

2018 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考

试·全国 I 卷

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题止的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What will James do tomorrow?

A. Watch a TV program.

B. Give a talk.

C. Write a report.

【答案】 B

2. What can we say about the woman?

A. She's generous.

B. She's curious.

C. She's helpful.

【答案】 C

3. When does the train leave?

A. At 6: 30. B. At 8: 30. C. At 10: 30.

【答案】 C

4. How does the woman go to work?

A. By car. B. On foot. C. By bike.

【答案】 B

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Doctor and patient.

【答案】 A

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟, 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman regret?

A. Giving up her research.

B. Dropping out of college.

C. Changing her major.

【答案】 B

7. What is the woman interested in studying now?

A. Ecology. B. Education. C. Chemistry.

【答案】 A

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man?

A. A hotel manager.

B. A tour guide.

C. A taxi driver.

【答案】 B

9. What is the man doing for the woman?

A. Looking for some local foods.

B. Showing her around the seaside.

C. Offering information about a hotel.

【答案】 C

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In an office.
- B. At home.
- C. At a restaurant.

【答案】 C

11. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

- A. Go to a concert.
- B. Visit a friend.
- C. Work extra hours.

【答案】 A

12. Who is Alice going to call?

- A. Mike. B. Joan. C. Catherine.

【答案】 B

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does the woman meet the man?

- A. To look at an apartment.
- B. To deliver some furniture.
- C. To have a meal together.

【答案】 A

14. What does the woman like about the carpet?

- A. Its color. B. Its design. C. Its quality.

【答案】 A

15. What does the man say about the kitchen?

- A. It's a good size.
- B. It's newly painted.
- C. It's adequately equipped.

【答案】 C

16. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Go downtown.
- B. Talk with her friend.
- C. Make payment.

【答案】 B

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

- A. Movie fans.
- B. News reporters.
- C. College students.

【答案】 C

18. When did the speaker take English classes?

- A. Before he left his hometown.
- B. After he came to America.
- C. When he was 15 years old.

【答案】 B

19. How does the speaker feel about his teacher?

- A. He's proud.
- B. He's sympathetic.
- C. He's grateful.

【答案】 C

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. How education shaped his life.
- B. How his language skills improved.
- C. How he managed his business well.

【答案】 A

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

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.

【文章大意】 本文主要介绍了在华盛顿特区骑自行车观光的四条路线、参观的主要景点和从事的活动。

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.

【命题意图】 考查细节理解。

【解析】 根据第一条旅行路线介绍的最后一句“Reserve your spot before availability—and the cherry blossoms—disappear”可知，选择第一条旅行路线需要提前预订。

【答案】 A

22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?
- A. Meet famous people.
 - B. Go to a national park.
 - C. Visit well-known museums.
 - D. Enjoy interesting stories.

【命题意图】 考查细节理解。

【解析】 根据第三条旅行路线介绍中的“Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with

the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks”可知，选择这条旅行路线的游客可以在观光过程中听导游讲故事。

【答案】 D

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

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

【命题意图】 考查细节理解。

【解析】 第四条旅行路线是夜间游览，根据该段介绍的最后一句“All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights”可知，该路线为夜间骑车观光的游客提供反光背心和安全灯。

【答案】 D

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(一份), 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.

【文章大意】 本文介绍了在英国一档名为 *Save Money: Good Food* 的电视节目。主持人 Susanna Reid 和厨师 Matt Tebbutt 向观众介绍如何少花钱做出营养丰富的、可口的食物。

24. What do we know about Susanna Reid?

- A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.

- B. She has started a new programme.
- C. She dislikes working early in the morning.
- D. She has had a tight budget for her family.

【命题意图】 考查推理判断。

【解析】 根据第一段中的 “but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget” 可推知，这位电视节目主持人正在主持一档新的节目，介绍如何少花钱做出好吃的饭菜。

【答案】 B

25. How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?

- A. He buys cooking materials for her.
- B. He prepares food for her kids.
- C. He assists her in cooking matters.
- D. He invites guest families for her.

【命题意图】 考查细节理解。

【解析】 根据第二段的第一句 “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” 可知，在节目中，厨师 Matt Tebbutt 帮助 Susanna Reid 给家庭提出关于如何减少食物浪费的建议和准备食谱。

【答案】 C

26. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 4?

- A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.
- B. Provide some advice for the readers.
- C. Add some background information.
- D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.

【命题意图】 考查写作意图。

【解析】 上文介绍了 *Save Money: Good Food* 这个电视节目的情况，本段介绍了与此相关的节目 *Save Money: Good Health* 的情况，旨在提供一些背景信息。

【答案】 C

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Keeping Fit by Eating Smart
- B. Balancing Our Daily Diet
- C. Making Yourself a Perfect Chef
- D. Cooking Well for Less

【命题意图】 考查标题判断。

【解析】 本文介绍了由 Susanna Reid 主持的一档电视节目,给观众介绍如何少花钱做出好吃的又有营养的饭菜,因此本文的最佳标题应为 Cooking Well for Less。

【答案】 D

C

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 dominant 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.

【文章大意】 本文主要介绍了全球语言多样性的发展变化以及现在所面临的危机。

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.

【命题意图】 推理判断题。

【解析】 根据第一段的最后一句 “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”可知，在狩猎时代，人口少，语言却很丰富，故选 B。

【答案】 B

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

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

【命题意图】 词义猜测题。

【解析】 根据第二段最后一句 “In recent centuries...all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over”可知，近几个世纪以来，随着社会的发展，很多语言已经消失，英语、西班牙语、汉语逐渐占主导地位。complex “复杂的”；advanced “高级的，先进的”；powerful “有影响力的”；modern “现代的”。故选 C。

【答案】 C

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.
- D. About 1,200.

【命题意图】 数字计算题。

【解析】 根据第三段最后一句 “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”可知，目前全球不同语言使用人数的中位数仅是 6 000,这就意味着世界上有一半的语言的使用人数不到 6 000；结合第三段第一句 “At present, the world has about 6,800 languages”可知，选 B。

【答案】 B

31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. New languages will be created.
- B. People's lifestyles are reflected in languages.
- C. Human development results in fewer languages.
- D. Geography determines language evolution.

【命题意图】 主旨大意题。

【解析】 根据第一段第一句中的 “but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going”和第二段可知，随着人类社会的发展，尤其是工业化、全球化以来，很多语言已经消失，即人类的发展使得语言的种类越来越少。故选 C。

【答案】 C

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%.

【文章大意】 该文指出生活中常见的过时电子设备其实作用小、耗能高，并提出了解决方案。

32. What does the author think of new devices?

- A. They are environment-friendly.
- B. They are no better than the old.
- C. They cost more to use at home.
- D. They go out of style quickly.

【命题意图】 考查推理判断。

【解析】 根据对第一段的整体理解可知，与新的电子设备相比，过时电子设备不仅耗能高，而且危害环境，所以可推断出，新的电子设备是环保的，故选 A 项。

【答案】 A

33. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?

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