

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)

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

1. What does John find difficult in learning German?

- A. Pronunciation.
- B. Vocabulary.
- C. Grammar.

【答案】 C

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Brother and sister.
- C. Teacher and student.

【答案】 A

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a bank.
- B. At a ticket office.
- C. On a train.

【答案】 B

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A restaurant.
- B. A street.
- C. A dish.

【答案】 A

5. What does the woman think of her interview?

- A. It was tough.
- B. It was interesting.

C. It was successful.

【答案】 C

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. When will Judy go to a party?

A. On Monday.

B. On Tuesday.

C. On Wednesday.

【答案】 B

7. What will Max do next?

A. Fly a kite.

B. Read a magazine.

C. Do his homework.

【答案】 B

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man suggest doing at first?

A. Going to a concert.

B. Watching a movie.

C. Playing a computer game.

【答案】 A

9. What do the speakers decide to do?

A. Visit Mike.

B. Go boating.

C. Take a walk.

【答案】 C

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which color do cats see better than humans?

A. Red.

B. Green.

C. Blue.

【答案】 C

11. Why do cats bring dead birds home?

- A. To eat them in a safe place.
- B. To show off their hunting skills.
- C. To make their owners happy.

【答案】 A

12. How does the man sound at the end of the conversation?

- A. Grateful.
- B. Humorous.
- C. Curious.

【答案】 B

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is Macy?

- A. Ed's mother.
- B. Ed's teacher.
- C. Ed's friend.

【答案】 A

14. How does Ed usually go to kindergarten?

- A. By car.
- B. On foot.
- C. By bus.

【答案】 B

15. What does Ed enjoy doing at the kindergarten?

- A. Telling stories.
- B. Singing songs.
- C. Playing with others.

【答案】 C

16. What do the teachers say about Ed?

- A. He's clever.
- B. He's quiet.
- C. He's brave.

【答案】 A

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. At what age did Emily start learning ballet?

- A. Five.
- B. Six.
- C. Nine.

【答案】 B

18. Why did Emily move to Toronto?

- A. To work for a dance school.
- B. To perform at a dance theater.
- C. To learn contemporary dance.

【答案】 C

19. Why did Emily quit dancing?

- A. She was too old to dance.
- B. She failed to get a scholarship.
- C. She lost interest in it.

【答案】 C

20. How does Emily feel about stopping training?

- A. She's pleased. B. She's regretful.
- C. She's upset.

【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

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: 00am—4: 00pm, 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.

Winter Market 8th November

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

【语篇解读】 文章介绍了英国旅游胜地霍尔克庄园。

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.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据 **Visitor Information** 部分的 “How to Get to Holker”, “Manchester—1 hour 30 minutes” 可知, 从曼彻斯特到霍尔克庄园需要 1 小时 30 分钟, 即 90 分钟。

【答案】 D

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.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据 “Admission Charges” 可知, 参观霍尔克庄园时, 购买团体票(Groups)的价格为 £9.00, 即每人 9 英镑。

【答案】 B

23. Which 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.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据 **Special Events** 部分的 “Winter Market”, “enjoying a live music show” 可知, Winter Market 为正确答案。

【答案】 D

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.

【语篇解读】 本文主要介绍了加拿大道森的历史、发展与现状。

24. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?

- A. Its business culture.
- B. Its small population.
- C. Its geographical position.
- D. Its favourable climate.

【命题意图】 推理判断题。

【解析】 根据第一段中的“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.”可推知, 由于纽约市地处哈德逊河入海口, 其优越的地理位置吸引了早期的定居者。C选项“*Its geographical position.*”正确。A选项“它的贸易文化”, B选项“它的少量人口”, D选项“它的有利气候”在文中均无信息支撑。

【答案】 C

25. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?

- A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.
- B. One out of five people got rich.
- C. Almost everyone gave up.
- D. Half of them died.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据第二段中的“Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich.”可知, 在最先的两万淘金者中, 有 4 000 人变得富有了, 换言之, 即有五分之一的人(One out of five people)变得富有了, 故答案为 B。A 项属于无中生有, 文中并未提及最先到达道森的 20 000 人中有三分之二的人留在了那里; C 项说几乎大家都放弃了, 这与下文描述的五分之一的人变得富有矛盾; 文中第二段提到在前往道森的途中, 雪崩造成了 63 人死亡, 并非是 10 000 人死亡, 故 D 项错误。

【答案】 B

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

- A. They found the city too crowded.
- B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.
- C. They were unable to stand the winter.
- D. They were short of food.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据第三段中的“‘But soon... and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come’”可知, 当道森的黄金都被发掘后, 人们听说在阿拉斯加发现了新的金矿, 他们便很快离开道森了。由此可推知, 他们是想去阿拉斯加碰碰运气。A 项属偷换概念, 文中说的是“‘The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down’”(这个城市到处都是感到失望且无心定居下来的人们)。C 项属无中生有, 文中并未说他们不能忍受这里的冬季。D 项属曲解文意, 文章提到“‘Necessities like food and wood were very expensive’”(诸如食品和木材这样的生活必需品非常昂贵), 并非是说他们缺少食品。

【答案】 B

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The rise and fall of a city.
- B. The gold rush in Canada.
- C. Journeys into the wilderness.
- D. Tourism in Dawson.

【命题意图】 主旨大意题。

【解析】 本文主要以道森为例, 讲述了城市的兴衰, 故 A 项正确。B 项“

加拿大淘金热”，以偏概全；C项“荒野之旅”，曲解文意；D项“道森的旅游业”，不符合文意。

【答案】 A

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.

【语篇解读】 本文报道了中国建筑设计师王澍在其作品中弘扬中国传统文化，最终荣获素有“建筑学界诺贝尔奖”之称的普利兹克建筑奖。

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

A. following the latest world trend

- B. getting international recognition
- C. working harder than ever before
- D. relying on foreign architects

【命题意图】 推理判断题。

【解析】 根据第二段中的“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.”可知，中国 49 岁的建筑师王澍获得了 2012 年普利兹克建筑奖，即他的作品赢得了国际的认同和肯定，故选 B。A 项曲解文意。王澍获奖并不意味着中国的建筑设计师正紧跟世界最新潮流；C 项和 D 项均属无中生有，与文中信息不符。

【答案】 B

29. What impressed visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

- A. Its hilly environment.
- B. Its large size.
- C. Its unique style.
- D. Its diverse functions.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据第四段中的“The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities.”和“The curves(曲线)of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.”可知，杭州香山学院的建筑风格与中国其他大学的校园建筑有很大差异，建筑曲线与山峦起伏完美融合，形成了一道独特的风景。故选 C。A 项“its hilly environment”(丘陵环境)曲解文意；B 项和 D 项属无中生有。

【答案】 C

30. 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.

【命题意图】 细节理解题。

【解析】 根据第五段中的“This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).”可知，王澍的作品之所以引起了广泛的关注，是因为他在作品中将中国建筑的传统和现代元素进行了有机融合，构成了传统与现代的和谐，故选 D。A 项曲解文意，是传统与现代元素的融合而非不同形状的混合，B 项指中西建筑文化的平衡，C 项为时尚技术的运用，均不符合文意。

【答案】 D

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

- A. Spread them to the world.
- B. Preserve them at museums.
- C. Teach them in universities.
- D. Recreate them in practice.

【命题意图】 推理判断题。

【解析】 根据最后一段可知，中国的传统应该与实践紧密联系，否则它的再创造就是不自然的、无意义的。故选 D。A 项“Spread them to the world”，属无中生有；B 项将其保存在博物馆，属于颠倒是非；文章以大学校园为例说明建筑艺术的规划，而非在大学里教授传统建筑艺术，故 C 项错误。

【答案】 D

D

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that more 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.

【语篇解读】 本文作者通过引导孩子主动捐献或变卖玩具以及与儿子玩球的事例说明了简单物品能够使我们获得快乐。

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

- A. The more, the better.
- B. Enough is enough.

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