义,故为答案。其他选项均不符合语境,故均排除。

45.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到 Ehlers 回到家后对那只_45_狗感到不安。结合备选项,A 选项 injured "受伤的"、 B 选项 stolen "被偷的"、C 选项 lost "走失的"、D 选项 rescued "获救的",上文提到 Ehlers 在路边 发现了这只小狗,这只小狗没有跟 Ehlers 走,而是跑开了,据此推测这可能是一只走失的狗,而且 下文第三段也提到这只狗像是当地报纸上刊登的一只走失(lost)的狗, Ehlers 帮它找到主人的经过 说明它就是那只走失的狗,故C 选项为答案。其他选项都不符合语境,均排除。

46.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到 Ehlers 和他的朋友 Greg 开车 <u>46</u>。下文提到他们寻找狗的过程, 据此推测, 他们应是开车返回到 Ehlers 初次见到那只狗的地方找那只狗了, 因此, C 选项 back "返回"符合语境, 为答案。排除 A 选项 home "(开车)回家"、B 选项 past "(开车)经过"和 D 选项 on "继续(开车)"。

47.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到,经过长时间的仔细_47_,Greg 看到那只狗穿过一片田野跑开了。浏览各选项, A 选项 preparation "准备"、B 选项 explanation "解释"、C 选项 test "测试"、D 选项 search "搜寻", 显然只有 D 选项能使句意通顺,故答案为 D。其他选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

48.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,经过长时间的仔细搜寻,Greg 看到那只狗穿过一片田野_48_跑开了。结合备选项,A选项 cautiously"小心地"、B选项 casually"随意地"、C选项 skillfully"巧妙地"、D选项 angrily"生气地"。下文还提到这只狗 Nervousness"紧张"和 fear"恐惧",由此推测,它应是小心翼翼地跑了,故A选项符合上下文语义。其余选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

49.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到这只狗原本的紧张和恐惧被_49_所取代,下一句还提到它开始舔 Ehlers 的 脸。由此可推测,空格所填词与 Nervousness "紧张"和 fear "恐惧"所表达的负面情绪不同,应表 达积极的情感,因此 B 选项 joy "喜悦"符合语境,为答案。排除 A 选项 surpise "惊讶"、C 选项 hesitation "犹豫"和 D 选项 anxiety "焦虑"。

50.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,一位当地农民告诉他们,这只狗看起来像是当地报纸上_50_的那只走失的狗,下一句还提到这则广告(ad)上留有一个号码。B选项 advertised "登广告"是 ad "广告"对应的动

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词形式,而且有 advertise sth. as... 这一用法,因此该选项符合语义和语法要求,故为答案。排除 A 选项 predicted "预报"、C 选项 believed "相信"与 D 选项 recorded "记录"。

51.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到这则广告上留有一个_51_号码,下一句提到 Ehlers 根据这个号码联系到狗的主人。结合常识判断,广告上应留有狗主人的电话号码,故 B 选项 phone "电话"正确,排除 A 选项 house "房子"、C 选项 street "街道"和 D 选项 car "汽车"。

52.【答案】A

【解析】上一句提到刊登的寻狗广告上留有一个电话号码, 空格句则提到 Ehlers <u>52</u> Jeff 和 Lisa 的 电话号码, 根据行文逻辑可判断, Ehlers 拨打广告上所留的电话号码, 因此 A 选项 called "打电话" 正确。排除 B 选项 copied "抄写"、C 选项 counted "计算"和 D 选项 remembered "记住"。

53.【答案】C

【解析】联系上文,有人在当地报纸上刊登了寻狗广告,并留下了电话号码,Ehlers 拨打狗主人的电话,应是告诉他们丢失的狗在他手上。浏览各选项,A选项 fed "喂养"、B选项 adopted "收养"、C选项 found "找到"、D选项 cured "治疗",显然C选项符合句意,即Ehlers 找到了丢失的狗。其他选项均不符合语境,皆可排除。

54.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到, Jeff带着他的狗 Rosie <u>54</u>,但枪声把 Rosie 吓跑了。浏览备选项, A 选项 hunted "打猎"、B 选项 skied "滑雪"、C 选项 lived "居住"、D 选项 worked "工作",只有在打猎时 才会开枪,因此 A 选项正确,排除其他各项。

55.【答案】D

【解析】上一句提到枪声把狗吓跑了, 空格句提到 Jeff 在接下来的四天里都在寻找这只狗。浏览各选项, A 选项 on purpose 意为"故意地"、B 选项 on time "准时"、C 选项 in turn "轮流"、D 选项 in vain"徒劳"。结合上文可知, 这只狗此时并未被主人找到, 因此 Jeff 搜寻未果, D 选项符合上下文语义, 为答案。其余选项均无法体现 Jeff 的搜寻结果, 故均排除。

56.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到 Lisa 很高兴得知有人如此_56_以至于……,这是 Lisa 对 Ehlers 营救小狗的评价,而根据上文对 Ehlers 营救小狗的过程的描述可知, Ehlers 对这只走失的狗非常关心,故 A 选项 cares "关心"符合上下文语义,为答案。B 选项 sees "看见"、C 选项 suffers "遭受"与D 选项 learns "学习"皆与语境不符,均可排除。

57.【答案】B

【解析】A 选项 place "地方", go to the place "去某个地方"; B 选项 trouble "麻烦", go to the trouble 指 "不辞劳苦,费心"; C 选项 waste "浪费", go to waste "浪费掉, 白费"; D 选项 extreme "极端", go to extremes "走极端"。上句提到, Ehlers 回到明尼苏达州后,又开车行驶 100 英里将 Rosie 送上 飞往密歇根州的飞机。由此可见, Ehlers 不辞辛苦将 Rosie 送回主人身边, B 选项符合上下文语义, go to that kind of trouble 中 that 即指代上句内容。其余选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

58.【答案】C

【解析】A 选项 service "服务"、B 选项 plan "计划"、C 选项 effort "努力"、D 选项 team "团队", 只有 C 选项能概括 Ehlers 为营救小狗所采取的一系列行动,因此 C 选项正确,同时排除其他各项。

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59.【答案】D

【解析】A 选项 equal "平等的"、B 选项 allergic "对……过敏的"、C 选项 grateful "感激的"、D 选项 close "亲近的"。空格句提到, Ehlers 认为,不管是谁丢了这只狗,主人跟它的关系都可能像 Ehlers 和他的狗一样 59 。Ehlers 设身处地为狗主人着想,才不辞辛苦将小狗送回主人身边。下一句还 提到,如果那只狗是 Ehlers 的,他希望别人也这么做。这表明 Ehlers 是一个爱狗、对狗十分亲近的人,因此 D 选项符合语境,为答案。其他选项均与语境不符,故都排除。

60.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到,如果那只狗是 Ehlers 的, Ehlers 希望有人_60_多花些力气。浏览各选项, A 选项 suitable "合适的"、B 选项 proud "自豪的"、C 选项 wise "明智的"、D 选项 willing "愿意的",显然只有 D 选项能使句意通顺, Ehlers 营救小狗的行为是自愿的,如果丢失狗的人换做是他,他也希望别人愿意多花些力气将狗还回来,因此答案为 D 选项。

frightened	['fraitnd]	a. 惊吓的, 受惊的
cautiously	[ˈkɔːʃəsli]	ad. 小心翼翼地
eventually	[1'ventʃuəli]	ad. 最后,终于
nervousness	[ˈnɜːvəsnəs]	n. 紧张不安
fear	[fiə]	n.&v. 害怕, 恐惧; 敬畏
replace	[rɪˈpleɪs]	v.取代,代替;更换
advertise	['ædvətaız]	v. 登广告,公布
scareoff		把吓跑
in vain		白费力气地
effort	['efət]	n. 努力,费力的事

【注】〔长难句分析〕

1. During the long trip home, following a weekend of hunting, Ehlers thought about the small dog he had seen trembling alongside the road. (第一段第二句)

【分析】本句主干为 Ehlers thought about the small dog (主+谓+宾)。During the long trip home 为时 间状语,现在分词短语 following a weekend of hunting 为时间状语, he had seen trembling alongside the road 为省略关系词 that/which 的定语从句,修饰 the small dog,其中关系词在定语从句中作宾语, trembling 为宾语补足语。

【译文】埃勒斯周末打完猎,在回家的漫长旅途中想起了他在路边看到的那只瑟瑟发抖的小狗。

2. "It's good to know there's still someone out there who cares enough to go to that kind of trouble," says Lisa of Ehlers' rescue effort. (第五段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为"It's good to know..." says Lisa(倒装句: 宾+谓+主)。直接引语中, It 是形式主语, 真正主语是动词不定式 to know...;省略引导词 that 的宾语从句 there's still someone out there...作 know的宾语, who引导的定语从句修饰 someone, 定语从句中的 to go to that kind of trouble 作结果状语。 【译文】"很高兴得知还有人如此关心以至于这么不辞辛苦," 莉萨对埃勒斯营救小狗所做出的努力这 样评价道。

3. "I figured whoever lost the dog was probably just as close to it as I am to my dogs," says Ehlers. (第六 段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为"I figured..." says Ehlers (倒装句: 宾+谓+主)。省略引导词 that 的宾语从句 whoever lost the dog was probably just as close to it as I am to my dogs 作 figured 的宾语,其中 whoever lost the dog 为主语从句, as I am to my dogs 是 as 引导的比较状语从句,它是省略句,补充完整为 as I am close to my dogs。

【译文】"我想,不管是谁丢了这只狗,主人跟它的关系都可能像我和我的狗一样亲密。"埃勒斯表示。

全文译文

从爱荷华州中西部的山区到明尼苏达州埃勒斯的家大约有 250 英里。埃勒斯周末打完猎,在回家的 漫长旅途中(41)想起了他在路边看到的那只(42)瑟瑟发抖的小狗。他曾(43)试图诱哄那条狗跟自己走, 但那条狗非常害怕,(44)跑掉了。

埃勒斯回到家后对那只(45)走失的狗感到不安。于是,四天后,他就打电话给他的朋友格雷格,然后两人开车(46)返回。经过长时间的仔细(47)搜寻,格雷格看到那只狗穿过一片田野(48)小心 翼翼地跑开了。埃勒斯最终成功地把小狗诱哄回了家。小狗之前的紧张和恐惧被(49)喜悦所取代。它 开始舔埃勒斯的脸。

一位当地农民告诉他们,这只狗看起来像是当地报纸上(50)刊登的一只走失的狗。广告上留有密歇根州南部一个小镇的(51)电话号码。埃勒斯(52)打电话给杰夫和莉萨,告诉他们自己已经(53) 找到了他们的狗。

原来在感恩节前,杰夫带着他的狗罗西在爱荷华州(54)打猎,但枪声把狗吓跑了。接下来的四天 杰夫都在寻找罗西,但最终(55)未果。

埃勒斯回到明尼苏达州,又开车行驶 100 英里到达明尼阿波利斯,将罗西送上飞往密歇根州的飞机。 "很高兴得知还有人如此(56)关心以至于这么不辞(57)辛苦,"莉萨对埃勒斯营救小狗所做出的(58) 努力这样评价道。

"我想,不管是谁丢了这只狗,主人跟它的关系都可能像我和我的狗一样(59)亲密,"埃勒斯表示。 "如果那只狗是我的,我希望有人(60)愿意多花些力气。"

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】being

【解析】空格位于介词 for 之后,一般情况下,介词后面跟名词、动名词,因此这里应填入动名词 being。

62.【答案】which

【解析】空格位于逗号后,逗号前面的句子成分完整,逗号后面缺少 opened 的宾语,分析句意可知, opened 的宾语应是 the pet shop,由此推测,逗号后面是修饰 the pet shop 的非限定性定语从句,空格处应填入引导非限定性定语从句的关系词。由先行词 the pet shop 可知,空格处应填入关系代词 which。

高考英语**真题超精读**

63.【答案】finally

【解析】分析句子结构可知, Her years of hard work 为句子主语, have...been acknowledged 是句子谓语, 空格位于 have 与 been acknowledged 之间,由于句子基本成分完整,空格词应为副词作状语,修饰 谓语。提示词 final 为形容词,应填入副词形式 finally。

64.【答案】declared

【解析】分析句子结构可知,现在分词短语 Picking up...作状语, proud Irene 为句子主语,空格所填词是句子谓语,空格后是宾语从句,从句的谓语动词 had 为一般过去式,故空格处应使用一般过去时态,空格处应填入 declared。

65.【答案】to retire

【解析】宾语从句表达她没有退休的计划,名词 plan 后跟 for sth.或 to do sth.,提示词 retire 是动词,因此空格处应填入动词不定式 to retire。

66.【答案】have made

【解析】分析句子结构可知, coming here 与 seeing my family and all the friends 是 love 的两个宾语, 空格所在的 I _______ over the years 为修饰 friends 的定语从句。在定语从句中, I 为主语, 空格所填 词是谓语, over the years 为时间状语。由于 over the years 常与现在完成时连用, 故空格处应填入动 词 make 的现在完成式 have made。

67.【答案】but

【解析】空格前后均为 because 引导的原因状语从句,结合句意可知,这里否定前者,肯定后者,即"我 工作不是因为……,而是因为……",故此处应是 not...but... 连接的并列结构,空格处应填入 but。

68.【答案】saying

【解析】空格位于 when 引导的时间状语从句中, 空格前 we got a call 主谓宾完整, 故空格处应填入非 谓语动词。由于 a call 与提示词 say 存在主谓关系, 故此处应使用 say 的现在分词形式 saying, 后接 宾语从句 she was short-listed。

69.【答案】a

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 空格位于宾语从句 it was _____ joke 中, it 是从句的主语, was 为系动 词, _____ joke 是表语。当 joke 意为"玩笑"时为可数名词, 而此处以单数形式第一次出现, 又以 辅音音素开头, 故空格处应填入不定冠词 a。

70.【答案】wonderful

【解析】分析句子结构可知, It 为主语, is 为系动词, 空格所填词作表语。名词、形容词等均可作 表语。提示词 wonder 作名词时含义为"惊奇; 奇迹", 不符合此处句意, 因此应填入其形容词形式 wonderful "极好的", 与此处语境相符。

全文译文

一位 90 岁的老人被授予"年度女性"的称号,因为她(61)是英国年龄最大的全职员工——目前 每周仍工作 40 小时。如今,艾琳·阿斯特伯里在位于麦克莱斯菲尔德的宠物店里每天从早上 9 点工作 到下午 5 点。(62)这家宠物店是她和已故丈夫莱斯一起开办的。在一位客户提名她为柴郡"年度女性" 之后,她多年的努力工作(63)终于得到了认可。

在领取"终身成就"奖时,自豪的艾琳(64)宣称,她不打算从她经营了36年的公司(65)退休。
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艾琳说:"我没有任何理由放弃工作。我喜欢来这里,看看我的家人和这些年所(66)结交的朋友们。我工作不是因为我不得不工作,(67)而是因为我想工作。"

艾琳的孙女盖尔·帕克斯现年 31 岁,她和艾琳一起在这个家族企业工作。她表示尚不清楚是谁推荐艾琳获得这个奖项的。她说:"我们完全不知道是谁推荐奶奶的。当我们接到一个电话,(68)告知我们她被列入候选名单时,我们还以为这是(69)一个玩笑。但随后,我们收到了一封公函,这让我们欣喜万分。我们为她感到非常骄傲。这真是(70)棒极了。"

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

- 71.【答案】Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do.(jobs)
 【解析】job "工作"为可数名词,形容词 different 修饰 job,意为"不同的工作",根据含义应使用 job 的复数形式,故需将 job 改为 jobs。
- 72.【答案】First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so <u>coolly</u>.(cool)
 - 【解析】looked 为连系动词,后跟形容词作表语,因此应将副词 coolly 改为形容词 cool。
- 73. 【答案】 Then, when I was in the <u>five</u> grade, I wanted to be a teacher...(fifth)
- 【解析】表示"几年级"时应用"the+序数词 +grade",故将基数词 five 改为序数词 fifth。
- 74.【答案】...I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher too much.(very/so)
 【解析】too much 表示"太多",而这里意在表达"非常(喜欢我的英语老师)",因此将 too 改为 very 或 so, very/so much 表示"非常",修饰动词 liked,意为"非常喜欢",符合句意。
- 75. 【答案】 When I studied chemistry \land high school, I reconsidered my goal...(in/at)

【解析】when 引导的时间状语从句中, I studied chemistry 主谓宾完整, high school 应为地点状语, 而 high school 是名词短语, 无法作状语, 故应在 high 前添加介词 in 或 at。in/at high school 表示"在中学", 作地点状语。

- 76.【答案】... I reconsidered my goal <u>or</u> decided to be a doctor.(and)
 【解析】连词 or 意为 "或者",表示选择关系,此处 "我重新考虑了我的目标"与 "决定成为一名医生"
 并非选择关系,而是顺承关系,故将 or 改为 and。
- 77.【答案】They were two reasons for the decision.(There)

【解析】此处表达"有(两个原因)",应使用 there be 句型,因此需将 They 改为 There。

78. 【答案】One was that I was <u>amazing</u> at the fact that a sick person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor. (amazed)

【解析】amazing 意为"令人大为惊奇的"; amazed"大为惊奇的", be amazed at/by 表示"对……大为惊奇",显然 amazed 符合此处句意和语法要求,故应将 amazing 改为 amazed。

79. 【答案】 One was that I was amazed at the fact that a sick person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor.

【解析】more 常与多音节的形容词构成比较级,而 better 已是 well 的比较级,因此不再需要副词 more,需将 more 删除。much 修饰比较级 better 是没有问题的。

80. 【答案】 And the other is that I wanted to help people in need. (was)

【解析】由于全文的时态为一般过去式,尤其上一句 One was that...,本句应是相同的句式 the other was that...,故需将 is 改为 was。

英中对照

Since I was a kid, I've considered different (71) jobs I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so (72) cool. Then, when I was in the (73) fifth grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher (74) very/so much. When I studied chemistry (75) in/at high school, I reconsidered my goal (76) and decided to be a doctor. (77) There were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was (78) amazed at the fact that a sick person could feel much (79) better after seeing a doctor. And the other (80) was that I wanted to help people in need.

从我还是个孩子时,我就考虑过我想做的不同(71)工作。起初,我想成为一名消防员,他们的制 服看起来很(72)酷。后来,上(73)五年级时,我想成为一名教师,因为我(74)非常喜欢我的英语 老师。(75)在中学学习了化学之后,我重新考虑了我的目标,(76)并决定做一名医生。做出这一决定(77) 有两个原因。一个原因是我对经过医生治疗后病人的病情竟然就会(79)好转这件事感到(78)惊讶。 另一个原因(80)是我想帮助有需要的人。

第二节 书面表达

审题

本题要求考生以校排球队队长身份向队友写一封邮件,告知队友排球比赛事宜以及赛前的准备事项, 并在最后表达自己的期待。结合题目要点,本文可如此行文:

第一段:点明写信目的——告知队友比赛信息。

第二段:具体介绍比赛的时间、地点、参赛队伍以及赛前的准备事项。

第三段:表达期待。

经典范文

Dear Chris,

I've got good news for you. We'll have a significant volleyball match next month which will have a major bearing on the fight for the city volleyball championship.

The match will take place at our school gym on June 15th. And we will play against our old rival—the volleyball team from Yuying High School. In order to have the best team possible to win the match, I have made a month-long training plan. From next week, we need to train for two hours every day. So be prepared for our training and upcoming match.

Practice makes perfect. As long as we train hard, we are sure to win the match.

Yours,

Li Hua

参考译文

亲爱的克里斯:

我有个好消息要告诉你。下个月我们将有一场重大的排球比赛,这将对市冠军之争产生重大影响。

这场比赛将于6月15日在我校体育馆举行。届时我们将和我们的老对手——育英中学的排球队打比赛。为了以最好的阵容赢得比赛,我制订了为期一个月的训练计划。从下周开始,我们每天都要训练两个小时。所以你得为我们的训练和即将到来的比赛做好准备。

熟能生巧。只要我们刻苦训练,我们一定能赢得比赛。

你真诚的 李华

2019年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 III 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo ! Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami(折纸术)artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb.12. (West Park Presbyterian Church,165 W. 86th St. 212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan, about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and Judith Ivey. Previews begin Feb. 14. (Schoenfeld, 236 W. 45th St. 212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton, in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb. 17. (Public, 425 Lafay-ette St. 212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs, for Roundabout Theatre Company. Previews begin Feb.12. (American Airlines Theatre, 227 W. 42nd St. 212-719-1300.)

- 21. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph probably about?
 - A. A type of art.

B. A teenager's studio.

C. A great teacher.

D. A group of animals.

······2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅲ卷)

22. Who is the director of The Audience?

A. Helen Mirren.	B. Peter Morgan.
C. Dylan Baker.	D. Stephen Daldry.

23. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?

A. Animals Out of Paper.	B. The Audience.
C. Hamilton.	D. On the Twentieth Century.

B

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

"It's no secret that China has always been a source (来源) of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief creative officer at A+E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion (时尚) shows.

Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics (美学) on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries. The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

"China is impossible to overlook," says Hill. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion — they are central to its movement." Of course, not only are today's top Western designers being influenced by China — some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese. "Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are <u>taking on</u> Galliano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs — and beating them hands down in design and sales," adds Hill.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. "The most famous designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers," she says. "China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China — its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways."

24. What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?

- A. It promoted the sales of artworks.
- C. It showed ancient Chinese clothes.

25. What does Hill say about Chinese women?

- A. They are setting the fashion.
- C. They admire super models.

- B. It attracted a large number of visitors.
- D. It aimed to introduce Chinese models.
- B. They start many fashion campaigns.
- D. They do business all over the world.
- 26. What do the underlined words "taking on" in Paragraph 4 mean?
 - A. learning from

B. looking down on

C. working with

D. competing against

- 27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Young Models Selling Dreams to the World
 - B. A Chinese Art Exhibition Held in New York
 - C. Differences between Eastern and Western Aesthetics
 - D. Chinese Culture Fueling International Fashion Trends

С

Before the 1830s, most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. Today \$8 or \$10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper" — a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible (but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, within a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was seldom a penny — usually two or three cents was charged — and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the phrase "penny paper" caught the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did indeed sell for only a penny.

28. Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

	A. Academic.	B. Unattractive.
	C. Inexpensive.	D. Confidential.
29	. What did street sales mean to newspapers?	
	A. They would be priced higher.	B. They would disappear from cities.
	C. They could have more readers.	D. They could regain public trust.

30. Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

- A. Local politicians.
- C. Young publishers.

- B. Common people.
- D. Rich businessmen.

······2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 Ⅲ卷)

31. What can we say about the birth of the penny paper?

- A. It was a difficult process.
- C. It was a robbery of the poor.

- B. It was a temporary success.
- D. It was a disaster for printers.

D

Monkeys seem to have a way with numbers.

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of numbers and selective letters with 0 - 25 drops of water or juice as a reward. The researchers then tested how the monkeys combined — or added — the symbols to get the reward.

Here's how Harvard Medical School scientist Margaret Livingstone, who led the team, described the experiment: In their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screens. On one part of the screen, a symbol would appear, and on the other side two symbols inside a circle were shown. For example, the number 7 would flash on one side of the screen and the other end would have 9 and 8. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example.

After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the experiment more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate (低估) a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value — sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic: When adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid attention to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction (小部分) of the smaller number to it.

"This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains," Dr. Livingstone says. "But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one."

32. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

- A. They fed them.B. They named them.
- C. They trained them. D. They measured them.

33. How did the monkeys get their reward in the experiment?

- A. By drawing a circle. B. By touching a screen.
- C. By watching videos. D. By mixing
- 34. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?
 - A. They could perform basic addition.
 - C. They could memorize numbers easily.
- 35. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
 - A. Entertainment. B. Health.

- D. By mixing two drinks.
- B. They could understand simple words.
- D. They could hold their attention for long.
- C. Education. D. Science.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In an online class, developing healthy patterns of communication with professors is very important. <u>36</u> While I have only listed two of each, there are obviously many other situations that can arise. Students should be able to extend the logic(逻辑) of each to their particular circumstance.

Do's

• <u>37</u> Questions about subject content are generally welcomed. Before asking questions about the course design, read the syllabus(教学大纲) and learning management system information to be sure the answer isn't hiding in plain sight.

• Participate in discussion forums(论坛), blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue. <u>38</u> Be sure to stay on topic and not offer irrelevant information. Make a point, and make it safe for others to do the same.

Don'ts

• Don't share personal information or stories. Professors are not trained nurses, financial aid experts or your best friends. If you are in need of a deadline extension, simply explain the situation to the professor. 39

• Don't openly express annoyance at a professor or class. <u>40</u> When a student attacks a professor on the social media, the language used actually says more about the student. If there is truly a concern about a professor's professionalism or ability, be sure to use online course evaluations to calmly offer your comments.

A. That's what they are for.

B. Turn to an online instructor for help.

C. If more information is needed, they will ask.

D. Remember that online professors get a lot of emails.

E. Below are some common do's and don' ts for online learners.

F. Everyone has taken a not-so-great class at one time or another.

G. Ask questions, but make sure they are good, thoughtful questions.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The small town of Rjukan in Norway is situated between several mountains and does not get direct sunlight from late September to mid-March — 41 six months out of the year.

"Of course, we 42 it when the sun is shining," says Karin Ro, who works for the town's tour-

ism office. "We see the sky is 43, but down in the valley it's darker — it's like on a 44 day."

But that <u>45</u> when a system of high-tech <u>46</u> was introduced to reflect sunlight from neighboring peaks ($\mbox{u}\mbox{i}\mbox{i}\mbox{i}$) into the valley below. Wednesday, residents ($\mbox{E}\mbox{R}$) of Rjukan <u>47</u> their very first ray of winter sunshine: A row of reflective boards on a nearby mountainside were put to <u>48</u>. The mirrors are controlled by a computer that <u>49</u> them to turn along with the sun throughout the <u>50</u> and to close during windy weather. They reflect a concentrated beam ($\mbox{$\pi$}$) of light onto the town's central <u>51</u>, creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters. When the light <u>52</u>, Rjukan residents gathered together.

"People have been <u>53</u> there and standing there and taking <u>54</u> of each other," Ro says. "The town square was totally <u>55</u>. I think almost all the people in the town were there." The 3,500 residents cannot all <u>56</u> the sunshine at the same time. <u>57</u>, the new light feels like more than enough for the town's <u>58</u> residents.

"It's not very <u>59</u> ," she says, "but it is enough when we are <u>60</u> ."			
41. A. only	B. obviously	C. nearly	D. precisely
42. A. fear	B. believe	C. hear	D. notice
43. A. empty	B. blue	C. high	D. wide
44. A. cloudy	B. normal	C. different	D. warm
45. A. helped	B. changed	C. happened	D. mattered
46. A. computers	B. telescopes	C. mirrors	D. cameras
47. A. remembered	B. forecasted	C. received	D. imagined
48. A. repair	B. risk	C. rest	D. use
49. A. forbids	B. directs	C. predicts	D. follows
50. A. day	B. night	C. month	D. year
51. A. library	B. hall	C. square	D. street
52. A. appeared	B. returned	C. faded	D. stopped
53. A. driving	B. hiding	C. camping	D. sitting
54. A. pictures	B. notes	C. care	D. hold
55. A. new	B. full	C. flat	D. silent
56. A. block	B. avoid	C. enjoy	D. store
57. A. Instead	B. However	C. Gradually	D. Similarly
58. A. nature-loving	B. energy-saving	C. weather-beaten	D. sun-starved
59. A. big	B. clear	C. cold	D. easy
60. A. trying	B. waiting	C. watching	D. sharing

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

On our way to the house, it was raining 61 hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it

would take 62 (get) there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack <u>63</u> dogs, seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters <u>64</u> had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and <u>65</u> (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit. For breakfast, we were able to eat papaya (π , π) and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting <u>66</u> (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many <u>67</u> (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were <u>68</u> (huge) popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay, we <u>69</u> (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, <u>70</u> (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语 言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to opens a cafe. Though it may appear simple, it required a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an ordinarily cafe but a very special one. I want my cafe have a special theme such as like "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves in the historical environment what is created for them. If I succeed in manage one, I will open more. I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different city. Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an unique style.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校将举办音乐节。请写封邮件邀请你的英国朋友 Allen 参加,内容包括:

1. 时间;

2. 活动安排;

3. 欢迎他表演节目。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 III 卷)解析

2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 III 卷)解析

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

Α 答案解析

21. 拉吉夫·约瑟夫的剧作可能是关于什么的?

A. 一种艺术。

C. 一名伟大的教师。

B. 一个青少年的工作室。

D. 一群动物。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键信息 the play by Rajiv Joseph 定位至第一段第二句。该句提到,在 Rajiv Joseph 的剧作中,一名折纸艺术家邀请一名天才少年及其老师去她的工作室。再结合剧作名 Animals Out of Paper"纸折动物"可推断,该剧与折纸艺术相关,因此A选项正确。第一段第二句的 her studio 指 的是折纸艺术家的工作室,而非青少年的工作室,故B选项错误。C选项在 teacher 前添加了文中没 有的信息 great,属于无中生有,也可排除。D 选项的 animals 出自剧作名 Animals Out of Paper,但 该项遗漏重要信息 Out of Paper,因此不正确。

22. 谁是《女王召见》的导演?

A. 海伦·米伦。

C. 迪伦・贝克。

B. 皮特・摩根。 D. 史蒂芬·戴德利。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键信息 the director of The Audience 定位至第二段第二句: Stephen Daldry directs, 该句提到 The Audience 由 Stephen Daldry 执导,因此 D 选项为答案。根据第二段内容可知,A 选项 是这部舞台剧的主演, B 选项是编剧, C 选项是参与演出人员, 因此这三项均非导演, 故均排除。

23. 如果你对美国历史感兴趣,可以去看哪一部剧?

A.《纸折动物》。

B.《女王召见》。

C.《汉密尔顿》。

D.《二十世纪快车》。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键信息 American history 定位至第三段第一句, 该句中的 the birth of America 与题 干中的 American history 对应。该句提到林--曼努尔·米兰达创作了这部关于亚历山大·汉密尔顿的 音乐剧,该剧以一个移民故事呈现美国的诞生。这部音乐剧正是第三段标题提及的 Hamilton,由此 可知, Hamilton 有关美国的历史, 故 C 选项正确, 同时排除其他选项。

(词汇积累

present	[pri'zent]	v. 上演, 推出; 提出, 提交; 展现
	[preznt]	a. 当前的;出席的;存在的
talent	[ˈtælənt]	n. 天才; 天资

studio	[ˈstjuːdiəʊ]	n.工作室;演播室;画室
preview	['priːvjuː]	n. 预映, 预展
star	[sta:]	v. 主演, 担任主角
private	['praɪvət]	a. 私人的,私密的
Prime Minister		首相,总理
in the course of		在期间
immigrant	['ımıgrənt]	n. 移民
comedy	[ˈkɒmədi]	n. 喜剧,戏剧片

圓〔长难句分析〕

1. Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. (第一段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Productions and the Great Griffon present the play (主+谓+宾)。by Rajiv Joseph 作后置定语修饰 the play; which 引导的非限制性定语从句 in which an origami artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio 补充说明 the play 的内容。

【译文】制片公司与 Great Griffon 公司联手推出了拉吉夫·约瑟夫的剧作,在该剧中,一名折纸艺术 家邀请一名天才少年及其老师去她的工作室。

2. Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan, about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. (第二段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Helen Mirren stars (主+谓)。介词短语 in the play 作状语修饰 stars;介词短语 by Peter Morgan 作后置定语修饰 the play;介词短语 about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings...补充说明 the play,其中介词短语 with twelve Prime Ministers 与介词短语 in the course of sixty years 均作后置定语修饰 private meetings。

【译文】这部 Peter Morgan 创作的舞台剧由 Helen Mirren 主演,该剧讲述的是英国女王伊丽莎白二世 在 60 年的时间里与 12 位首相的私人会晤。这部皮特・摩根创作的舞台剧由海伦・米伦主演,该剧 讲述的是英国女王伊丽莎白二世在 60 年的时间里与 12 位首相的私人会晤。

3. Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty Comden and Adoph Green, about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. (第四段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star (主+谓)。介词短语 in the musical comedy 作状语修饰 star;介词短语 by Betty Comden and Adoph Green 作后置定语修饰 the musical comedy; about a Broadway producer...补充说明 the musical comedy,其中 who 引导的定语从句 who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey 修饰 a Broadway producer。

【译文】这部音乐喜剧由贝蒂·科姆登和阿道夫·格林担任编剧,由克里斯汀·肯诺恩斯和彼得·盖 勒主演,讲述的是一位百老汇制片人在一次穿越全国的火车旅途中努力赢得一位电影明星的芳心的 故事。 ・・・ 2019 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅲ卷)解析

全文译文

公映与预映

《纸折动物》

尽情享受吧! (21)制片公司与 Great Griffon 公司联手推出了拉吉夫・约瑟夫的剧作,在该剧中, 一名折纸艺术家邀请一名天才少年及其老师去她的工作室。该剧由梅丽・米尔维执导。目前正在预映。 预映时间为 2 月 12 日。(地点:西 86 街 165 号西公园长老会教堂,电话: 212-868-4444)

《女王召见》

这部皮特・摩根创作的舞台剧由海伦・米伦主演,该剧讲述的是英国女王伊丽莎白二世在 60 年的 时间里与 12 位首相的私人会晤。(22)该剧由史蒂芬・戴德利执导。此外,参与演出的还有迪伦・贝克 和朱迪思・艾维。预映时间为 2 月 14 日。(地点:西 45 街 236 号舍恩菲尔德剧院,电话: 212-239-6200)

《汉密尔顿》

(23)林-曼努尔·米兰达创作了这部关于亚历山大·汉密尔顿的音乐剧,该剧以一个移民故事呈现美国的诞生。该剧由托马斯·凯尔执导。目前正在预映。预映时间为2月17日。(地点:拉斐特街425号公众剧院,电话:212-967-7555)

《二十世纪快车》

这部音乐喜剧由贝蒂·科姆登和阿道夫·格林担任编剧,由克里斯汀·肯诺恩斯和彼得·盖勒主演, 讲述的是一位百老汇制片人在一次穿越全国的火车旅途中努力赢得一位电影明星的芳心的故事。该剧由 环岛剧院的斯科特·埃利斯执导。预映时间为2月12日。(地点:西42街227号美国航空剧院,电话: 212-719-1300)

B	

答案解析

24. 我们能从纽约的展览中得知什么?

A. 它促进了艺术品的销量。

C. 它展示了中国古代的服装。

B. 它吸引了众多的游客。 D. 它旨在介绍中国模特。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键信息 the exhibition in New York 定位至第三段第一句,该句介绍了纽约举办的 "中国:镜花水月"展览对外展出的展品,以及此次展览的目的,C选项与"展览对外展出了140件 灵感源自中国的时装和中国艺术品"相悖;D选项与"展览旨在探索中国美学对西方时尚的影响, 以及数个世纪以来,中国如何激发时尚的想象力"不符,因此排除这两项。第二句接着说"本次展 览的参观人数创历史新高",可知此次展览吸引了众多的游客,故B选项表述正确。A选项在文中 并未提及,故排除。

25. 希尔对中国女性有什么看法?

A. 她们正在开创时尚。

C. 她们崇拜超模。

B. 她们发起了许多时尚运动。

D. 她们在世界各地做生意。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 Hill 与 Chinese women 定位至第四段第二句,该句中提到, Hill 认为中国女

性不仅是时尚的消费者,她们还是时尚运动的核心(they are central to its movement)。浏览各选项, A 选项"她们正在开创时尚"是对"她们是时尚运动的核心"的合理推断,故为正确项。B 选项将 are central to "对……是最重要的,是……的核心"篡改为 start "发起",属于偷换概念,因此排除。 C 选项在文中并未提及,属于无中生有。D 选项是对 sell dreams to women all over the world 的曲解, 与原文不符,因此排除。

26. 第四段中的画线词 "taking on" 是什么意思?

 A. 向……学习。
 B. 对……轻视。
 C. 与……共事。
 D. 与……竞争。

 【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 taking on 与 Paragraph 4 定位至第四段最后一句,该句提到 Vera Wang 等人 与 Galliano 等人在 taking on,破折号后面是 taking on 的结果:前者已经在设计和销售方面轻而易举 地击败后者,根据 beat sb. hands down "轻而易举地击败某人"可推断 taking on 意为"与……竞争",故 D 选项正确,同时排除其余三项。

27. 下列哪一项适合做本文标题?

A. 年轻模特向世界推销梦想。

C. 东西方美学的差异。

B. 在纽约举办的中国艺术展。

D. 中国文化推动国际时尚潮流。

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查文章主旨。快速浏览全文,一、二段指出中国及其丰富的文化一直以来都是西方设 计师的灵感来源;第三段通过介绍在纽约举办的"中国:镜花水月"展览表明了人们对中国美学对西 方时尚的影响具有浓厚兴趣;四、五段引用 Amanda Hill 的观点强调中国在时尚领域处于引领地位。 由此可知,"中国""中国文化"与"时尚"是本文的三大关键词,D选项恰能囊括这些关键词,高 度概括了全文内容,因此正确。A选项来自第四段第二句,B选项来自第三段,这两项均以偏概全, 不足以概括全文,因此排除。C选项在文中并未提及,属于无中生有,也可排除。

■(词汇积累)

inspiration	[ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃn]	n. 灵感; 灵感来源
creative	[kri'ettiv]	n. 创意,创作素材 a. 有创造力的
exhibition	[ˈeksɪˈbɪʃn]	n. 展览,展出;展示,表现
fashionable	[ˈfæʃnəbl]	a. 流行的, 时髦的
works of art		艺术品
fuel	[ˈfjuːəl]	v. 增加,加强,刺激 n. 燃料; 刺激因素
imagination	[1 mædʒ1 neı∫n]	n. 想象力, 想象
record	['rekɔːd; rɪ'kɔːd]	a. 创纪录的 n. 记录, 记载; 纪录; 唱片 v. 记录,
		记载;录制
attendance	[əˈtendəns]	n. 出席; 出席人数
influence	['ınfluəns]	n.&v.影响(力),支配(力)
overlook	[ˌəʊvəˈlʊk]	v. 忽略;不理会;俯瞰
campaign	[kæm'peɪn]	n. 运动, 活动
contemporary	[kənˈtemprəri]	a. 当代的,同一时代的

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take on hands down breathtaking acknowledge

['breθteikiŋ] [ək'nɒlidʒ] 与……较量;承担 轻而易举地,毫无疑问地 a.惊人的,令人惊叹的 v.承认,认可;感谢

〕▋〔长难句分析〕

1. "It's no secret that China has always been a source of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief creative officer at A+E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion shows. (第二段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为"It's no secret..." says Amanda Hill(倒装句: 宾+谓+主)。直接引语中, it 为形 式主语, that 引导的主语从句 that China has always been a source of inspiration for designers 作真正的主 语。chief creative officer 是 Amanda Hill 的同位语, 介词短语 at A+E Networks 作后置定语修饰 chief creative officer, a global media company and home... 是 A+E Networks 的同位语, 介词短语 to some of the biggest fashion shows 作后置定语修饰 home。

【译文】"中国一直都是设计师灵感的源泉,这不是什么秘密了。"美国 A+E 电视网络公司创意总监 阿曼达·希尔说道。该公司是一家全球传媒公司,也是一些顶级时装秀的主策划方。

2. Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries.(第三段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 the...exhibition...exhibited...clothing (主+谓+宾)。介词短语 alongside Chinese works of art 作状语; with the aim of exploring the influence...and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries 作状语,其中 how 引导宾语从句,与 the influence 一起作 exploring 的宾语。Earlier this year 为时间状语, in New York 作后置定语修饰 exhibition; of Chinese aesthetics 与 on Western fashion 均为 the influence 的后置定语。

【译文】今年早些时候,在纽约举办的"中国:镜花水月"展览对外展出了140件灵感源自中国的时装和中国艺术品,旨在探索中国美学对西方时尚的影响,以及数个世纪以来中国如何激发时尚的想象力。

3. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion—they are central to its movement." (第四段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 Chinese models are the faces (\pm +系+表)。介词短语 of beauty and fashion campaigns 作后置定语修饰 the faces, that 引导的定语从句 that sell dreams to women all over the world 修饰 the faces, which 引导的非限制性定语从句 which means...补充说明前面的句子,其中 Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion—they are central to its movement 是省略引导词 that 的宾语从句,作 means 的宾语。 【译文】"中国模特是美和时尚运动的代言人,她们向全世界的女性推销梦想,这意味着中国女性不仅是时尚的消费者——她们还是时尚运动的核心。"

全文译文

对于西方设计师来说,中国及其丰富的文化一直以来都是西方创意的灵感来源。

"中国一直都是设计师灵感的源泉,这不是什么秘密了。"美国 A+E 电视网络公司创意总监阿曼达·希 尔说道。该公司是一家全球传媒公司,也是一些顶级时装秀的主策划方。

今年早些时候,在纽约举办的"中国:镜花水月"展览对外展出了140件灵感源自中国的时装和 中国艺术品、旨在探索中国美学对西方时尚的影响、以及数个世纪以来中国如何激发时尚的想象力。 (24)本次展览的参观人数创历史新高,表明了人们对中国影响的浓厚兴趣。

"中国不容忽视。"希尔说道。(25)"中国模特是美和时尚运动的代言人,她们向全世界的女性推销 梦想,这意味着中国女性不仅是时尚的消费者——她们还是时尚运动的核心。"当然,如今不仅西方的 顶级设计师在受中国的影响,而且当今时尚界一些最优秀的设计师本身也是中国人。(26)"王薇薇、王 大仁、吴季刚正在挑战加利亚诺、阿尔巴茨和马克・雅可布,而且他们已经在设计和销售方面轻而易举 地击败后者。"希尔补充道。

对希尔来说,在谈论时尚的时候,不可能不谈论中国的引领地位。"最著名的设计师是中国人,模 特也是,甚至消费者也是。"她说道。"中国不再只是边缘市场;在很多方面,中国已经成为核心市场。 如今谈论时尚实际上就是谈论中国——它的影响力、流行趋势、令人惊叹的服装,以及在许多方面,年 轻设计师和模特是如何最终一致认可这一点的。"

С

答案解析

28. 下列哪一项最能描述 19 世纪 30 年代以前的美国报纸?

A. 学术性的。

B. 不吸引人的。

C. 便宜的。

D. 机密的。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 newspapers in America before the 1830s 定位至第一段。前三句提到, 19 世纪 30年代以前,美国的大多数报纸都是通过年度订阅的方式销售的,且费用通常不菲。四、五句提到, 大多数报纸几乎没有能够吸引大众读者的内容,它们枯燥乏味,视觉上令人望而生畏。B 选项"不 吸引人的"是对四、五句的高度概括,故正确。A 选项与 D 选项在文中均未提及,属于无中生有, 可排除。C 选项与第一段二、三句 ...these amounts were forbidding to most citizens...newspapers were read almost only by rich people... 相悖,因此也可排除。

29. 街头销售对报纸意味着什么?

A. 它们的定价会更高。

C. 它们可以拥有更多读者。

B. 它们将从城市中消失。

D. 它们可以重获公众的信任。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 street sales 定位至第三段三、四句,这两句提到街头销售在短短几年从几乎 无人知晓到在东部城市司空见惯。由此尚不能得出答案,再联系上下文,街头销售是与"便士报" 一起出现的, 第二段提到"便士报"是向公众广泛普及的报纸, 它指任何便宜的报纸, 更为重要的 是,它是可以在街上单份购买的报纸;第三段接着提到,1830年以前,买单份报纸并不容易,街头 销售几乎无人知晓。由此可推断,随着街头销售的出现,人们可以很容易地买到便宜的单份报纸,

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因此报纸可以拥有更多读者,C选项是对原文的合理推断,故正确。根据第三段最后两句话可知, 街头销售促使只卖一便士的报纸出现,因此A选项与文意相悖,可排除。根据第三段第四句,街头 销售报纸在东部城市司空见惯,故街头销售使报纸更普及,因此B选项错误,可排除。D选项中的 regain public trust 无中生有,因此该项也可排除。

30. 新趋势报纸的目标读者是谁?

A. 当地政客。

C. 年轻的出版商。

B. 普通人,大众。 D. 富商。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键信息 the newspapers of the new trend 定位至第四段第一句: This new trend of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well,该句中的介词 for 引出了这种报纸的目标群体是"the man on the street",即"普通人,平民",B选项 Common people 是对 the man on the street 的同义替换,因此正确。A选项与D选项均来自第一段第三句 ...newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades,但该句描述的是 19世纪 30 年代以前的美国报纸,而非新趋势报纸,因此这两项均可排除。根据第四段第三句,已经商业化的出版商是推行新式报纸的阻力,并非目标读者,因此排除C选项。

31. 关于"便士报"的诞生,我们作何评价?

A. 这是一个艰难的过程。

C. 这是对穷人的掠夺。

B. 这是暂时的成功。

D. 这对印刷厂来说是一场灾难。

【答案】A

【解析】文章第三段第一句提到"便士报成为发展趋势不是一夜之间发生的";第四段首句指出"这种面向平民的新式报纸一开始进展得并不顺利"。综合这两处信息可知,便士报的诞生是一个艰难的过程,故A选项正确。B选项与D选项在文中均无据可循,可排除。根据文章内容可知,便士报售价低,普通民众能买得起,因此它并非是对穷人的掠夺,C选项与文意相悖,故排除。

(词汇积累)

subscription	[səbˈskrɪp∫n]	n. 订阅, 订购; 订阅费
forbidding	[fəˈbɪdɪŋ]	a. 令人生畏的
appeal	[əˈpiːl]	v.&n. 有吸引力; 上诉, 申诉; 呼吁
visually	[ˈvɪʒuəli]	ad. 视觉上地,形象化地
revolution	[ˈrevəˈluːʃn]	n. 革命, 大变革; 旋转
trend	[trend]	n. 趋势,倾向,动向
available	[əˈveɪləbl]	a. 可获得的,可购得的;有空的
overnight	[ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt]	ad. 突然,一夜之间;在夜间
commonplace	['komənpleıs]	a. 常见的, 普遍的 n. 常见的事, 老生常谈
seldom	[ˈseldəm]	ad. 很少,难得,罕见
charge	[tʃaːdʒ]	v. 要价; 控告
catch sb's fancy		引起某人的兴趣,中某人的意
get the ball rolling		开始

[] 长难句分析

1. Before the 1830s, most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 most newspapers were sold (主+谓)。介词短语 Before the 1830s 与 in America 分别作句子主干的时间状语与地点状语,介词短语 through annual subscriptions 作方式状语,修饰 were sold, usually \$8 to \$10 a year 补充说明句子主干。

【译文】19世纪 30年代以前,美国的大多数报纸都是通过年度订阅的方式销售,费用通常是每年8 到 10美元。

2. The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"—a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. (第二段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 The trend...was toward the "penny paper"(主+系+表)。then 为时间状语, a term 是 the "penny paper"的同位语,现在分词短语 referring to papers... 是 a term 的后置定语,过去 分词短语 made widely available to the public 又是 papers 的后置定语。

【译文】当时的趋势是"便士报"——这个术语指的是向公众广泛普及的报纸。

3. It had been possible (but not easy) to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830, but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's office to purchase a copy. (第三段第二句)

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句。分句一主干: It had been possible...to buy single copies of newspapers(主+系+表),其中 it 为形式主语,动词不定式为真正主语,before 1830 为时间状语,括号内的 but not easy 是对 possible 的补充说明;分句二主干为 this...meant...(主+谓+宾从), meant 后面为省略引导词 that 的宾语从句,其中动词不定式 to purchase a copy 作目的状语。

【译文】1830年以前,买单份报纸虽然是可以实现的(但并不容易),但这通常意味着读者必须到印刷厂去才能买一份。

全文译文

19世纪30年代以前,美国的大多数报纸都是通过年度订阅的方式销售,费用通常是每年8到10美元。虽然现在8美元或10美元似乎是一笔小数目,但在当时,这些数额对大多数公民来说是负担不起的。因此,报纸几乎只供政界或商界的富人阅读。(28)此外,大多数报纸几乎没有能够吸引大众读者的内容。 它们枯燥乏味,视觉上令人望而生畏。但19世纪30年代发生的革命将改变这一切。

(29)当时的趋势是"便士报"——这个术语指的是向公众广泛普及的报纸。它指任何便宜的报纸; 也许更为重要的是,它是可以在街上单份购买的报纸。

(31)这种发展不是一夜之间发生的。1830年以前,买单份报纸虽然是可以实现的(但并不容易), 但这通常意味着读者必须到印刷厂去才能买一份。(29)街头销售几乎无人知晓。然而,几年之内,街 头销售报纸在东部城市司空见惯了。起初,一份报纸的价格很少是一便士——通常是两美分或三美分—— 而一些创办已久的知名报纸要五美分或六美分。但是"便士报"这个概念一下子引起了公众的兴趣,很 快便出现了确实只卖一便士的报纸。

(30)(31)这种面向"平民"的新式报纸一开始发展得并不顺利。一些早期尝试的企业很快就失败了。 已经商业化的出版商,也就是那些成功报纸的拥有者,并不怎么想改变已有的传统。只有一些年轻而勇 敢的商人才行动起来(推动报纸业的改革)。

D

答案解析

32. 在测试猴子之前,研究人员对它们做了什么?

A. 喂养它们。

C. 训练他们。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键信息 before testing them 定位至第二段第二句: The researchers then tested how the monkeys...,该句中的 then "然后"提示研究人员在测试猴子之前,还做了准备工作,也就是上一句 所提的 trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate...with...,概括起来就是对猴子进行了训练,因此 C 选项正确。其余选项原文并未提及,属于无中生有,因此排除。

33. 实验中猴子是怎样获得奖励的?

A. 通过画圆圈。

B. 通过触摸屏幕。

B. 给它们取名。

D测量他们。

C. 通过观看视频。

D. 通过混合两种饮料。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键信息 the monkeys get their reward 定位至第二段第二句,该句概括指出猴子通过 将符号组合或加在一起来获得奖励,接下来第三段具体阐述实验过程:该段首先指出研究人员给笼子 里的猴子提供了触摸屏,然后举例说明猴子触摸屏幕的不同符号会得到不同奖励。由此可知,猴子 是通过触摸屏幕获得奖励的,B选项为答案。其余选项在文中无据可循,皆属于无中生有,均可排除。 34.关于猴子,利文斯通的团队发现了什么?

A. 它们会做基本的加法。

B. 它们能理解简单的词汇。

C. 它们能轻松地记忆数字。

D. 它们能长时间集中注意力。

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查实验结果,据此定位至第四段。该段提到,在进行了数百次测试后,研究人员注 意到,猴子多半情况下会选择更高的数值,这表明它们在进行计算(performing a calculation),而不 仅仅是记住每个组合的数值。再联系上下文,这里的"计算"就是指做加法,因此,A选项符合文 意,为答案。B选项在文中并未提及,故排除。C选项将第四段中猴子记忆的内容 the value of each combination"每个组合的数值"篡改为 numbers"数字",因此排除。文章只提到猴子更关注较大的数字, 并未提及它们能长时间集中注意力,因此排除D选项。

35. 这篇文章可能出现在报纸的哪一部分?

 A. 娱乐。
 B. 健康。
 C. 教育。
 D. 科学。

【答案】D

【解析】本题要求判断文章可能出现在报纸的哪一部分,这就需要确定文章的题材。通读全文,第一段提出猴子似乎有一套处理数字的方法(实验结论);二至五段描述了研究人员对猴子进行测试的方法、步骤以及测试的结果;第六段对实验结果做出解释。概括而言,本文围绕一项科学实验展开,因此可能出现在报纸的科学板块中,D选项正确,同时排除其他选项。

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同(词汇积累)

associate	[əˈsəʊsieɪt; əˈsəʊ∫ieɪt]	v.联系,使有关联;交往
symbol	['sɪmbl]	n. 符号, 代号; 象征
consist of		由组成
reward	[rɪˈwɔːd]	n. 奖励, 回报
flash	[flæʃ]	v.闪耀,闪光;闪现,显示
note	[nəʊt]	v.注意, 留意;指出 n. 笔记;记录
indicate	['ındıkeıt]	v. 表明, 显示
calculation	[ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃn]	n. 计算,估计
memorize	['meməraız]	v. 记住
underestimate	[,Andər'estimeit]	v. 低估
systematic	[ˌsɪstəˈmætɪk]	a. 系统的,成体系的
pay attention to		注意,重视
quantity	['kwontəti]	n. 数量, 数目; 大量
represent	[repri zent]	v.展现,表现;代表;象征

〕 (长难句分析)

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of numbers and selective letters with 0—25 drops of water or juice as a reward. (第二段第一句)
 【分析】句子主干为 A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols (主+谓+宾+宾补), 现在分词短语 consisting of numbers and selective letters 作后置定语修 饰 symbols ; 介词短语 with 0—25 drops of water or juice as a reward 作方式状语修饰 trained.

【译文】一个研究团队训练了三只恒河猴,让它们把由数字和挑选的字母组成的 26 种明显不同的符号,与作为奖励的 0 至 25 滴水或果汁联系起来。

2. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example. (第三段第四句)

【分析】分号连接两个并列分句,这两个分句的主干都是 they would be rewarded (主+谓)。If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen 是 if 引导的条件状语从句,作分句一的条件状语;介词短语 with seven drops of water or juice 作方式状语,修饰 would be rewarded。if they went for the circle 是 if 引导的条件状语从句,作分句二的条件状语,介词短语 with the sum of the numbers 作方式状语,修 饰 would be rewarded, 17 in this example 补充说明 the sum of the numbers。

【译文】如果猴子触摸屏幕的左边,它们会得到7滴水或果汁作为奖励;如果它们选择圆圈,它们得 到的奖励是这组数字之和(本例中为17)。

3. After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination. (第四段第一句)

【分析】句子主干为 the researchers noted that...(\pm +谓+宾从)。介词短语 After running hundreds of tests 作句子主干的时间状语; that 引导的宾语从句 that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time 作 noted 的宾语,其中 more than half the time 作状语;现在分词短语 indicating that they were performing a calculation...作结果状语,其中 that 引导宾语从句,作 indicating 的宾语。

【译文】在进行了数百次测试后,研究人员注意到,猴子多半情况下会选择更高的数值,这表明它们 在进行计算,而不仅仅是记住每个组合的数值。

全文译文

猴子似乎有一套处理数字的方法。

(32)一个研究团队训练了三只恒河猴,让它们把26个由数字和精心挑选的字母组成的明显不同的符号,与作为奖励的0到25滴水或果汁联系起来。随后,研究人员测试了猴子是如何将符号组合或加在一起来获取奖励的。

领导该研究小组的哈佛医学院科学家玛格丽特·利文斯通对这个实验的描述如下:(33)研究人员给 笼子里的猴子提供了触摸屏。在屏幕的一端会出现一个符号,在另一端会显示两个符号,这两个符号在 一个圆圈内。例如,数字7会在屏幕的一边闪烁,另一边则会显示9和8。(33)如果猴子触摸屏幕的左 边,它们会得到7滴水或果汁作为奖励;如果它们选择圆圈,它们得到的奖励是这组数字之和(本例中 为17)。

(34)在进行了数百次测试后,研究人员注意到,猴子多半情况下会选择更高的数值,这表明它们 在进行计算,而不仅仅是记住每个组合的数值。

当研究团队更仔细地检查实验结果时,他们发现:当圆圈中的两个符号之和与另一边单个符号趋于 接近时,猴子往往会低估前者——例如,它们有时候会选择13,而不是8和6之和。这种低估具有系统 性:当把两个数字相加时,猴子们总是会关注其中较大的数字,然后把较小数字的一小部分加进去。

利文斯通博士表示:"这表明它们的大脑中存在着特定的数量呈现方式。但在这个实验中,它们所做 的是更关注大的数字,而不是小的数字。"

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】E

【解析】浏览空格上下文,空格前提到在网络课堂上与授课教师建立健康的交流模式很重要;空格 后提到,虽然我针对每一类只列出了两种情况(two of each),但是显然还有许多其他情况可能发 生,下文又出现了 Do's和 Don'ts这两个小标题。根据行文逻辑,空格处应承上启下,需承接上一 句,包含下一句代词 each所指代的内容,且引出下文两个小标题。浏览备选项,发现 E 选项符合要 求,Below are some common do's and don'ts...这种表达经常出现在说明文的首段,引出下文的小标 题,do's和 don'ts是空格后 each具体指代的内容,且与下文中的两个小标题存在复现关系,online learners与空格前的 online class 对应,因此 E 选项可承上启下,故为本题答案。

37.【答案】G

【解析】空格位于第二段段首,在小标题 Do's "该做的事情"之下,空格后提到什么样的问题是受欢迎的,以及问问题之前要确保答案不是显而易见的,根据段落一致性原则,空格处内容应与提问题

有关。浏览备选项,G选项恰是对本段内容的概括,因此为本段主旨句,该选项中的Ask questions 在本段第三句 Before asking questions...复现,而且 good, thoughtful questions 与空格后的 Questions about subject content 以及 the answer isn't hiding in plain sight 在语意上呼应,因此,G选项为本题答案。

38.【答案】A

【解析】浏览空格上下文, 空格前提到参与论坛、博客和其他开放式的论坛进行讨论; 空格后提到讨论要紧扣主题, 不要提供不相关的信息。空格前后话题并未转换, 因此空格处的内容可能涉及在论坛参与讨论的相关内容。浏览各选项发现, 只有 A 选项与讨论的话题相关, 选项中的 they 指代空格前一句中的 discussion forums, blogs and other open-ended forums, That 指代前一句中的 dialogue 且能过渡到下一句, 因此 A 选项很好地衔接了上下文, 为本题答案。

39.【答案】C

【解析】空格位于第四段段尾,在小标题 Don'ts "不该做的事情"之下。段首句为主旨句,提出不要 分享个人信息或故事,空格前的第三句对主旨句进行举例说明:如果你需要延期,那就简单向授课教 师解释一下情况。根据行文逻辑,空格处内容可能是对空格前例子的补充。备选项中 C 选项恰能衔 接空格前的例子,选项中的 they 指代空格前的 professors,而且 information 是主旨句中 information 的原词复现,故 C 选项为本题答案。

40.【答案】F

【解析】浏览空格上下文,空格前提到不要公开表达对授课教师或课程的不满,这是本段的主旨句, 根据行文逻辑,空格处应是对主旨句的扩展。浏览备选项,F选项符合要求,该选项阐述了产生不 满情绪的情况,选项中的 class 是主旨句中 class 的原词复现,因此F选项为本题答案。

全文译文

在网络课堂上,与授课教师建立健康的交流模式很重要。(36)[E]以下是在线学习者需要注意的一些常见的该做与不该做的事情。虽然我针对每一类只列出了两种情况,但是显然还有许多其他情况可能发生。学生应该将每一种情况的逻辑扩展到他们各自的特定环境中去。

该做的事情

(37)[G]提出问题,但要确保这些问题是经过深思熟虑的好问题。与主题内容相关的问题通常是受 欢迎的。在询问有关课程设计的问题之前,请先阅读教学大纲和学习管理系统信息以确保答案不是显而 易见的。

参与论坛、博客和其他开放式的论坛进行讨论。(38)[A]那就是它们的用途所在。讨论一定要紧扣 主题,不要提供不相关的信息。阐明自己的观点,方便其他人也这么做。

不该做的事情

不要分享个人信息或故事。授课教师不是受过培训的护士或经济援助专家,也不是你最好的朋友。 如果你需要延期,那就简单向授课教师解释一下情况。(39)[C]如果需要更多信息,他们会问你的。

不要公开表达对授课教师或课程的不满。(40)[F]每个人都曾或多或少地上过一次不那么完美的课程。当学生在社交媒体上攻击他的授课教师时,其所用的语言实际上会更多地反映自身的素质。如果授课教师的专业水平或业务能力确实令人担忧,一定要使用在线课程评估来冷静地发表你的意见。

选项译文

[A] 那就是它们的用途所在。

[B] 向在线教师寻求帮助。

[C] 如果需要更多信息,他们会问你的。

[D] 记住,在线教师会收到很多电子邮件。

[E] 以下是在线学习者需要注意的一些常见的该做与不该做的事情。

[F]每个人都曾或多或少地上过一次不那么完美的课程。

[G] 提出问题, 但要确保这些问题是经过深思熟虑的好问题。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】C

【解析】空格前后均表达时间概念, 空格前 from late September to mid-March 表示"从九月下旬到次 年三月中旬", 空格后 six months out of the year 表示"一年中有六个月"。结合备选项可知, 空格处 需填入副词, 将空格前后的两个时间联系起来,"从九月下旬到次年三月中旬"将近六个月, 因此 C 选项 nearly"将近, 差不多"符合句意, 为答案。排除 A 选项 only"仅仅"、B 选项 obviously"明显 地"和 D 选项 precisely"准确地"。

42.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到阳光明媚的时候,我们_42_这一现象;下句提到,我们看到(see)的天空和 山谷下的不同,山谷下的天空会更暗一些。据此判断,空格所填词发生的条件是"阳光明媚",且与 see 语义相近。浏览备选项,A选项 fear "害怕"、B选项 believe "相信"、C选项 hear "听到"、D选 项 notice "注意到"。D选项符合要求,故为答案。其他选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

43.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,我们看到天空是_43_,但是山谷下的天空会更暗一些(darker)。根据该句表 转折的连词 but 可判断,空格所填词与 darker 意思相对,在色彩上要亮一些,而且结合上句,空格 所填词还指阳光明媚时候的天空。备选项中,只有 B 选项 blue "蓝色的"符合语境,故 B 选项为答案。 排除 A 选项 empty "空的"、C 选项 high "高的"和 D 选项 wide "宽阔的"。

44.【答案】A

【解析】空格前的破折号表明 it's like on a _44 day 是对 it's darker 的进一步解释。浏览备选项, A 选项 cloudy "阴天的, 多云的"、B 选项 normal "正常的"、C 选项 different "不同的"、D 选项 warm "温暖的",只有在阴天或多云天,天空才会更暗一些,因此 A 选项 cloudy 符合此处语境,选 为答案,同时排除其他选项。

45.【答案】B

【解析】句首连词 But 表示转折,之前山谷下的天空会更暗一些,在引入一套系统将邻近山峰上的阳 光反射到谷底之后,情况与之前应有所不同,因此 B 选项 changed "改变"符合上下文语义,故为答案。 A 选项 helped "帮助"、C 选项 happened "发生"和D 选项 mattered "有关系"均不能体现 but 所表 高考英语**真题超精读**··

达的逻辑关系, 故均排除。

46.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,这种高科技_46 系统能反射阳光(reflect sunlight);该段第三句提到 The mirrors are controlled by a computer "这些镜子由电脑控制",第四句接着提到 They reflect a concentrated beam of light "它们反射集中起来的光束",其中的 They 指代 The mirrors,即镜子反射光。由此可知,该系统主要由镜子构成来反射阳光,故C选项 mirrors "镜子"符合上下文语义,为答案。同时排除 A 选项 computers "电脑"、B 选项 telescopes "望远镜"和D 选项 cameras "照相机"。

47.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,尤坎镇的居民_47_他们冬季的第一缕阳光。浏览备选项,A选项 remembered "记得"、B选项 forecasted "预测"、C选项 received "收到"、D选项 imagined "想象"。这里描述尤坎镇引入一套系统使情况发生改变的事实,因此居民们应是"收到了"冬季第一缕阳光,故C选项正确。其余选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

48.【答案】D

【解析】空格所填词需与 put sth. to 构成固定搭配。A 选项 repair "修理"、B 选项 risk "冒险"、C 选项 rest "休息"、D 选项 use "使用",其中只有 C 选项与 D 选项可与 put sth. to 构成固定搭配: put sth. to rest "把某事搁置,平息某事",put sth. to use "利用某物,把某物投入使用"。显然 use 符合语境,将反射板投入使用,居民才能收到阳光,故本题答案为 D 选项。

49.【答案】B

【解析】空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中, that 是从句主语, 指代 a computer, 空格所填词是从句谓 语, 从句宾语 them 指代 mirrors, 因此空格处描述 a computer 与 mirrors 的关系。浏览备选项, A 选项 forbids "禁止"、B 选项 directs "操控,发出指令"、C 选项 predicts "预测"、D 选项 follows "跟随", 其中 B 选项 directs 与空格前面的 controlled "控制" 含义相近, 因此该选项正确描述了 a computer 与 mirrors 的关系, 为答案。其余选项均不符合句意, 均可排除。

50.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,电脑控制镜子在整个_50_随着太阳转动。结合备选项并根据常识判断,只有 白天才有太阳,因此 A 选项 day "白天"正确。同时排除 B 选项 night "夜晚"、C 选项 month "月" 与 D 选项 year "年"。

51.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到,这些镜子将集中起来的光束反射到小镇中心的_51_,形成了一片约 600 平方米的光照区,下句提到居民在此聚集,下文还提到人们在那里站着,几乎镇上的所有人都在小镇的广场(square)上。结合备选项并根据上下文判断,光束被反射到了小镇的中心广场上,故C选项square"广场"正确。排除A选项 library"图书馆"、B选项 hall"大厅"与D选项 street"街道"。

52.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,当光线_52_时,居民们就会聚集在一起。浏览备选项,A选项 appeared"出现"、B选项 returned "返回"、C选项 faded "变暗"、D选项 stopped "停止",根据常识判断,当广场上有 光线时,居民们就会在此集聚,故正确答案应为A选项。其他选项均与句意相反,均可排除。

53.【答案】D

【解析】空格所填词位于 53 there and standing there 中,由于连词 and 连接并列成分,故空格所

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填词需与 standing 并列,又由于 there 指代"广场",因此空格所填词描述人们在广场上的行为。备 选项中 D 选项 sitting "坐着"能与 standing "站着"构成并列结构,且是人们在广场上的一种行为,因此 D 选项符合要求,为答案。同时排除 A 选项 driving "开车"、B 选项 hiding "躲藏"和 C 选项 camping "扎营"。

54.【答案】A

【解析】备选项均可与 take...of sb. 搭配, take pictures of sb. 意为"给某人拍照"、take notes of sb. "把 某人记下来"、take care of sb. "照顾某人"、take hold of sb. "抓住某人",由于空格所在句描述的是小 镇居民在广场上的行为举止,因此 pictures 符合语境,答案为 A 选项。

55.【答案】B

【解析】空格句提到,小镇广场上完全_55;下一句提到,几乎镇上的所有人都在那里。根据下一句推断,广场上挤满了人,故B选项 full"(某处)满的"符合上下文语义,为答案。A选项 new"新的"、C选项 flat "平坦的"和D选项 silent "寂静的"均不符合语境,均可排除。

56.【答案】C

【解析】空格句提到 3500 名居民不能同时 <u>56</u> 阳光;下一句提到新的阳光对于居民来说似乎已经 足够了。浏览备选项,A选项 block "堵住"、B选项 avoid "躲避"、C选项 enjoy "享受"、D选项 store "储存"。根据上文,当广场有光线出现时,镇上的居民几乎都来到广场上,或坐着或站着,并 互相拍照,据此判断,他们是来享受阳光的,但由于折射的阳光范围有限,3500 人不能同时享受阳光, 因此C选项符合上下文语义,为答案。其他选项均与语境不符,均可排除。

57.【答案】B

【解析】空格前一句提到 3500 名居民不能同时享受阳光; 空格所在句说新的阳光对于该镇居民来说似 乎已经足够了。这两句之间显然存在转折关系, 即虽然 3500 名居民不能同时享受阳光, 但对他们来 说新的阳光也已经足够了。备选项中, B 选项 However "然而"能体现转折含义, 故正确。A 选项 Instead "而不是"、C 选项 Gradually "逐渐地"和D 选项 Similarly "类似地"均不符合上下句之间的 逻辑, 故都排除。

58.【答案】D

【解析】空格所填词描述镇上的居民。A 选项 nature-loving "热爱自然的"、B 选项 energy-saving "节 省能源的"、C 选项 weather-beaten "饱经风霜的"、D 选项 sun-starved "缺乏阳光的",只有D 选项 与文章主题有关,能体现出阳光对他们的重要性,故D 选项正确。其余选项均不符合语境,均可排除。

59.【答案】A

【解析】空格句提到,它不是很_59_,但它是足够的。联系上文,这里的"它"指代上一句的 the new light "新的阳光"。浏览备选项,A 选项 big "大的"、B 选项 clear "清楚的"、C 选项 cold "冷的"、D 选项 easy "容易的"。A 选项修饰 light,可指"(光的范围)大",符合上下文语义,故为本题答案。 其余选项均与语境不符,故都排除。

60.【答案】D

【解析】空格句提到,光的范围不是很大,但足够我们__60__了。浏览备选项,A选项 trying "努力, 试图"、B选项 waiting "等待"、C选项 watching "观看"、D选项 sharing "共享"。上文提到,小镇 居民聚集在广场享受阳光,D选项是对上文 enjoy at the same time "同时享受"的同义替换,符合上 下文语义,因此正确。其余选项均与语境不符,都可排除。

situate	['sɪtʃueɪt]	a. 使位于, 使坐落于
high-tech	[hai 'tek]	a. 高科技的, 高技术的
0		
peak	[piːk]	n.山峰;顶峰,高峰
resident	['rezidənt]	n. 居民, 住户
ray	[rei]	n. 光线; 一丝
reflective	[rɪˈflektɪv]	a. 反射的;沉思的
concentrate	['konsntreit]	v.使集中,聚集;集中(注意力)
beam	[biːm]	n. 光束,光线;梁
roughly	[ˈrʌfli]	ad. 大约, 大致, 差不多

[](词汇积累)

圓〔长难句分析〕

"We see the sky is blue, but down in the valley it's darker—it's like on a cloudy day."(第二段第二句)
 【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句。分句一主干: We see...(主+谓+宾从),省略引导词 that 的宾语从句 the sky is blue 作 see 的宾语;分句二主干为 it's darker(主+系+表),介词短语 down in the valley 作地点状语, it's like on a cloudy day 补充说明分句二。

【译文】"我们看到天空是蓝色的,但是在山谷下面天空会更暗一些,就像阴天一样。"

2. The mirrors are controlled by a computer that directs them to turn along with the sun throughout the day and to close during windy weather. (第三段第三句)

【分析】句子主干为 The mirrors are controlled (主+谓),介词 by 引出动作的发出者 a computer, that 引导的定语从句 that directs them to turn along with the sun... 修饰 a computer,其中 and 连接两个并列 的动词不定式作 them 的补足语,介词短语 throughout the day 和 during windy weather 均为时间状语。 【译文】这些镜子由电脑控制,电脑操控它们在整个白天都随着太阳转动,并在有风的日子里关闭。

3. They reflect a concentrated beam of light onto the town's central square, creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters. (第三段第四句)

【分析】句子主干为 They reflect a concentrated beam of light (主+谓+宾)。介词短语 onto the town's central square 作地点状语,修饰 reflect;现在分词短语 creating an area of sunlight roughly 600 square meters 作句子主干的结果状语, roughly 600 square meters 补充说明 an area of sunlight。

【译文】它们将集中起来的光束反射到小镇的中心广场,形成了一片约600平方米的光照区。

全文译文

挪威的尤坎小镇坐落在几座山脉之间,从九月下旬到次年三月中旬都没有阳光直射——一年(41) 将近六个月都是如此。

"当然,阳光明媚的时候,我们(42)注意到这一现象。"该镇旅游局的工作人员卡琳・罗说。"我 们看到天空是(43)蓝色的,但是山谷下的天空会更暗一些,就像(44)阴天一样。"

然而,在该地引入一套高科技的(46)镜面系统将邻近山峰上的阳光反射到谷底后,情况有所(45)改变。周三,尤坎镇的居民(47)收到了他们冬季的第一缕阳光:附近的山坡上有一排反射板已经投入(48)使用。这些镜子由电脑控制,电脑(49)操控它们在整个(50)白天都随着太阳转动,并在有风的日子

里关闭。它们将集中起来的光束反射到小镇的中心(51)广场,形成了一片约600平方米的光照区。当 光线(52)出现时,尤坎镇的居民就会聚集在一起。

"人们在那里(53)坐着、站着,并互相拍(54)照,"罗说道。"小镇的广场上挤(55)满了人。 我想几乎镇上的所有人都在那里。"3500名居民不能同时(56)享受阳光,(57)然而,对于(58)缺乏 阳光的该镇居民来说,新的阳光似乎已经足够了。

"光的范围不是很(59)大,"她说道。"但足够我们(60)共享了"。

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】so

【解析】空格位于动词 raining 与副词 hard 之间, hard 后面跟有 that 引导的结果状语从句,由此联想 到 so...that 结构,意为"如此……以至于……", so 修饰副词 hard,故空格处应填入 so。

62.【答案】to get

【解析】空格位于固定句型 it takes sb. some time to do sth. 中, 意为"做某事花费某人一些时间", 其中 it 是形式主语,真正主语是动词不定式 to do sth.,本题中 some time 用 how long 提问,之后的动词用不定式, 故空格处应填入 to get。

63.【答案】of

【解析】空格前为名词短语 a pack, 空格后为复数名词 dogs, 由此联想到固定搭配 a pack of "一群(狼 或狗)", 与后面的 seven "七只"呼应, 故空格处应填入 of。

64.【答案】who

【解析】空格前面的句子成分完整,空格后面的句子缺少主语。分析句意可知,缺少的主语应是 masters,由此判断,空格及其后内容是修饰 masters 的限制性定语从句,空格处应填入引导定语从句 的关系词,充当从句的主语。因先行词为人,故填入关系代词 who。

65.【答案】recommended

【解析】分析句子结构可知, Our hosts 作主语, and 连接两个并列的谓语动词, 故空格处应填入谓语动词, 与 shared 并列, 所以此处应填入 recommend 的一般过去式 recommended。

66.【答案】competition

【解析】空格位于名词结构 an interesting _____中,作介词 of 的宾语且被后置定语 to watch 修饰,故 应填入提示词 compete 的名词形式 competition。know of an interesting competition to watch "了解要观 看的一项有趣的比赛",句意通顺,语法正确。

67.【答案】traditional

【解析】空格位于动词短语 shared many _____ stories 中,提示词为名词 tradition,要修饰名词 stories,故应转化为形容词形式 traditional, traditional stories 意为"传统故事"。

68.【答案】hugely

【解析】空格前为系动词 were, 空格后为形容词 popular, 空格词修饰 popular, 应为副词, 故空格处 应填入提示词 huge 的副词形式 hugely。

69.【答案】were invited

【解析】分析句子结构可知, we 是句子主语, 空格所填词应是句子谓语, 提示词 invite "邀请"是及物动词, 后面没跟宾语, 考虑这里是被动语态, 其宾语变成被动句的主语了, 又因文章整体使用一般过去时, 故此处谓语动词应使用一般过去式的被动语态 were invited。

70.【答案】listening

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 70 (listen) to musicians "聆听音乐家的演奏"与 meeting interesting locals "结识有趣的当地人"为 and 连接的并列结构, 作伴随状语。and 连接的并列成分的词性及形式应保持一致, 由于 meeting 为现在分词形式, 所以空格处应填入 listen 的现在分词形式 listening。

全文译文

在我们去民宿的路上,雨下得(61)太大了,以至于我们不禁想知道还要多久才能(62)到达那里。 民宿位于珍珠城的中心。

首先迎接我们的是(63)一群狂吠的狗,准确来说,是七只。这些狗训练有素,它们的主人(64) 在照顾动物方面非常有经验。我们民宿的主人分享了许多自身的经历,并(65)推荐了一些吃饭、购物 和参观的好去处。早餐我们可以吃从后院的树上摘下来的木瓜和其他水果。

他们下班后邀请我们参加了当地的活动,并让我们了解了要观看的一个有趣的(66)比赛及其背后的故事。他们还和我们分享了许多(68)深受游客欢迎的夏威夷(67)传统故事。我们在那里待了一周。 最后一天我们(69)受邀参加了一场私人音乐会,在北海岸的一个美丽农场上的星空下,(70)聆听音 乐家的演奏并结识有趣的当地人。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

- 71.【答案】Now my dream is to <u>opens</u> a cafe.(open)
 【解析】分析句子结构可知,动词不定式短语作表语,动词不定式符号 to 后应接动词原形,因此应将 opens 改为 open。
- 72.【答案】Though it may appear simple, it <u>required</u> a lot of ideas and efforts.(requires)
 【解析】本句承接上句,描述的是"我"现在的梦想,因此在时态上应与上句一样,为一般现在时, 且谓语动词应与主语 it 保持主谓一致,故应将 required 改为 requires。
- 73.【答案】What I want is not just an <u>ordinarily</u> cafe but a very special one.(ordinary)
 【解析】ordinarily "通常地,普通地"为副词,不能修饰名词 cafe "咖啡馆",故应将副词 ordinarily 改为形容词 ordinary "普通的"。
- 74.【答案】I want my cafe ∧ have a special theme...(to)
 【解析】分析句子结构可知, I 为主语, want 是谓语, my cafe 是宾语, have a special theme... 是宾语 补足语, 而 want 要求带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语, 故 have 前需添加动词不定式符号 to。
- 75.【答案】I want my cafe to have a special theme such as like "Tang Dynasty"。
 【解析】such as 与 like 都可用来表举例,此处语意重复,因此删除 like,保留 such as 即可。

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- 76.【答案】In the cafe, customers will enjoy <u>yourselves</u> in the historical environment...(themselves)
 【解析】enjoy oneself 表示"过得愉快"。根据句意,句中的反身代词应指代第三人称的 customers, 故应将 yourselves "你们自己" 改为 themselves "他们自己"。
- 77.【答案】In the cafe, customers will enjoy themselves in the historical environment <u>what</u> is created for them. (which/that)

【解析】分析句子结构可知, what is created for them 应为定语从句, 修饰先行词 the historical environment。由于 what 相当于先行词加关系代词 which/that, 因此它不能引导定语从句, 故此处需将 what 改为 which/that, 引导定语从句且充当从句的主语。

- 78.【答案】If I succeed in <u>manage</u> one, I will open more.(managing)
 【解析】动词 succeed 的用法是 succeed in doing sth.,表示 "成功地做成某事",介词 in 后使用动名词形式,故应将动词原形 manage 改为动名词 managing。
- 79.【答案】I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different <u>city</u>.(cities)
 【解析】city 为可数名词单数, different city 意为"不同的城市",应为复数概念,而且 many 修饰可数名词复数,故应将 city 改为 cities。
- 80.【答案】Each of my cafes will have a different theme and <u>an</u> unique style.(a)
 【解析】style 为可数名词单数,前面有修饰语 unique,而 unique 这个单词开头虽然是元音字母,却
 不是元音发音,故应将不定冠词 an 改为 a。

英中对照

I've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to (71) open a cafe. Though it may appear simple, it (72) requires a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an (73) ordinary cafe but a very special one. I want my cafe (74) to have a special theme (75) such as "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy (76) themselves in the historical environment (77) which/that is created for them. If I succeed in (78) managing one, I will open more. I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different (79) cities. Each of my cafes will have a different theme and (80) a unique style.

打小起,我就有很多梦想。现在,我的梦想是(71)开一家咖啡馆。虽然这看起来很简单,但是 也(72)需要很多的点子和努力。我想要的不只是一家(73)普通的咖啡馆,而是一家非常特别的咖 啡馆。我希望我的咖啡馆(74)有一个特别的主题,(75)比如"唐朝"。在咖啡馆里,顾客将在 (77)为他们创造的历史环境中(76)玩得尽兴。如果我成功地(78)经营了一家咖啡馆,我就会开更多家。 我希望在许多不同的(79)城市里拥有连锁咖啡馆。我的每一家咖啡馆都有不同的主题以及独特的风格。

第二节 书面表达

审题

本题要求考生写封邮件邀请一位英国朋友 Allen 来参加学校将举办的音乐节。结合题目要点,本文可如此行文:

第一段:点明写信目的——邀请朋友参加学校将举办的音乐节。

第二段:具体介绍音乐节开幕时间、地点、节目安排,并邀请朋友表演节目。

第三段:再次邀请对方并表达期待。

经典范文

Dear Allen,

How are you doing recently? I'm writing to invite you to attend the music festival to be held in our school.

The opening ceremony will start at our school auditorium at 9 am on May 25th and the headmaster will deliver a speech, followed by a great variety of performances—singing, dancing and instrumental playing. It is worth noting that some renowned artists at home and abroad will attend the event to give performances. Knowing that you are remarkably versatile, I believe your participation in the event will add color to our festival.

We'd be honored if you can join us here. I am looking forward to your reply!

Yours, Li Hua

参考译文

亲爱的艾伦:

最近过得怎么样?我写信是想邀请你参加我校将举办的音乐节。

音乐节开幕式将于5月25日上午9点在我校礼堂举行,校长将致辞,随后会有各种各样的表演活动, 如唱歌、跳舞和乐器演奏。值得注意的是,一些国内外著名艺术家将出席这次活动并进行演出。我知道 你多才多艺,因此我相信你参与演出将为我们的音乐节增色不少。

你若能参加,我们将不胜荣幸。期待你的答复!

您真诚的 李华

2020年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 I 卷)

英 语

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)(略)第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Train Information

All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding. For ticket information, please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30.

While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure trains run as scheduled, there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services.

Lost property (失物招领)

Call Lost Property on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services.

The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30 am to 5:00 pm and is located (\pm) at Roma Street station.

Public holidays

On public holidays, generally a Sunday timetable operates. On certain major event days, i.e. Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, special additional services may operate.

Christmas Day services operate to a Christmas Day timetable. Before travel please visit translink. com. au or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime.

Customers using mobility devices

Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance to the station platforms. For assistance, please call Queensland Rail on 13 16 17.

Depart	Origin	Destination	Arrive
6:42 pm	Altandi	Varsity Lakes	7:37 pm
7:29 pm	Central	Varsity Lakes	8:52 pm
8:57 pm	Fortitude Valley	Varsity Lakes	9:52 pm
11:02 pm	Roma Street	Varsity Lakes	12:22 am

Guardian trains (outbound)

高	考英语 真题超精读								
21.	21. What would you do to get ticket information?								
	A. Call 13 16 17.		B. Visit translink.com.au.						
	C. Ask at the local station	l.	D. Check the train schedule.						
22.	22. At which station can you find the lost property office?								
	A. Altandi.	B. Roma Street.	C. Varsity Lakes.	D. Fortitude Valley.					
23.	3. Which train would you take if you go from Central to Varsity Lakes?								
	A. 6:42 pm	B. 7:29 pm	C. 8:57 pm	D. 11:02 pm					

B

Returning to a book you've read many times can feel like drinks with an old friend. There's a welcome familiarity — but also sometimes a slight suspicion that time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don't change, people do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative.

The beauty of rereading lies in the idea that our bond with the work is based on our present mental register. It's true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings. But with reading, it's all about the present. It's about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between author and reader. Each has to pull their own weight.

There are three books I reread annually. The first, which I take to reading every spring, is Ernest Hemningway's A Moveable Feast. Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The language is almost intoxicating (令人陶醉的), an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time. Another is Annie Dillard's Holy the Firm, her poetic 1975 ramble (随笔) about everything and nothing. The third book is Julio Cortazar's Save Twilight: Selected Poems, because poetry. And because Cortazar.

While I tend to buy a lot of books, these three were given to me as gifts, which might add to the meaning I attach to them. But I imagine that, while money is indeed wonderful and necessary, rereading an author's work is the highest currency a reader can pay them. The best books are the ones that open further as time passes. But remember, it's you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.

- 24. Why does the author like rereading?
 - A. It evaluates the writer-reader relationship. B. It's a window to a whole new world.
 - C. It's a substitute for drinking with a friend.
- D. It extends the understanding of oneself.
- 25. What do we know about the book A Moveable Feast?
 - A. It's a brief account of a trip.
 - C. It's a record of a historic event.

B. It's about Hemingway's life as a young man.

D. Face value.

D. It's about Hemingway's friends in Paris.

26. What does the underlined word "currency" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Debt. B. Reward. C. Allowance.

2020年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)

27. What can we infer about the author from the text?

- A. He loves poetry.
- C. He's very ambitious.

- B. He's an editor.
- D. He teaches reading.

С

Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running, research shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries. It does, however, have its own problem.

Race walkers are conditioned athletes. The longest track and field event at the Summer Olympics is the 50-kilometer race walk, which is about five miles longer than the marathon. But the sport's rules require that a race walker's knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain in contact (接触) with the ground at all times. It's this strange form that makes race walking such an attractive activity, however, says Jaclyn Norberg, an assistant professor of exercise science at Salem State University in Salem, Mass.

Like running, race walking is physically demanding, she says, According to most calculations, race walkers moving at a pace of six miles per hour would burn about 800 calories (卡路里) per hour, which is approximately twice as many as they would burn walking, although fewer than running, which would probably burn about 1,000 or more calories per hour.

However, race walking does not pound the body as much as running does, Dr. Norberg says. According to her research, runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body weight per step, while race walkers, who do not leave the ground, create only about 1.4 times their body weight with each step.

As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers. But the sport's strange form does place considerable stress on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport. In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique, she says. It takes some practice.

28. Why are race walkers conditioned athletes?

- A. They must run long distances.
- C. They have to follow special rules.
- 29. What advantage does race walking have over running?
 - A. It's more popular at the Olympics.
 - C. It's more effective in body building.

- B. They are qualified for the marathon.
- D. They are good at swinging their legs.
- B. It's less challenging physically.
- D. It's less likely to cause knee injuries.

30. What is Dr. Norberg's suggestion for someone trying race walking?

- A. Getting experts' opinions. B. Having a medical checkup.
- C. Hiring an experienced coach. D. Doing regular exercises.
- 31. Which word best describes the author's attitude to race walking?
 - A. Skeptical. B. Objective. C. Tolerant. D. Conservative.

The connection between people and plants has long been the subject of scientific research. Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants.

The engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) have taken it a step further changing the actual composition of plants in order to get them to perform diverse, even unusual functions. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. "We're thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day," explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT.

One of his latest projects has been to make plants glow (发光) in experiments using some common vegetables. Strano's team found that they could create a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light, about one-thousandth of the amount needed to read by, is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn trees into self-powered street lamps.

In the future, the team hopes to develop a version of the technology that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in a one-off treatment that would last the plant's lifetime. The engineers are also trying to develop an on and off "switch" where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight.

Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total electricity consumed in the US. Since lighting is often far removed from the power source (电源) - such as the distance from a power plant to street lamps on a remote highway — a lot of energy is lost during transmission (传输). Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy.

32. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. A new study of different plants.	B. A big fall in crime rates.
C. Employees from various workplaces.	D. Benefits from green plants.

- 33. What is the function of the sensors printed on plant leaves by MIT engineers?
 - A. To detect plants' lack of water.
 - C. To make the life of plants longer.
- 34. What can we expect of the glowing plants in the future?
 - A. They will speed up energy production.
 - C. They might help reduce energy consumption.
- 35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
 - A. Can we grow more glowing plants?
 - C. Could glowing plants replace lamps?

- B. To change compositions of plants.
- D. To test chemicals in plants.
- B. They may transmit electricity to the home.
- D. They could take the place of power plants.
- B. How do we live with glowing plants?
- D. How are glowing plants made pollution-free?

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A Few Tips for Self-Acceptance

We all want it...to accept and love ourselves. But at times it seems too difficult and too far out of reach. 36 Here's a handful of ways that will set you in the right direction.

• <u>37</u> Do not follow the people who make you feel not-good-enough. Why do you follow them? Are you hoping that eventually you will feel empowered because your life is better than theirs? Know that your life is your own; you are the only you in this world.

• Forgive yourself for mistakes that you have made. We are often ashamed of our shortcomings, our mistakes and our failures. <u>38</u> You will make mistakes, time and time again. Rather than getting caught up in how you could have done better, why not offer yourself a compassionate (有同情心) response? "That didn't go as planned. But, I tried my best."

Recognize all of your strengths. Write them down in a journal. Begin to train your brain to look at strength before weakness. List all of your accomplishments and achievements. You have a job, earned your degree, and you got out of bed today. 39

• Now that you've listed your strengths, list your imperfections. Turn the page in your journal. Put into words why you feel unworthy, why you don't feel good enough. Now, read these words back to yourself. <u>40</u> Turn to a page in your journal to your list of strengths and achievements. See how awesome you are?

A. Feeling upset again?

B. Where do you start?

C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.

D. Remember, you are only human.

E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.

F. Stop comparing yourself with others.

G. When does the comparison game start?

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Since our twins began learning to walk, my wife and I have kept telling them that our sliding glass door is just a window. The <u>41</u> is obvious. If we <u>42</u> it is a door, they'll want to go outside <u>43</u>. It will drive us crazy. The kids apparently *know* the <u>44</u>. But our insisting it's <u>45</u> a window has kept them from <u>46</u> millions of requests to open the door.

高考英语**真题超精读**··

I hate lying to the kids. One day they'll 47 and discover that everything they've always known about windows is a 48.

I wonder if <u>49</u> should always tell the truth no matter the <u>50</u>. I have a very strong <u>51</u> that the lie we're telling is doing <u>52</u> damage to our children. Windows and doors have <u>53</u> metaphorical (比喻) meanings. I'm telling them they can't open what they absolutely *know* is a door. What if later in <u>54</u> they come to a metaphorical door, like an opportunity (机会) of some sort, and <u>55</u> opening the door and taking the opportunity, they just <u>56</u> it and wonder, "What if it isn't a door?" That is, "What if it isn't a <u>57</u> opportunity?"

Maybe it's an unreasonable fear. But the <u>58</u> is that I shouldn't lie to my kids. I should just <u>59</u> repeatedly having to say, "No. We can't go outside now." Then when they come to other doors in life, be they real or metaphorical, they won't <u>60</u> to open them and walk through.

-			-
41. A. relief	B. target	C. reason	D. case
42. A. admit	B. believe	C. mean	D. realize
43. A. gradually	B. constantly	C. temporarily	D. casually
44. A. result	B. danger	C. method	D. truth
45. A. merely	B. slightly	C. hardly	D. partly
46. A. reviewing	B. approving	C. receiving	D. attempting
47. A. win out	B. give up	C. wake up	D. stand out
48. A. dream	B. lie	C. fantasy	D. fact
49. A. parents	B. twins	C. colleagues	D. teachers
50. A. restrictions	B. explanations	C. differences	D. consequences
51. A. demand	B. fear	C. desire	D. doubt
52. A. physical	B. biological	C. spiritual	D. behavioral
53. A. traditional	B. important	C. double	D. original
54. A. life	B. time	C. reply	D. history
55. A. by comparison with		B. in addition to	
C. regardless of		D. instead of	
56. A. get hold of	B. stare at	C. knock on	D. make use of
57. A. real	B. typical	C. similar	D. limited
58. A. safety rule	B. comfort zone	C. bottom line	D. top secret
59. A. delay	B. regret	C. enjoy	D. accept
60. A. hurry	B. decide	C. hesitate	D. intend

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China has become the first country to land a spacecraft on the far side of the moon. The unmanned Chang'e-4 probe (探测器) — the name was inspired by an ancient Chinese moon goddess —
⋯⋯⋯⋯ 2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国Ⅰ卷)

61 (touch) down last week in the South Pole-Aitken basin. Landing on the moon's far side is 62 (extreme) challenging. Because the moon's body blocks direct radio communication with a probe, China first had to put a satellite in orbit above the moon in a spot <u>63</u> it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth. The far side of the moon is of particular <u>64</u> (interesting) to scientists because it has a lot of deep craters (环形山), more so <u>65</u> the familiar near side. Chinese researchers hope to use the instruments onboard Chang'e-4 <u>66</u> (find) and study areas of the South Pole-Aitken basin. "This really excites scientists," Carle Pieters, a scientist at Brown University, says, "because it <u>67</u> (mean). we have the chance to obtain information about how the moon <u>68</u> (construct)." Data about the moon's composition, such as how <u>69</u> ice and other treasures it contains, could help China decide whether <u>70</u> (it) plans for a future lunar (月球的) base are practical.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者 (从第 11 处起)不计分。

Today I tried cooking a simply dish myself. I like eating frying tomatoes with eggs, and I thought it must to be easy to cook. My mom told me how to preparing it. First I cut the tomatoes into pieces but put them aside. Next I broke the eggs into a bowl and beat them quickly with chopstick. After that I poured oil into a pan and turned off the stove. I waited patiently unless the oil was hot. Then I put the tomatoes and the beaten eggs into pan together. "Not that way," my mom tried to stop us but failed. She was right. It didn't turn out as I had wished.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的人为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 人物简介;

2. 尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意:

2. 短文题目和首句已为你写好。

^{1.} 词数 100 左右;

高考英语 真题超精	读
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The person I respect

There are many respectable people around us.

2020年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 I 卷)解析

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

答案解析

21. 你如何获取车票信息?

A. 拨打电话 13 16 17。

C. 咨询当地车站。

B. 访问 translink.com.au 网站。 D 核对火车时刻表。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 ticket information。我们定位到原文第一段第二句: For ticket information, please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30 (车票信息请咨询当地车站,或拨打电话 13 12 30 查询), C 选项对应 ask at your local station, 故正确。

22. 在哪个车站可以找到失物招领处?

 A. 艾尔坦迪站。
 B. 罗马街站。
 C. 瓦西蒂湖站。
 D. 毅力谷站。

 【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 station 和 the lost property office。我们定位到原文第四段第二句: The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30 am to 5:00 pm and is located at Roma Street station (失物招领处位于罗马街,工作时间为上午 7:30 到下午 5:00,周一至周五),B选项对应 Roma Street station,故正确。

23. 如果你从中央站去瓦西蒂湖站,你会乘坐哪趟列车?

A. 下午 6 点 42 分。	B. 晚上7点29分。
C. 晚上 8 点 57 分。	D. 晚上11点02分。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 train 和 go from Central to Varsity Lakes,我们定位到原文表格处: 7:29 pm, Central, Varsity Lakes, 8:52 pm (从 Central 去往 Varsity Lakes 的列车在晚上 7 点 29 分发车),故 B 选项正确。 2020年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

同(词汇积累)

in possession of		拥有,持有,占有
valid	['vælɪd]	a. 有效的; 合法的; 合理的
schedule	[ˈʃedjuːl]	v. 安排 n. 时刻表
as scheduled		如期,按照预定时间
guarantee	[ˌgærənˈtiː]	n.&v. 保证; 担保
business hour		营业时间, 上班时间
mobility	[məʊˈbɪləti]	n. 移动; 流动
assistance	[əˈsɪstəns]	n. 帮助; 协助
depart	[dɪˈpɑːt]	v.离开,出发,启程
destination	[destriner]	n. 目的地,终点

【注】(长难句分析)

 All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding. (第一段第一句)

【分析】句子主干(主系表) All customers must be in possession of a valid ticket。travelling on TransLink services 为现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 All customers, before boarding 为时间状语。 【译文】所有乘坐联运车次旅行的乘客必须持有效车票方可乘车。

2. While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure trains run as scheduled, there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services. (第二段)

【分析】while 引导让步状语从句,从句中的 to ensure trains run as scheduled 为动词不定式短语作目的状语。主句为 there be 句型,其主干为 there can be no guarantee of connections, between trains or between train services and bus services 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 connections。

【译文】虽然昆士兰铁路公司竭尽全力确保火车按时运行,但列车之间或列车服务与公共汽车服务之间的联运不能保证。

3. Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance to the station platforms. (第五段 第一句)

【分析】句子主干 Many stations have wheelchair access, from the car park or entrance to the station platforms 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 wheelchair access。

【译文】许多车站都设有从停车场或入站口到站台的轮椅通道。

全文译文

列车信息

所有乘坐联运车次旅行的乘客必须持有效车票方可乘车。(21)车票信息请咨询当地车站,或拨打 电话 13 12 30 查询。

虽然昆士兰铁路公司竭尽全力确保火车按时运行,但列车之间或列车服务与公共汽车服务之间的联 运不能保证。

失物招领

如在昆士兰铁路公司列车上遗失物品,请于工作时间拨打 13 16 17 到失物招领处。(22)失物招领 处位于罗马街,工作时间为上午 7:30 到下午 5:00,周一至周五。

公休假日

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发车时间	始发站	终点站	到达时间
下午 6:42	艾尔坦迪站	瓦西蒂湖站	晚上 7:37
晚上 7:29	中央站	瓦西蒂湖站	晚上 8:52
晚上 8:57	毅力谷站	瓦西蒂湖站	晚上 9:52
晚上 11:02	罗马街站	瓦西蒂湖站	午夜 12:22

B

答案解析

24. 作者为什么喜欢重读?

A. 重读评估作者与读者之间的关系。 C. 重读是与朋友对饮的替代品。 B. 重读是一扇通往全新世界的窗户。

D. 重读增进对自己的了解。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 like rereading。我们定位到原文第一段的第二句至第四句: There's a welcome familiarity—but also sometimes a slight suspicion that time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don't change, people do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative (这是一种令人愉悦的熟悉感——但有时也会让你稍稍怀疑时间是不是已经改变了你们,以及你们的关系。然而书没变,变的是人。这就是为何重读会让人感到如此的丰富多彩而又时过境迁),作者喜欢重读是因为不同的时期阅读同一本书会有不一样的感受和心境,在这期间作者可以更好地了解自己。D 选项是对原文的合理推断,故正确。

25. 我们对《流动的盛宴》有何了解?

A. 它简要描述了一次旅行。

C. 它是对一个历史性事件的记录。

B. 它描述了海明威年轻时的生活。

D. 它描述了海明威巴黎的朋友。

【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 A Moveable Feast。我们定位到原文第三段第三句和第四句: Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris...an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time

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(这本书出版于 1964 年,是海明威关于 20 世纪 20 年代巴黎的经典回忆录,是一位年老的作家对一段雄心勃勃而又更为纯真的年代的回忆), B 选项对应 an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time, 故正确。

26. 第四段中画线的单词 "currency" 指的是什么?

 A. 债务。
 B. 奖励。
 C. 津贴。
 D. 面值。

 【答案】B

【解析】题干的关键信息为 currency。我们定位到原文第四段第二句: But I imagine that, while money is indeed wonderful and necessary, rereading an author's work is the highest <u>currency</u> a reader can pay them(虽然金钱确实是美好且十分必要的东西,但我认为重读某一作者的作品是读者对其最高的 currency),将四个选项分别代入原文,只有 B 选项讲得通,该项正确解读了读者与作者之间的关系,故正确。 27. 从文章中我们可以推断出作者的什么信息?

 A. 他热爱诗歌。
 B. 他是一位编辑。
 C. 他野心勃勃。
 D. 他教授阅读。

 【答案】A

【解析】文章第三段第六句提到: The third book is Julio Cortazar's *Save Twilight: Selected Poems*, because poetry(第三本是胡里奥·科塔萨尔的《拯救黎明:诗选》,因为它是诗歌),此处隐含因果关系:因为《拯救黎明:诗选》是诗歌,所以作者每年都要重读,这表明作者热爱诗歌,故A选项正确。

[7](词汇积累)

welcome	['welkəm]	a. 令人愉快的,受欢迎的 n. 迎接,欢迎;接受v. 欢迎;乐意接纳
familiarity	[fəˌmɪliˈærəti]	n. 熟悉; 亲近
suspicion	[səˈspɪʃn]	n. 怀疑, 猜疑
transformative	[træns'fɔːmətɪ]	a. 起改造作用的,有改革能力的
give and take		交换意见;互相迁就
memoir	['memwa:]	n. 回忆录
intoxicating	[ınˈtɒksɪkeɪtɪŋ]	a. 令人陶醉的
look back on		回顾,回忆
ambitious	[æmˈbɪʃəs]	a. 有野心的,有雄心的; 宏大的
ramble	[ˈræmbl]	n. 随笔

[] 长难句分析

1. There's a welcome familiarity—but also sometimes a slight suspicion that time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. (第一段第二句)

【分析】本句是复合句, there be 句型, 主干为 There's a welcome familiarity—but...a slight suspicion, that 引导同位语从句, 解释说明 suspicion。

【译文】这是一种令人愉悦的熟悉感——但有时也会让你稍稍怀疑时间是不是已经改变了你们,以及你们的关系。

高考英语**真题超精读………**

2. It's true, the older I get, the more I feel time has wings. (第二段第二句)

【分析】It's true 为插入语,后面是 the more..., the more... 句型,其中 the older I get 为状语从句, the more I feel... 为主句, time has wings 是 feel 的宾语从句。 【译文】的确,随着年龄渐长,我越发觉得时光易逝。

3. But remember, it's you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.(第四段第四句)

【分析】remember 为句子谓语,后面的 it's ...that... 为强调句型,作 remember 的宾语,其中 in order to better understand your friends 为介词短语作目的状语。

【译文】但请记住,为了更好地了解朋友,你自身必须成长,阅读并重读。

全文译文

重读一本你已读过很多遍的书有一种与老朋友对饮的感觉。(24)这是一种令人愉悦的熟悉感—— 但有时也会让你稍稍怀疑时间是不是已经改变了你们,以及你们的关系。然而书没变,变的是人。这就 是为何重读会让人感到如此的丰富多彩而又时过境迁。

重读的美妙之处在于我们与作品的联系基于我们当前的精神状态。的确,随着年龄渐长,我越发觉 得时光易逝。然而阅读即享受当下。因为阅读是作者和读者之间的一种交流,它关乎当下以及一个人对 当下的贡献,每个人都要尽自己的一份力。

我每年都会重读这三本书。第一本是我每年春天都会读的欧内斯特·海明威的《流动的盛宴》。 (25)这本书出版于1964年,是海明威关于20世纪20年代巴黎的经典回忆录。它的语言几乎令人陶醉, 那是一位年老的作家对一段野心勃勃而又更为纯真的时代的回忆。另一本是安妮·迪拉德写于1975年 的关于万物和虚无的富有诗意的随笔《神圣的坚实》。(27)第三本是胡里奥·科塔萨尔的《拯救黎明: 诗选》,因为它是诗歌,而且它是科萨塔尔的作品。

虽然我常常买很多书,但这三本书是我收到的礼物,这可能会增加我赋予它们的意义。(26)虽然 金钱确实是美好且十分必要的东西,但我认为重读某一作者的作品是读者对其最高的褒奖。随着时间的 流逝,最好的书籍是你依然愿意再次深度阅读的书籍。但请记住,为了更好地了解朋友,你自身必须成长, 阅读并重读。

C 答案解析

28. 为什么竞走运动员都训练有素?

A. 他们必须跑很长的距离。

C. 他们必须遵守特定规则。

B. 他们有资格参加马拉松。 D. 他们擅长摆动双腿。

【答案】C

【解析】题干的关键信息为 race walkers 和 conditioned athletes。我们定位到原文第二段第一句: Race walkers are conditioned athletes,这句话指出"竞走运动员一般都训练有素",后文第三句对其中的原 因做出了解释: But the sport's rules require that a race walker's knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain in contact with the ground at all times (但这项运动规则要求竞走运动员在摆 动双腿的大部分时间里,膝关节须保持笔直,且一只脚须始终与地面接触),C选项对应 the sport's

·······2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

rules require that...,故正确。

29. 与跑步相比竞走有什么优势?

A. 在奥运会上更受欢迎。

C. 在健身方面更有效。

B. 对体能的挑战更小。

D. 导致膝关节受伤的可能性较小。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 advantage, race walking 和 running。我们定位到原文第五段第一句: As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers (因此,她说,一些与跑步有关的损伤,如膝关节损伤,在竞走运动员当中并不常见), D 选项对应 the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers, 故正确。

30. 诺伯格博士对尝试竞走的人有何建议?

A. 咨询专家建议。	B. 进行一次体检。
C. 雇用经验丰富的教练。	D. 定期锻炼。

【答案】A

【解析】题干的关键信息为 Dr. Norberg, suggestion 和 someone trying race walking。我们定位到原 文第五段第三句: In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique, she says (诺伯格博士表示,事实上,任何想尝试竞走的人 都应该首先咨询教练或是经验丰富的参赛者以学习适当的技巧), A 选项对应 first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique, 故正确。

31. 哪个词最能描述作者对竞走的态度?

 A. 怀疑的。
 B. 客观的。
 C. 宽容的。
 D. 保守的。

 【答案】B
 [10]
 [10]
 [10]

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the author's attitude to race walking。我们定位到原文第一段: Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running, research shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries. It does, however, have its own problem (研究表明, 竞走与跑步一样, 对身体健康有很多益处, 同时也最有可能对身体伤害较少。不过, 竞走本身也确实存在它自己的问题), 第一段就表明了作者客观的态度, 益处和问题正反两方面论述竞走。B 选项是对作者态度的合理推断, 故正确。

fitness	[ˈfɪtnəs]	n.健康;适合
track and field		田径运动
marathon	[ˈmærəθən]	n. 马拉松
in contact with		与接触; 与有联系
calculation	[kælkjuˈleɪ∫n]	n. 计算, 估算; 计算的结果
pound	[paʊnd]	v. 连续重击;(心脏)怦怦跳
considerable	[kənˈsɪdərəbl]	a. 相当多(大,重要)的
cautious	[ˈkɔːʃəs]	a. 小心的, 谨慎的
consult	[kənˈsʌlt]	v. 咨询,请教;(与某人)商议;查阅

词汇积累

[]] (长难句分析)

1. The longest track and field event at the Summer Olympics is the 50-kilometer race walk, which is about five miles longer than the marathon. (第二段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 The longest track and field event... is the 50-kilometer race walk (主 + 系 + 表), at the Summer Olympics 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 The longest track and field event; which is about five miles longer than the marathon 为非限制性定语从句补充说明 race walk。

【译文】夏季奥运会中最长的田径项目为50公里竞走,其赛程比马拉松还要长5英里左右。

- 2. It's this strange form that makes race walking such an attractive activity, however, says Jaclyn Norberg, an assistant professor of exercise science at Salem State University in Salem, Mass. (第二段第四句)
 【分析】Jaclyn Norberg 是句子的主语, says 是句子的谓语, 前面的强调句型 It's...that... 是说话内容, 作 says 的宾语。however 为插入语, an assistant professor of exercise science 是 Jaclyn Norberg 的同位语, at Salem State University in Salem, Mass 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 an assistant professor。
 【译文】然而, 正是这种奇特的形式才让竞走成为一种极具吸引力的活动, 马萨诸塞州塞勒姆市塞勒姆州立大学运动科学助理教授贾克琳·诺伯格如是说。
- 3. But the sport's strange form does place considerable stress on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport. (第五段第二句)

【分析】本句包含 so 连接的两个分句,分句一的主干为 the sport's strange form does place considerable stress (\pm +谓+宾), on the ankles and hips 为介词短语作状语;分句二的主干为 people...might want to be cautious (\pm +谓+宾), with a history of such injuries 介词短语作后置定语修饰 people, in adopting the sport 作状语。

【译文】但是,这项运动奇特的形式确实也会给参与者的脚踝和臀部造成很大的压力,所以这些部位 有伤病史的人在选择这项运动时可能要谨慎一些。

全文译文

(31)研究表明,竞走与跑步一样,对身体健康有很多益处,同时也最有可能对身体伤害较少。不过, 竞走本身也存在问题。

竞走运动员一般都训练有素。夏季奥运会中最长的田径项目为 50 公里竞走,其赛程比马拉松还要 长 5 英里左右。(28)但这项运动规则要求竞走运动员在摆动双腿的大部分时间里,膝关节须保持笔直, 且一只脚须始终与地面接触。然而,正是这种奇特的形式才让竞走成为一种极具吸引力的活动,马萨诸 塞州塞勒姆市塞勒姆州立大学运动科学助理教授贾克琳・诺伯格如是说。

她表示,与跑步一样,竟走对体力要求很高。根据大多数计算结果,以每小时6英里的速度行走的 竞走运动员,每小时会燃烧约800卡路里,这大约是走路所燃烧热量的两倍,然而这种消耗量要少于跑 步,跑步可能每小时燃烧大约1000卡路里或更多。

然而, 竞走对身体的冲击没有跑步那么强, 诺伯格博士称。根据她的研究, 跑步者每一步撞击地面的力量是其体重的4倍, 而竞走运动员, 由于脚没有离开地面, 每一步仅产生约1.4倍体重的撞击力。

(29)因此,她说,一些与跑步有关的损伤,如跑步者的膝关节损伤,在竞走运动员当中并不常见。 但是,这项运动奇特的形式确实也会给参与者的脚踝和臀部造成很大的压力,所以这些部位有伤病史的 ············ 2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

人在选择这项运动时可能要谨慎一些。(30)诺伯格博士表示,事实上,任何想尝试竞走的人都应该首 先咨询教练或是经验丰富的参赛者以学习适当的技巧。因为竞走需要一些练习。

D

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	答案解析
32. 第一段的主要内容是什么?	
A. 一项有关不同植物的新研究。	B. 犯罪率的大幅度下跌。

C. 不同工作场所的员工。

D. 绿色植物的益处。

【答案】D

【解析】题干的关键信息为 the first paragraph。我们定位到原文第一段,其中第二句至第四句提到: Recent studies have found positive effects. A study conducted in Youngstown, Ohio, for example, discovered that greener areas of the city experienced less crime. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants (最近的研究发现了植物对人的积极影响。例如, 俄亥俄州扬斯敦市进行的一项研究发现,该市绿化较好的一些地区犯罪率较低。另一项研究发现,当他们的工作场所装饰室内盆栽植物时,员工的工作效率会提高 15%),D选项是对第一段内容的概括,故正确。

33. 麻省理工学院的工程师在叶子上印的传感器的功能是什么?

A. ‡	采测 植	物的	缺水情	ī 况。
------	-------------	----	-----	-------------

B. 改变植物成分。D. 检测植物中的化学物质。

【答案】A

C. 延长植物的寿命。

【解析】题干的关键信息为 sensors printed on plant leaves。我们定位到原文第二段第二句: These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water...(这些举措包括在植物的叶子上印传感器来显示它们何时缺水……),A选项对应 to show when they're short of water,故正确。 34. 我们对未来的发光植物可以有哪些期待?

A. 它们将加快能源生产。

B. 它们可能传送电能到家。 D. 它们可能取代发电厂。

C. 它们可能有助于减少能耗。

【答案】C 【解析】题干的关键信息为 the glowing plants in the future。我们定位到原文第六段: Glowing plants could reduce this distance and therefore help save energy(发光植物可以缩短这段距离,因此有助于节约能源), C 选项对应 Glowing plants could...help save energy, 故正确。

- 35. 下列哪项是本文的最佳标题?
 - A. 我们能种植更多的发光植物吗?
 B. 我们与发光植物如何共存?

 C. 发光植物能取代电灯吗?
 D. 发光植物如何实现无污染?

【答案】C

【解析】题干要求选出文章的最佳标题。本文讲述了绿色植物对人的积极作用以及各种各样不同寻常的功能,重点讲述了在未来可能用于照明,从而可能取代电灯,减少能源消耗。C 选项是对原文的合理概括,可作为文章的最佳标题,故正确。

[]〔词汇积累〕

decorate	['dekəreit]	v 装饰; 装修
composition	[ˈkɒmpəˈzɪʃn]	n.构成,成分;作品;作文
diverse	[daɪˈvɜːs]	a. 不同的, 多种多样的
function	[ˈfʌŋkʃn]	n. 作用,功能
engineer	[ˈendʒɪˈnɪə]	v. 改变的基因结构 n. 工程师; 工兵; 火车司机
replace	[ri'pleis]	v.代替,取代;替换;更新
faint	[feint]	a. 微弱的;头晕的,虚弱的
spray	[sprei]	v. 喷, 喷洒; 溅出
one-off	[ˈwʌn ˈɒf]	a. 一次性的
switch	[switʃ]	n. 开关, 闸; 改变
glow	[gləʊ]	n. 微弱稳定的光, 暗淡的光; 容光焕发 v. 发出微弱
		稳定的光,发出暗淡的光;发红,发热
fade	[feɪd]	v. 变淡, 变暗; 逐渐消失
expose	[ıkˈspəʊz]	v.暴露;揭露;使体验
account for		(数量或比例上)占;解释
consume	[kənˈsjuːm]	v. 消耗; 吃, 喝
transmission	[trænz'mı∫n; træns'mı∫n] n. 传输; 发射

【注】 长难句分析 】

1. In another, employees were shown to be 15% more productive when their workplaces were decorated with houseplants. (第一段第四句)

【分析】In another 介词短语作整个句子的状语,句子主干为 employees were shown to be 15% more productive (主+谓+主补), when 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】另一项研究发现,当员工的工作场所被室内盆栽植物装饰时,他们的工作效率会提高15%。

2. These include plants that have sensors printed onto their leaves to show when they're short of water and a plant that can detect harmful chemicals in groundwater. (第二段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 These include plants...and a plant (主+谓+宾)。第一个 that 引导的定语从句修 饰 plants,从句中的 to show when they're short of water 为目的状语,其中包含一个 when 引导的宾语 从句,作 show 的宾语。第二个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 a plant。

【译文】这些举措包括在植物叶子上印传感器来显示它们何时缺水,以及用一种植物来检测地下水中的有害化学物质。

3. "We're thinking about how we can engineer plants to replace functions of the things that we use every day," explained Michael Strano, a professor of chemical engineering at MIT. (第二段第三句)

【分析】句子主干为 We're thinking about..., explained Michael Strano (倒装句: 宾+谓+主), 直接 引语 We're thinking about how we can engineer plants... 作 explained 的宾语, how 引导宾语从句作 thinking about 的宾语, 其中 to replace functions of the things... 为动词不定式短语作目的状语, that we use every day 为 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 the things。a professor of chemical engineering at MIT 为 Michael Strano 的同位语。

【译文】麻省理工学院化学工程教授迈克尔·斯特拉诺解释说:"我们正考虑如何对植物进行基因改造, 以取代我们日常使用的物品的功能。"

全文译文

人与植物之间的关系一直是科学研究的主题。最近的研究发现了植物对人的积极影响。例如,俄亥 俄州扬斯敦市进行的一项研究发现,该市绿化较好的一些地区犯罪率较低。另一项研究发现,当员工的 工作场所装饰了室内盆栽植物时,他们的工作效率会提高 15%。

麻省理工学院(MIT)的工程师们更进一步——改变植物的实际成分,以使它们发挥多种多样的, 甚至非比寻常的功能。(33)这些举措包括在植物叶子上印传感器来显示它们何时缺水,以及用一种植物来检测地下水中的有害化学物质。麻省理工学院化学工程教授迈克尔・斯特拉诺解释说:"我们正考虑 如何对植物进行基因改造,以取代我们日常使用的物品的功能。"

他最新的一个项目就是使用一些常见的蔬菜在实验中使它们发光。斯特拉诺的团队发现,它们能产 生微弱的光,并持续三个半小时。这些光的强度大约是阅读所需光照的千分之一,因此这还只是一个开 始。斯特拉诺表示,这项技术有朝一日可用来室内照明,甚至把树木变成自供电的路灯。

该研究团队希望未来能研发出一种技术,即对植物的叶片进行一次性喷洒处理,以此来延长植物的 寿命。工程师们还在尝试研发一种能打开和关闭的"开关",当植物暴露在日光下时,它的光就会自动 变暗。

在美国,照明耗电量约占总耗电量的7%。由于照明设备通常远离电源——比如发电厂到偏远公路 上的路灯有段距离——传输过程中损失大量能量。

(34)发光植物可以缩短这段距离,因此有助于节约能源。

第二节

答案解析

36.【答案】B

【解析】空格前一、二句提到,我们都希望做到接纳并爱自己,但有时这似乎太困难。空格后提到, 这里有几种方法可以帮你找到正确的方向。根据行文逻辑可推断,空格处内容应能够承上启下,且 与如何做到自我接纳相关。B选项符合要求。

37.【答案】F

【解析】空格后提到 Are you hoping that eventually you will feel empowered because your life is better than theirs? Know that your life is your own; you are the only you in this world (你希望最终会因为自己的 生活比他们好而感到掌握了自己的命运吗?要知道你过的是自己的生活;你在这个世界上是独一无 二的), F 选项 Stop comparing yourself with others (不要拿自己和别人比较)与这两句话相呼应,故选F。

38.【答案】D

【解析】空格前提到 We are often ashamed of our shortcomings, our mistakes and our failures.(我们常常为自己的缺点、错误和失败感到惭愧)。空格后说 You will make mistakes, time and time again.(你会

经常犯错)。古人云,人非圣贤,孰能无过?所以 D 选项 you are only human (你只是普通人)符合逻辑要求,为正确项。

39.【答案】C

【解析】空格前四、五句提到 List all of your accomplishments and achievements. You have a job, earned your degree, and you got out of bed today (列出你所有的成就。你有一份工作,拿到了学位,今天已经起床了), C 选项 Nothing is too small to celebrate 意思是"没有什么事情是太小而不值得庆祝的",其中 celebrate 与第四句中的 accomplishments 和 achievements 相呼应; Nothing is too small 与第五句 have a job, earned your degree, got out of bed 相呼应,故 C 选项正确。

40.【答案】A

【解析】空格前提到 Put into words why you feel unworthy, why you don't feel good enough. Now, read these words back to yourself (写出你为什么认为自己没有价值,为什么你觉得自己不够好。现在,把这些话念给自己听),根据行文逻辑可推断,空格处内容应与直面自己缺点时的反应或者表现有关,A 选项中的 Feeling upset 与空格前的 feel unworthy 和 don't feel good enough 相呼应,故正确答案为 A。

全文翻译

自我接纳的一些技巧

我们都希望……接纳并爱自己。但有时候似乎太难而又那么遥不可及。(36)[B]你要从哪里开始呢? 这有几种方法帮你找到正确的方向。

•(37)[F]不要拿自己和别人比较。不要追随那些让你觉得自己不够好的人。你为什么要追随他们 呢?你希望最终会因为自己的生活比他们好而感到掌握自己的命运了吗?要知道你过的是自己的生活; 你在这个世界上是独一无二的。

•原谅自己所犯的错误。我们常常为自己的缺点、错误和失败感到惭愧。(38)[D]记住,你只是个普通人。你会经常犯错。与其纠结怎样才能做得更好,为什么不同情一下自己呢?"虽然事情没有按计划发生。但是,我已经尽力了。"

•意识到你自己的所有优点。把它们写在日记里。开始训练你的大脑,让它先看优点再看缺点。列 出你所有的成就。你有一份工作,拿到了学位,今天已经起床了。(39)[C]没有什么事情是太小而不值 得庆祝的。

•既然你已经列出了自己的优点,也列出缺点吧。翻开你的日记。写出你为什么认为自己没有价值, 为什么你觉得自己不够好。现在,把这些话念给自己听。(40)[A]又感到沮丧了吧?翻到日记中你的优 势和成就清单的一页。看到自己有多棒了吧?

选项译文

A. 又感到沮丧了吧?

B. 你要从哪里开始做起呢?

C. 没有什么事情是太渺小而不值得庆祝的。

D. 记住, 你只是个普通人。

E. 设定自我接纳的目标。

F.不要拿自己和别人比较。

G. 比较游戏什么时候开始?

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

答案解析

41.【答案】C

【解析】空格前一句提到 Since our twins began learning to walk, my wife and I have kept telling them that our sliding glass door is just a window (自我们家的双胞胎开始学走路以来,我和妻子就一直告诉他们,家里的滑动玻璃门只是一扇窗户),下句说If we 42 it is a door, they'll want to go outside 43 (如果我们……那是一扇门,他们就会想出去)。作者及其妻子对孩子们说谎是为了不让孩子们从玻璃门出去。因此,空格所在句承接上下句,表达"原因很明显"之意。C 选项 reason "原因"符合语意,故正确。排除 A 选项 relief "安慰"、B 选项 target "目标"和 D 选项 case "事例"。

42.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句解释作者及其妻子对孩子们说谎的原因: If we 42 it is a door, they'll want to go outside 43 (如果我们 42 那是一扇门,他们就会想出去),空格所在句应体现"如果告诉孩子 们实话"之意,即承认滑动玻璃门就是门,故空格所填词应有"承认"之意。A 选项 admit "承认"符合文意,故正确。B 选项 believe "相信"、C 选项 mean "意思是"和D 选项 realize "意识到"均不符合语意。

43.【答案】B

【解析】If we admit it is a door, they'll want to go outside <u>43</u>. It will drive us crazy (如果我们承认那 是一扇门,他们就会<u>43</u>想出去。那会使我们发疯的),设想一下什么情况下父母会被逼发疯? 那就是双胞胎不断地想开门出去,故B选项 constantly "一直,不断地"正确,同时排除A选项 gradually "逐渐地"、C选项 temporarily "暂时地"和D选项 casually "漫不经心地"。

44.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句提到 The kids apparently *know* the <u>44</u>.(孩子们显然知道<u>44</u>。)下一句说 But our insisting it's <u>45</u> a window...(但是我们坚持说那是<u>45</u>一扇窗户)。由 But 可知,设空 句及其下句之间为转折关系。由此可推知,孩子们知道那就是一扇门,即孩子们知道真相。D 选项 truth "真相,事实"符合文意,故正确。排除 A 选项 result "结果"、B 选项 danger "危险"和 C 选 项 method "方法"。

45.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句提到 But our insisting it's _45_ a window...(但我们坚持说那_45_是一扇窗 户)。A 选项 merely "只不过,仅仅"符合句意,且与该段首句中的 just 相对应,故正确。排除 B 选项 slightly "略微,稍微"、C 选项 hardly "几乎不"和 D 选项 partly "部分地"。

46.【答案】D

均不符合句意。

47.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句提到 One day they'll ____47 and discover that everything they've always known about windows is…(有一天他们终将会___47 ,发现他们一直以来对窗户的一切认识都是……)空格后的 and 表明空格所填内容与 discover 并列,其语意上也应与 discover "发现"存在并列关系。C 选项 wake up "清醒过来"与 discover "发现"语意相近,表示事情正常发展的一个过程,故正确。A 选项 win out "获胜,胜出"、B 选项 give up "放弃"和D 选项 stand out "突出,出色"均不符合语境。

48.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在段提到 I hate lying to the kids. One day they'll wake up and discover that everything they've always known about windows is a <u>48</u> (我讨厌对孩子说谎。有一天他们终将会发现,原来一直以来他们对窗户的所有认知都是<u>48</u>)。孩子们总有一天会了解真相,发现父母所说的原来是谎言。B 选项 lie "谎言"符合句意,并且与 lying to the kids 相呼应,故正确,同时排除 A 选项 dream "梦"、C 选项 fantasy "幻想"和D 选项 fact "事实"。

49.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句提到 I wonder if __49 should always tell the truth...(我想知道__49 是否应该总 讲真话……),下一句又说…the lie we're telling is doing __52 damage to our children (……我们所说 的谎言会对我们的孩子造成__52 伤害),可知 "是否应该总讲真话"的主体是长辈这一群体。A 选 项 parents "父母"符合语意,与 children 呼应且与文章叙事主体的身份相对应,故正确。排除 B 选 项 twins "双胞胎"、C 选项 colleagues "同事"和 D 选项 teachers "教师"。

50.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句提到 I wonder if parents should always tell the truth no matter the <u>50</u>.(我想知道 父母是否应该总是讲真话,无论<u>50</u>),父母是否应该总是讲真话,无论这样做的后果是怎样的, 故空格所填词应有"后果"之意。D 选项 consequences "后果"符合语意,故正确。排除 A 选项 restrictions "限制,约束"、B 选项 explanations "解释"和 C 选项 differences "差异"。

51.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句提到 I have a very strong <u>51</u> that the lie we're telling is doing <u>52</u> damage to our children (我非常 <u>51</u> 我们所说的谎言会对孩子造成 <u>52</u> 伤害),这里应该是"我"非常担心 自己所说的谎言会对孩子造成伤害, B 选项 fear "害怕,担忧"符合句意,且与下一段第一句的 fear 相呼应,故正确。排除 A 选项 demand "要求"、C 选项 desire "渴望"和 D 选项 doubt "怀疑"。

52.【答案】C

【解析】空格所在句提到 I have a very strong fear that the lie we're telling is doing <u>52</u> damage to our children (我非常担心我们所说的谎言会对我们的孩子造成<u>52</u> 伤害), C 选项 spiritual "精神的, 心灵的"符合语意,故正确,排除 A 选项 physical "身体上的"、B 选项 biological "生物的"和 D 选项 behavioral "行为的"。

53.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句提到 Windows and doors have <u>53</u> metaphorical meanings (窗户和门有着<u>53</u> 比喻意义),下文作了举例说明: they come to a metaphorical door, like an opportunity of some sort (他们来到一扇具有比喻意义的门前,例如某种机会),这里将"机会"比喻为"门",而机会对于每个人来说

············ 2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国 | 卷)解析

都很重要,说明门和窗户有很重要的比喻意义。B选项 important "重要的"符合文意,故正确。排除 A选项 traditional "传统的"、C选项 double "两倍的"和D选项 original "原始的"。

54.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句提到 What if later in <u>54</u> they come to a metaphorical door, like an opportunity of some sort (如果在以后的<u>54</u>中,他们来到一扇具有比喻意义的门前,例如某种机会)。A 选项 life "人生;生命"符合语意,且与文章最后一句的 they come to other doors in life 呼应,故正确。B 选项 time "时间"、C 选项 reply "回复"和D 选项 history "历史"均不符合语境。

55.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句提到 ... <u>55</u> opening the door and taking the opportunity, they just <u>56</u> it and wonder...(……他们 <u>55</u> 打开门并抓住机会, 而只是 <u>56</u> 它思考……), 由空格后的 just 与 wonder 可知, 他们在这扇门前犹豫, 很可能没有打开门并抓住机会, 故空格所填词应表示否定含义。 D 选项 instead of "而不是"符合语意, 故正确。A 选项 by comparison with "通过与……相比较"、B 选项 in addition to "除……之外还"和C 选项 regardless of "不管"均不符合语意。

56.【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句提到 ...instead of opening the door and taking the opportunity, they just <u>56</u> it and wonder, "What if it isn't a door?"(……他们没有打开门去抓住机会, 而只是 <u>56</u> 它思考: "如果这 不是门呢?")。 <u>56</u> it and wonder, and 前后语义一致, 表示没有采取行动, 故 B 选项 stare at "盯 着"符合要求, 为答案。A 选项 get hold of "把握; 抓住"、C 选项 knock on "敲击"和D 选项 make use of "利用"与语意相反。

57.【答案】A

【解析】空格所在句中的 That is (也就是说)表明, What if it isn't a <u>57</u> opportunity? (如果这不是 一个<u>57</u> 机会呢?)是对前句中的 What if it isn't a door? (如果这不是门呢?)的解释, "门"喻指"机 会",孩子们是对机会的真实性产生了怀疑, A 选项 real "真正的"符合文意,故正确。排除 B 选项 typical "典型的"、C 选项 similar "相似的"和 D 选项 limited "有限的"。

58.【答案】C

【解析】空格前提到 Maybe it's an unreasonable fear (也许这种担忧并不合理), 空格所在句说 But the <u>58</u> is that I shouldn't lie to my kids (但 <u>58</u> 是我不应该对孩子们说谎), 由设空句句首的转折 连词 But 可知, 这两句之间语意上应存在转折关系。C 选项 bottom line "最重要的因素; 底线"代入 句中为"但最关键的是我不应该对孩子们说谎", 句意通顺, 且符合上下文的逻辑关系, 故正确。排 除 A 选项 safety rule "安全规则"、B 选项 comfort zone "舒适区"和 D 选项 top secret "最高机密"。

59.【答案】D

【解析】空格所在句提到 I should just <u>59</u> repeatedly having to say, "No. We can't go outside now."(我 应该 <u>59</u> 反复说:"不,我们现在不能出去。"),上句提到"最重要的一点是我不应该对孩子们说 谎"。作者应该反复强调"现在不能出去"。D 选项 accept "接受"符合句意,故正确。排除 A 选项 delay "拖延"、B 选项 regret "后悔"和 C 选项 enjoy "享受"。

60.【答案】C

【解析】前文提到作者认为不应该对孩子们说谎,而应该告诉孩子们那是一扇门,但现在还不能出去; 空格所在句说 Then when they come to other doors in life, be they real or metaphorical, they won't 60 to

open them and walk through (那么当他们站在人生中遇到的其他门时,无论是真实的还是比喻意义的门,他们都不会_60_打开并走过去),C 选项 hesitate "犹豫"和其前的 won't 搭配,意为"毫不犹豫",即他们在遇到人生中其他门时,会毫不犹豫地打开并走过去,与上文的 just stare at it and wonder 形成对比,符合句意,故C选项正确。A 选项 hurry "赶快"、B 选项 decide "决定"和D 选项 intend "打算"与文意相反。

同词汇积累

	L	
spiritual	[ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl]	a. 精神(上)的
metaphorical	[ˌmetəˈfɒrɪkl]	a. 比喻性的
opportunity	[ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti]	n. 机会,时机
instead of		代替;而不是

副 长难句分析

1. One day they'll wake up and discover that everything they've always known about window is a lie. (第二段第二句)

【分析】句子主干为 they'll wake up and discover that..., and 连接两个并列谓语 will wake up 与 (will) discover, that 引导宾语从句, 作 discover 的宾语。宾语从句中, they've always known about window 是省略关系词 that 的定语从句, 修饰 everything。One day 为时间状语。

【译文】有一天他们终将会发现,原来一直以来他们对窗户的所有认知都是谎言。

2. What if later in life they come to a metaphorical door, like an opportunity of some sort, and instead of opening the door and taking the opportunity, they just stare at it and wonder, "What if it isn't a door?"(第三段第五句)

【分析】本句是一个 what if 句型, what if 用于提出假设,表示"要是……将会怎么样"。if 从句包含 and 连接的两个分句,主干是 they come to a metaphorical door...and...they...stare at it and wonder..., later in life 是分句一中的时间状语, like an opportunity of some sort 是对 a metaphorical door 的举例, 作其定语;介词短语 instead of opening the door and taking the opportunity 为分句二中的方式状语,"What if it isn't a door?" 是 wonder 的宾语。

【译文】那如果在以后的人生中,他们来到一扇具有比喻意义的门前,例如某种机会,他们会怎么做?他们没有打开门去抓住机会,而只是盯着它思考:"如果这不是门呢?"

3. Then when they come to other doors in life, be they real or metaphorical, they won't hesitate to open them and walk through. (第四段第四句)

【分析】句子主干为 they won't hesitate to open them and walk through (主+谓+宾),其中动词不定 式 to open them 与 (to) walk through 为 and 连接的并列宾语。when 引导时间状语从句, be they real or metaphorical 是让步状语从句,相当于 whether they are real or metaphorical。

【译文】那么,当他们站在人生中其他门前时,无论是真实的门还是具有比喻意义的门,他们都会毫 不犹豫地打开它们并走过去。

全文译文

自我们的双胞胎开始学走路以来,我和妻子就一直告诉他们,家里的滑动玻璃门只是一扇窗户。 (41)原因显而易见。如果我们(42)承认那是一扇门,他们就会(43)一直想出去。那会使我们发疯的。 孩子们显然知道(44)真相。但我们坚持说那(45)只是一扇窗户,这阻止了他们无数次(46)尝试提 出开门请求。

我讨厌对孩子说谎。有一天他们终将会(47)明白,原来一直以来他们对窗户的所有认知都是 (48)谎言。

我想知道(49)父母是否应该总是不计(50)后果地讲真话。我非常(51)害怕我们所说的谎言会 对孩子造成(52)精神上的伤害。窗户和门有着(53)重要的比喻意义。我一直告诉他们不能打开他们 完全知道是门的那扇门。那如果在以后的(54)人生中,他们来到一扇具有比喻意义的门前,例如某种 机会,他们会怎么做?他们(55)没有打开门去抓住机会,而只是(56)盯着它思考:"如果这不是门呢?" 也就是说,"如果这不是一个(57)真正的机会呢?"

也许这是过度的担忧。但(58)关键是我不应该对孩子们说谎。我应该(59)接受这样做——反复 强调:"不,我们现在不能出去。"那么当他们站在人生中其他门前时,无论是真实的或是比喻意义的门, 他们都会毫不(60)犹豫地打开并走过去。

第二节

答案解析

61.【答案】 touched

【解析】The unmanned Chang'e-4 probe 为 主 语, the name was inspired by an ancient Chinese moon goddess 为同位语解释说明 Chang'e-4 probe, last week 为时间状语, in the South Pole-Aitken basin 为 地点状语,这个句子缺少谓语, last week 表示过去,谓语动词为过去式即 touched down "着陆"。

62.【答案】extremely

【解析】整个句子是一个主系表结构,其中 challenging 为形容词"挑战性的",空格处需要填入一个 副词,修饰形容词 challenging,提示词 extreme 的副词形式为 extremely,意为"极其,非常",表示 挑战的程度,是极其有挑战性的。

63.【答案】where

【解析】in a spot 为地点状语, it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth 是主谓宾结构完整的句子,由此判断 spot 为先行词, it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth 为修饰 spot 的定语从句, spot 表示地点,故定语从句由 where 引导, where 在定语从句中作地点状语。

64.【答案】 interest

【解析】分析句子结构可知,空格位于介词短语 of particular _____中,空格前是形容词 particular,故空格处应填入名词。提示词 interesting 的名词形式为 interest "趣味;吸引力",填入空格构成搭配 be of particular interest "特别有吸引力,让人特别感兴趣","科学家们对月球的背面特别感兴趣"符合句意,故空格处应填入 interest。

65.【答案】 than

【解析】空格前为副词 so, 空格后为名词短语 the familiar near side, 空格所在部分 more so...side 补充

说明其前的 a lot of deep craters。结合句意和空格前的 more 可知,此处将月球背面和正面的环形山数 量进行比较,故空格处应填入比较级标志词 than,构成固定用法 more...than。

66.【答案】to find

【解析】分析句子结构可知, 空格所在句主语为 Chinese researchers, 谓语为 hope, 动词不定式短语 to use the instruments 作宾语。科学家希望用仪器来发现和研究, 指的是尚未发生的事情, 所以用非 谓语动词 to do 表将来, 同时 use sth. to do sth.(用某物做某事)也是固定搭配。

67.【答案】means

【解析】空格后 we have the chance to obtain information 是个完整的句子,它应该是动词 mean 的宾语 从句,从句谓语动词是一般现在时, it 为第三人称,动词用 means,表示第三人称单数的一般现在时。

68.【答案】is constructed

【解析】moon 和 construct 之间是动宾关系,整篇文章都是现在时,所以空格处为 is constructed。

69.【答案】 much

【解析】根据常识可知,月球成分中应含有冰和其他宝藏,且 ice 为不可数名词,故空格处应填入 much,和 how 搭配,表示"多少",将 much 填入空格,表达"月球含有多少冰和其他宝藏"。

70.【答案】its

空格位于 whether 引导的宾语从句中。从句的主系表结构完整, ____ plans 为主语。提示词为代词 it, 故填入 it 的形容词性物主代词 its 修饰 plans, its plans 构成主语。

全文翻译

中国已成为首个实现航天器在月球背面着陆的国家。无人驾驶的嫦娥四号探测器——名字的灵感来 自中国古代的一位月宫女神——上周在南极--艾托肯盆地(61)着陆。在月球背面着陆是(62)极具挑 战性的。由于月球本身阻碍了与探测器的无线电直接通信,中国必须先将一颗人造卫星送入月球上方轨 道的一个位置,(63)这样它才可以向航天器和地球发射信号。月球的背面让科学家们特别(64)感兴 趣,因为那里有许多深环形山,(65)比我们熟悉的正面多。中国的科研人员希望利用嫦娥四号上的仪 器(66)来发现和研究南极--艾托肯盆地区域。布朗大学的科学家卡尔·佩特斯说:"这真的让科学家们 兴奋不已,因为这(67)意味着我们有机会获取月球(68)构造的信息。"月球构成的数据,例如它含有(69) 多少冰和其他宝藏,可以帮助中国决定建立未来月球基地的(70)计划是否实用。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

答案解析

71. 【答案】Today I tried cooking a <u>simply</u> dish myself. (simple)

【解析】a 和 simply 均修饰可数名词单数 dish,且 simply 以辅音音素开头,故 a 使用正确;名词前须 使用形容词修饰,此处 simply 为副词,故应将其改为形容词 simple。

72.&73.【答案】 I like eating frying tomatoes with eggs, and I thought it must to be easy to cook. (fried)

【解析】tomatoes 与 fry 为动宾关系,此处应用 fry 的过去分词形式作定语,修饰 tomatoes,故应将 frying 改为 fried;情态动词 must 后接动词原形,表示肯定的推测,故应删掉 be 动词前的不定式符

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号to。

- 74. 【答案】 My mom told me how to preparing it. (prepare)
 - 【解析】动词不定式符号 to 后应接动词原形,故此处应将 preparing 改为 prepare。
- 75.【答案】First I cut the tomatoes into pieces <u>but</u> put them aside. (and)
- 【解析】but 的前后两部分为顺承关系,故应将 but 改为 and。
- 76.【答案】Next I broke the eggs into a bowl and beat them quickly with <u>chopstick</u>. (chopsticks)
 【解析】筷子一般都是成对使用的,故应将 chopstick 改为 chopsticks。
- 77.【答案】After that I poured oil into a pan and turned off the stove. (on) 【解析】把油倒进锅里,接下来应该是开火,故应将 off 改为 on。
- 78.【答案】I waited patiently unless the oil was hot. (until/till)

【解析】根据语境及句意可知,作者在耐心地等着锅里的油热,此处表示的应该是时间,而 unless 一般用于引导条件状语从句, 故应将 unless 改为 until 或 till。

- 79.【答案】Then I put the tomatoes and the beaten eggs into ∧ pan together. (the)
 【解析】此处的可数名词单数 pan 特指前一句提到的 pan,故应在其前添加定冠词 the。
- 80.【答案】"Not that way," my mom tried to stop us but failed. (me)
 - 【解析】人称代词的宾格 us 作 stop 的宾语,而由上下文语境可知,做菜的人是"我",而非"我们", 故此处应将 us 改为 me。

英中对照

Today I tried cooking a (71) simple dish myself. I like eating (72) fried tomatoes with eggs, and I thought it must (73) be easy to cook. My mom told me how to (74) prepare it. First I cut the tomatoes into pieces (75) and put them aside. Next I broke the eggs into a bowl and beat them quickly with (76) chopsticks. After that I poured oil into a pan and turned (77) on the stove. I waited patiently (78) until/till the oil was hot. Then I put the tomatoes and the beaten eggs into (79) the pan together. "Not that way," my mom tried to stop (80) me but failed. She was right. It didn't turn out as I had wished.

今天我试着自己做了一道(71)简单的菜。我喜欢吃西红柿(72)炒鸡蛋,而且我觉得它做起来一定 (73)很容易。我妈妈已经告诉我如何(74)做这道菜。首先,我把西红柿切成小块(75)然后将它们 放在一边。接着我把鸡蛋打到碗里,用(76)筷子快速地搅拌。之后我把油倒进平底锅里并打(77)开 炉灶。我耐心地等着,(78)直到油热起来。然后我把西红柿和打好的鸡蛋一起放进(79)平底锅里。"不 是那样的。"妈妈试图阻止(80)我,但来不及了。她是对的。结果并不如我所愿。

第二节 书面表达

审题

第一段:直接点明主题——我最尊敬的人是我的父亲。 **第二段:**简单介绍人物并描述我尊敬父亲的原因。

第三段:升华主题,指出父亲的奉献精神和勇敢无畏对我的影响之大。

经典范文

The Person I Respect

There are many respectable people around us. However, I respect my father most.

My father is a physician, and he has been busy with work as long as I can remember. In 2020, after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Wuhan, he went to Wuhan immediately when most people were going home for family reunion during the Spring Festival. All medical staff including my father worked together on the front line, and finally effectively controlled the pandemic. My father's spirit of dedication and fearlessness has touched me deeply.

Such spirit influences me all the time, and I have become braver than before. I really love my father, and I've decided to be a physician in the future.

参考译文

我尊敬的人

我们身边有很多值得尊敬的人。然而,我最尊敬的人是我的父亲。

我的父亲是一名医生,从我记事起,他就一直忙于工作。2020年新冠肺炎疫情在武汉暴发后,他第 一时间去了武汉,而那时大多数人都准备春节回家和家人团聚。包括我父亲在内的所有医务人员一起奋 战在一线,最终有效地控制住了疫情。父亲的奉献精神和勇敢无畏让我深受触动。

这种精神时时刻刻影响着我,让我变得比之前更勇敢。我特别爱戴我的父亲,我立志未来也要做一 名医生。