**绝密★启用前**

**2018**年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）

英语试卷

（满分140分，考试时间120分钟）

考生注意：

答题前,务必在答题纸上填写准考证号和姓名,并将核对后的条形码贴在指定位置上,在答题纸反而清楚地填写姓名。

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

（ ）1. A. In a grocery B. In a cafe.

C. At a tailor’s. D. At a toy shop

（ ）2. A. He is pleased with his job.

B. He is not satisfied with his work.

C. He finds the huge workload unbearable.

D. He finds his office much too big for him.

（ ）3.A. He is most probably checking whether everything is OK.

B. He is most probably jumping from the desk.

C. He is most probably repairing the desk.

D. He is most probably changing the bulb.

（ ）4. A. £200. B. £300. C. £600. D. £700.

（ ）5. A. It's difficult for the woman to get the job if she takes the interview.

B. The woman can get the job if she takes the interview.

C. The woman has less chance to get the job than others.

D. The woman should work harder from now on if she wants to get the job.

（ ）6. A. The man drinks too much wine.

B. The man drinks little wine.

C. The bed is too soft.

D. The bed is too hard.

（ ）7. A. He may change the shirt because it's too large.

B. He may change the shirt because it's too small.

C. He doesn't like the color of the shirt.

D. He likes the shirt.

（ ）8. A. To put him to another flight.

B. To arrange the next flight.

C. To take him to somewhere.

D. To arrange his accommodation.

（ ）9. A. The news on TV.

B. Many people came to the new hotel.

C. It is difficult for people to find a job.

D. The man still has got a job.

（ ）10. A. The woman thinks it easy to learn physics.

B. The woman is good at physics.

C. The man thinks Professor Smith explained the physics problem very clearly.

D. The man can't understand the physics problem.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In Section B you will hear two short passages, and one longer conversation ,after each passage. The passages or conversation you will be asked several questions, the passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

（ ）11. A. Spain. B. France C. America D. England.

（ ）12. A. Visitors shouldn't overlook it because it suffered a lot in history.

B. Saint Augustine is the oldest city in the nation.

C. Florida was ruled by Spanish until the United States took over it.

D. Many visitors support the Florida’s coast recovery for its beauty.

（ ）13. A. Florida's Atlantic coast.

B. St. Augustine's history.

C. Spanish control over Florida.

D. Spanish history.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following talk.**

（ ）14. A. A lost property office in Europe.

B. A lost property office in London.

C. A lost property office in Tokyo.

D. Paul Cowan's office.

（ ）15. A. Lost items become the property of transport for London.

B. Lost items are taken good care of by Cowan's team.

C. Almost all of the lost items were returned to their owners.

D. Twenty percent of the lost items are claimed in three months’ time.

（ ）16. A. Because they think their lost shoes are useless.

B. Because they have already bought new shoes.

C. Because they would like to get a new pair.

D. Because they can't find their lost shoes.

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

（ ）17. A. She is most probably bargaining for a house.

B. She is most probably visiting one of her friends.

C. She is most probably looking for a house.

D. She is most probably contacting her bank for a house.

（ ）18. A. The kitchen attached bathroom.

B. A wine storage area.

C. The floor covering.

D. The relaxing colors of the wall.

（ ）19. A. The price is reasonable. B. The price is too high.

C. The price is low. D. The offer is unfair.

（ ）20. A. The woman will buy the house because the price is reasonable.

B. The house is really good because the bathroom is attached to the bedroom.

C. The inside of the house is better than the outside.

D. The woman likes the house so much that she will buy it.

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make 学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.*

A comprehensive study of 4, 500 children conducted by the National Institutes of Health in 2018 shows that children who spent more than seven hours a day staring at screens showed evidence of premature thinning of their brain's cortex-the outer layer that processes sensory information. “We don't know if it \_\_\_21\_\_\_ (cause) by the screen time. We don't know yet if it's bad thing. It won't be until we follow them over time \_\_\_22\_\_\_ we will see if there are outcomes that are associated with the differences that we're seeing in this single snapshot,” Dr. Gaya Dowling. “What we can say is that this is \_\_\_23\_\_\_ the brains look like of kids who spend a lot of time on screens. And it's not just one pattern.”

The problem isn't just screens \_\_\_24\_\_\_, but also the way screens tempt kids (and adults) away from something far more important: physical activity. More than 23 percent of adults and 80 percent of adolescents don't get enough physical activity, and according to a 2019 report from the World Health Organization. (WHO), these patterns of activity and rest arise \_\_\_25\_\_\_ habits we develop early in life, “What we really need to do is \_\_\_26\_\_\_ (bring) back play for children,” says Dr. Juana Williamson, a WHO specialist in childhood obesity and physical activity, in a statement about new WHO guidelines issued in April 2019. This is about making the shift from sedentary time to playtime, while \_\_\_27\_\_\_ (protect) sleep. Of course, children aren’t completely to blame for their screen addiction.

Sometimes, the parents \_\_\_28\_\_\_ complain about the role of screens in family life are just as guilty of spending too much time in front of one. A 2016 study \_\_\_29\_\_\_ (conduct) by Common Sense Media found that parents spend up to nine hours a day in front of screens, mostly not for work-related reasons. While 78 percent of parents said they believed they were good screen time role models, the study found a disconnect between their behavior and their perception of their behavior. Parents need to limit screen time for themselves and especially for their kids- \_\_\_30\_\_\_ it means playing the bad guy. Our mental and physical health depends on it.

21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B**

**Directions:** *Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

A. committed B. compared C. contact D. delegation

E. destructive F. weak G. negotiate H. respelled

I. similarity J. superiors K. witnessed

**Some Very “American” Words Come from Chinese**

On a recent program, we told you the stories of English words borrowed from other languages. Today, we will tell you about words that English has taken from Chinese.

Many of the Chinese words that are now part of English were borrowed long ago. They are most often from Cantonese or other Chinese languages rather than Mandarin.

Let’s start with kowtow.

**kowtow**

The English word kowtow is a verb that means to agree too easily to do what someone else wants you to do, or to obey someone with power in a way that seems \_\_\_31\_\_\_. It comes from the Cantonese word kau tau, which means “knock your head.” It refers to the act of kneeling and lowering one's head as a sign of respect to \_\_\_32\_\_\_— such as emperors, elders and leaders. In the case of emperors, the act required the person to touch their head to the ground. In 1793, Britain's King George III sent Lord George Macartney and other trade ambassadors to China to \_\_\_33\_\_\_ a trade agreement. The Chinese asked them to kowtow to the Qianlong Emperor. As the story goes, Lord Macartney refused for his \_\_\_34\_\_\_ to do more than bend their knees. He said that was all they were required to do for their own king.

It is not surprising, then, that Macartney left China without negotiating the trade agreement. After that, critics used the word kowtow when anyone was too submissive to China. Today, the usage has no connection to China, nor any specific political connection.

**gung-ho**

Another borrowed word that came about through \_\_\_35\_\_\_ between two nations is gung-ho. In English, the word gung-ho is an adjective that means extremely excited about doing something. The Chinese characters “gōng” and “hé” together mean “work together, cooperate.” The original term — gõngyè hézuòshè — means Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The organizations were established in the 1930s by Westerners in China to promote industrial and economic development.

Lt. Colonel Evans Carlson of the United States **Marine3 Corps4** observed these cooperatives while he was in China. He was impressed, saying “.... all the soldiers \_\_\_36\_\_\_ themselves to one idea and worked together to put that idea over.” He then began using the term gung-ho in the Marine Corps to try to create the same spirit he had \_\_\_37\_\_\_. In 1942, he used the word as a training slogan for the 2nd Marine Raider Battalion during World War II. The men were often called the “Gung Ho Battalion.” From then, the word gung-ho spread as a slogan the Marine Corps. Today, its meaning has no relation to the military.

**typhoon**

In English, a typhoon is a very powerful and \_\_\_38\_\_\_ storm that occurs around the China Sea and in the South Pacific. The word history of typhoon had a far less direct path to the English language than gung-ho. And not all historical accounts are the same. But, according to the Merriam-Webster New Book of Word Histories, the first typhoons reported in the English language were in India and were called “touffons” or “tufans,” The word tufan or al-tufan is Arabic and means violent storm or flood. The English came across this word in India and borrowed it as touffon.

Later, when English ships encountered violent storms in the China Sea, Englishmen learned the Cantonese word tai fung, which means “great wind.” The word's \_\_\_39\_\_\_ to touffon is only by chance. The modern form of the word — typhoon — was influenced by the Cantonese but \_\_\_40\_\_\_ to make it appear more Greek.

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context .*

When 17-year-old Quattro Musser hangs out with friends, they don't drink beer or cruise around in cars with their dates. \_\_\_41\_\_\_, they stick to G-rated activities such as rock-climbing or talking about books.

They are in good company, according to a new study showing that teenagers are increasingly delaying activities that had long been seen as rites of passage into \_\_\_42\_\_\_.The study, published Tuesday in the journal Child Development, found that the percentage of adolescents in the U. S. who have a driver's license, who have tried alcohol, who date, and who work for pay has plummeted since 1976, with the most precipitous \_\_\_43\_\_\_ in the past decade. The declines appeared across race, geographic, and socioeconomic lines, and in rural, urban, and suburban areas.

To be sure, more than half of teens still engage in these activities, but the \_\_\_44\_\_\_ have slimmed considerably, Between 1976 and 1979, 86 percent of high school seniors had gone on a date; between 2010 and 2015 only 63 percent People say, Oh, it's because teenagers are more responsible, or more lazy, or more boring, “but they're \_\_\_45\_\_\_ the larger trend,” said Jean Twenge, lead author of the study, which drew on seven large time-lag surveys of Americans. Rather, she said, kids may be less \_\_\_46\_\_\_ in activities such as dating, driving or getting jobs because in today' s society.

According to an evolutionary psychology theory that a person's “life strategy” slows down or speeds up depending on his or her \_\_\_47\_\_\_, exposure to a “harsh and unpredictable” environment leads to faster development, while a more resource-rich and secure environment has the \_\_\_48\_\_\_ effect, the study said. In the first \_\_\_49\_\_\_, “You'd have a lot of kids and be in survival mode, start having kids young, expect your kids will have kids young, and expect that there will be more \_\_\_50\_\_\_ and fewer resources,” said Twenge, a psychology professor at San Diego State University who is the author of “iGen; Why Today’s Super-Connected Kids Are Growing Up Less Rebellious, More Tolerant, Less Happy — and Completely Unprepared for Adulthood.

A century ago, when life expectancy was lower and college education less prevalent, “the goal back then was survival, not violin lessons by 5,” Twenge said. In that model a teenage boy might be thinking more \_\_\_51\_\_\_ about marriage, and driving a car and working for pay would be important for “establishing mate value based on procurement of resources,” the study said.

But America is shifting more toward the \_\_\_52\_\_\_ model, and the change is apparent across the socioeconomic spectrum, Twenge said. “Even in families whose parents didn't have a college education... families are smaller, and the idea that children need to be carefully \_\_\_53\_\_\_ has really sunk in.” The \_\_\_54\_\_\_ of “adult activities” could not be attributed to more homework or extracurricular activities, the study said, noting that teens today spend fewer hours on homework and the same amount of time on extracurricular as they did in the 1990s ( with the exception of community service, which has risen slightly). Nor could the use of smartphones and the Internet be entirely the \_\_\_55\_\_\_, the report said, since the decline began before they were widely available. If the delay is to make room for creative exploration and forming better social and emotional connections, it is a good thing, he said.

（ ）41. A. Therefore B. Rather C. Moreover D. Besides

（ ）42. A. childhood B. neighborhood

C. adolescents D. adulthood

（ ）43. A. escapes B. ends C. decreases D. changes

（ ）44. A. minorities B. majorities C. masses D. amounts

（ ）45. A. taking B. avoiding C. sending D. missing

（ ）46. A. interested B. envied C. relieved D. realized

（ ）47. A. emotions B. surroundings C. customs D. habits

（ ）48. A. wrong B. same C. opposite D. similar

（ ）49. A. event B. issue C. case D. occasion

（ ）50. A. trouble B. questions C. benefits D. diseases

（ ）51. A. respectively B. delicately

C. seriously D. considerably

（ ）52. A. slower B. better C. smaller D. faster

（ ）53. A. emphasized B. related C. organized D. educated

（ ）54. A. implement B. postponement

C. achievement D. payment

（ ）55. A. cause B. impact C. fact D. result

**Section B**

**Directions:** *Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.*

**(A)**

Bitcoin and other so called crypt currencies have been all over the news lately. Apparently, the idea of money that's not tied to a specific bank — or a specific country — is appealing to many. But it's worth remembering that the banking system that we now all live with is just that: A modern invention. Not so long ago, money was almost always created and used locally, and bartering was common. (In fact, it still is common among many online local networks, like the Buy Nothing Project.).

In the past, money's makeup varied from place to place, depending on what was considered valuable there. So while some of the world's first coins were made from a naturally occurring hybrid of gold and silver called electrum, objects other than coins have served as currency, including beads, ivory, livestock, and cowrie shells. In West Africa, bracelets of bronze or copper were used as cash, especially if the transaction was associated with the slave trade there. Throughout the colonial period, tobacco was used in lieu of coins or paper bills in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, even though it was used elsewhere in the colonies and extensively throughout Europe and the U.K.

Today, on an island in the Pacific, a specific type of shell still serves as currency — and some people there are even hoarding it, just like Bitcoin moguls, convinced that one day, it will make them wealthy beyond imagination. On Malaita, the most- populated island that’s part of the Solomon Islands, shells are accepted at most places in “How much tuna you can get for your shells depends on their color and shape,” Mary Bruno, a shop owner from the small town of Auki, on Malaita, told Vice. “One strip of darker shells might get you about two cans of smaller tuna, but the red ones are worth more, For the red ones, one strip might get enough tuna to feed a big family for a long time.

Just like a mint that creates coins, there' s only one place on the island where the shells, which are polished and strung together to form 3-foot-long ropes, are made. (You can see how that works in the video above.) The strips of red, white, and black shells all come from Langa Langa Lagoon, where artificial islands were long-ago built by locals to escape from the island-dwelling cannibals. Once marooned out on their islands, locals needed a currency to use among themselves, and so the shell currency was born.

Using shells for money was common throughout the Pacific islands as late as the early 1900s, but Malaita is unique in that they are still used today. And just like crypto currencies, there are those who think the islanders are smart to invest in this type of money, which is reported to have risen in value over the last three decades. It might seem strange to hoard a bunch of processed, strung-together shells, but what is a pile of dollars? Just a specially printed piece of paper and hemp that we've assigned value to — and probably less durable over time than those shells.

（ ）56. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Money was created and was widely used in the world.

B. Tobacco was used as coins or paper bills in American in the past.

C. The ingredients of world's first coins may be the combination of gold and silver.

D. Using shells for money has been out of date in the world.

（ ）57. The word “mint” in paragraph 4 is closest in the meaning to“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. a kind of money that can exchange

B. the leaves of a mint plant used fresh or candied

C. a place to produce and polish shells

D. a factory that produces currency

（ ）58. What's opinion of the author towards shells for money?

A. Reasonable. B. Imaginary.

C. Convenient. D. Inventive.

（ ）59. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. The History of Bitcoin B. Shells Still Money

C. The Currency Is of Great Use D. Some Shells

**(B)**

**How Do You Move a Giant Sequoia?**

The logistics of excavating（挖掘）and relocating town’s century-old, living sequoia(红杉) tree. Inhabitants of Boise, Idaho, watched with trepidation earlier this year as the city's oldest, tallest resident moved two blocks. The 105-year-old sequoia tree serves as a local landmark, not only for its longevity but also because renowned naturalist and Sierra Club cofounder John Muir provided the original seedling. So, when Saint Luke's Health System found that the 10-story-tall-conifer( 针叶树) stood in the way of its planned hospital called tree-moving firm Environmental Design.

The Texas-based company has developed and patented scooping and lifting technology to move massive trees. Weighing in at more than 800, 000 pounds, the Boise sequoia is its largest undertaking yet. “I [had] lost enough sleep over this,” says David Cox, the company's Western region vice president — and that was before the hospital mentioned the tree's distinguished origin. Before the heavy lifting began, the team assessed the root system and dug a five-foot-deep cylinder , measuring 40 feet in diameter, around the trunk to protect all essential roots. After encapsulating the root ball in wire mesh, the movers allowed the tree to acclimate to its new situation for seven months before relocating it. The illustration details what followed. — *Leslie Nemo*

1. Mark A. Merit and his team at Environmental Design installed underneath the root ball a platform of seven-inch-diameter,44-foot-long steelbars and, just below the rods, a first set of uninflated airbags ( shown in gray).The team also dug a shallow ramp.

2. In roughly 15 minutes, the movers inflated the airbags to about three feet in diameter to raise the root ball to the surface of the hole.

3. By underinflating the front bags, the team allowed the platform carrying the tree to roll up the ramp and out of the hole while staying level, A trailer hauled the tree along as team members removed the airbags from the back of the platform and replaced them in the front. They repeated the process until the tree arrived at the edge of its new home.

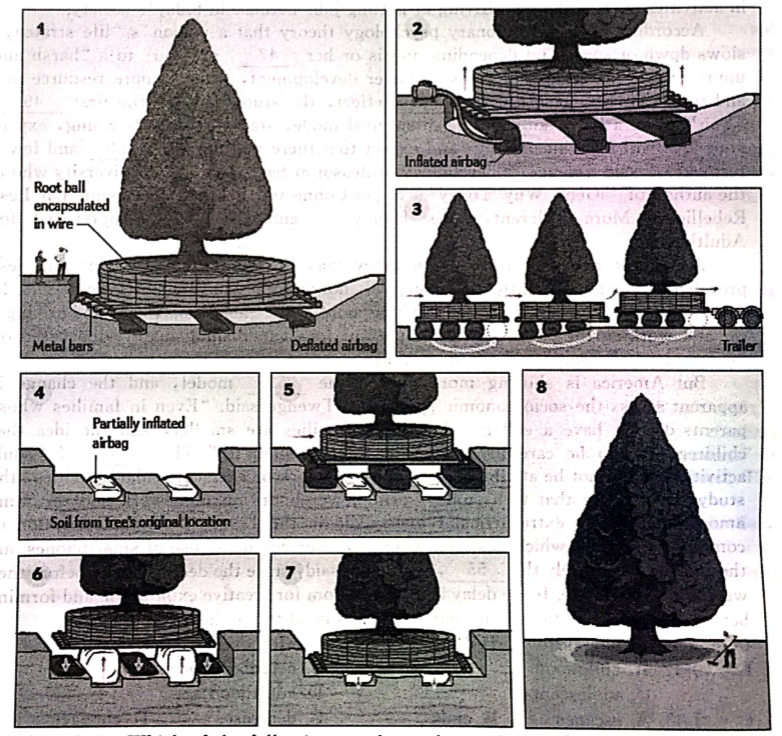
4. There a second set of partially inflated bags (shown in white) waited inside the hole. Soil surrounding the sequoia in its original location was relocated as well, because trees are more likely to survive a transplant when they move with their original soil.

5. Using the first set of airbags, the movers rolled the platform into the new hole.

6. The bags waiting there were then inflated further to take the weight of the sequoia while the transportation bags were deflated and removed from under the tree.

7. The white bags were then deflated in about half an hour to lower the sequoia's root ball to the bottom of its hole, The bags were removed, but the metal bars were left with the tree because they rust and degrade over a number of years.

8. For the next five years the local park service will monitor and maintain the tree in its new home.



（ ）60. Which of the following words can be used to replace the words underlined "stood in the way of"?

A. Resisted B. Balanced C. Blocked. D. Promoted.

（ ）61. What is the reason for the relocation of Sequoia trees?

A. Because the Scooping and lifting technology should be put into use.

B. Because it blocks local hospital expansion plans.

C. Because it corresponds to government's plan of Environmental Design.

D. Because sequoia trees are over a hundred years old.

（ ）62. How will the migrated sequoia trees be dealt with?

A. They will be given new soil in the new living environment.

B. Metal rods used to move sequoia trees will not be left on the trees.

C. They will be kept in transport bags all the time.

D. They will be managed by specialists in the next five years.

**(C)**

**Understand the Economic Concept of a Budget Line**

The term “budget line” has several related meanings, including a couple that are self- evident and a third that is not.

**The budget line as an Informal Consumer Understanding**

The budget line is an elementary concept that most consumers understand intuitively without a need for graphs and equations — it's the household budget, for example.

Taken informally, the budget line describes the boundary of affordability for a given budget and specific goods.

Given a limited amount of money, a consumer can only spend that same amount buying goods. If the consumer has X amount of money and wants to buy two goods A and B, she can only purchase goods totaling X. If the consumer needs an amount of A costing 0.75, she can then spend only 0.25 X, the amount remaining, on her purchase of B.

This seems almost too obvious to bother writing or reading about. As it turns out, however, this same concept-one that most consumers make many times each day with reflecting on it-is the basis of the more formal budget line concept in economics , which is explained below.

**Lines in a Budget**

Before turning to the economics definition of budget line, consider another concept: the line-item budget. This is effectively a map of future expenditures, with all the constituent expenditures individually noted and quantified. There' s nothing very complicated about this usage, a budget line is one of the lines in the budget, with the service or good to be purchased named and the cost quantified,

**The Budget Line as an Economics Concept**

One of the interesting ways the study of economics relates to human behavior generally is that a lot of economic theory is the formalization of the kind of simple concept outlined above — a consumer's informal understanding of the amount she has to spend and what that amount will buy.

In the process of formalization, the concept can be expressed as a mathematical equation that can be applied generally.

**A Simple Budget Line Graph**

To understand this, think of a graph where the vertical lines quantify how many movie tickets. you can buy and where the horizontal lines do the same for crime novels. You like going to the movies and reading crime novels and you have $ 150 to spend, In the example below, assume that each movie costs $10 and each crime novel costs $15. The more formal economics term for these two items is budget set.

If movies cost $ 10 each, then the maximum number of movies you can see with the money available is 15. To note this you make a dot at the number 15 (for total movie tickets) at the extreme left-hand side of the chart. This same dot appears at the extreme left above “0” on the horizontal axis because you have no money left for books — the number of books available in this example is 0. You can also graph the other extreme — all crime novels and no movies. Since crime novels in the example cost $15 and you have $150 available, if you spend all the available money crime novels, you can buy 10. So you put a dot on the horizontal axis at the number 10.

You'll place the dot at the bottom of the vertical axis because in this instance you have $0 available for movie tickets.

If you now draw a line from the highest, leftmost dot to the lowest, rightmost dot you'll have created a budget line. Any combination of movies and crime novels that falls below the budget line is affordable. Any combination above it is not.

（ ）63. Which sentence about the budget line is NOT TRUE?

A. It is limitation of affordability for a given budget and specific goods.

B. Most costumers will be confused with this concept because of its complex.

C. It is the effectively a map of future expenditures.

D. It can be expressed as a mathematical. equation.

（ ）64. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To tell us any concept can be expressed as a mathematical equation.

B. To help us figure out the meaning Budget Line.

C. To tell us we should budget before we buy goods.

D. To give an instruction of drawing a budget Line.

（ ）65. Assume that each movie costs 10 and each crime novel costs, $15, you have $150.Which is RIGHT according to this passage?

A. The maximum number of movies you can see is 10.

B. The maximum number of crime novels you can buy is 15.

C. You can buy 7 crime novels and, see 5 movies.

D. You can buy 7 crime novels and see 4 movies.

（ ）66. What is the best title of this passage?

1. Do we really know the economic concept of a budget line?
2. The Budget Line as an Economics Concept.
3. The Budget Line as an Informal Consumer Understanding
4. The Complex Concept- Budget Line

**Section C**

**Directions:** *Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.*

A. The format of magazines enables children to be exposed to a wide variety of wide subjects.

B. Magazines and newspapers provide adults with critical news.

C. Being exposed to magazines and newspapers benefits you a lot.

D. Keep interesting magazine pictures to give children story ideas.

E. Magazines are valuable assets for many people, but in particular to children.

F. Magazines and newspapers are expensive now but out of style

**Magazine Articles More Valuable Than You May Think**

Parents are often surprised when teachers suggest their children read magazines. Read on to learn about the benefits that reading magazines offers to young readers and how to introduce your children to the medium.

**Magazine Benefits**

Magazine articles can provide reluctant readers with a lively, breezy writing style that can inspire them to read more.

The articles in magazines are generally short, which allows a child to finish reading a feature article without losing interest due to short attention span. The writing in magazines also tends to be easy to read, especially if it is a children's publication.

By allowing your child to read magazines at an early age, you are encouraging development of a useful skill. \_\_\_67\_\_\_ Getting into the habit of reading periodicals as a child will foster the habit of reading news articles that may continue into adulthood.

\_\_\_68\_\_\_ Magazine articles challenge students to think about issues they may have never considered or cause them to rethink their world view. Information is available in a wide variety of reading levels because magazines are written for every audience imaginable. Many publications cover the same material in different writing styles that might make it easier for your child to comprehend.

**Magazine Activities**

Reading magazines as a family can be used to introduce each other to the various interests that each family member possesses. When your children are finished with their magazines encourage them to pass their issue on to a sibling or other family member.

Once each family member has finished reading each magazine, you can use them for art and writing projects. These projects are for family members of all ages:

1. Cut out pictures to help your preschool and kindergarten children learn their alphabet, numbers, and colors.

2. \_\_\_69\_\_\_ Paste the picture at the top of a page and have them write a story about what is happening or what the picture represents.

3. Clip pictures to create a collage. Many teenagers love using their artistic talents to collage.

\_\_\_70\_\_\_ The skills that students utilize and strengthen when reading magazines can be applied to higher level reading and other academic subjects. Encouraging your child to read by giving them a magazine subscription could cause them to take the leap from being reluctant reader to a voracious page-turner.

67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Summary Writing**

**Directions:** *Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point (s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

**Becoming an Attractive Employee**

The 2008 financial crisis created an unstable job market. Fast-forward to the present, an economy has not fully recovered. Thus, it's of vital importance for job seekers to carefully strategize their approach to job application. And it’s especially important for those new to the work force. They should look at making themselves as attractive as possible to employers.

For young people, information technology skills will play an increasing role in the future. As the generation to have grown up in the Information Age, they are quite confident when it comes to showing off their interests and skills in this field. This makes them a natural fit for Companies seeking expertise(专业技能) in technology, marketing and networking. They should emphasize these skills when applying for jobs that require the ability to multitask.

Another attractive quality is experience. It's important that an applicant’s resume list any activities that involved teamwork and goal-driven responsibilities. Membership in sports or social club and participation as a volunteer are good examples of this. These activities involve goal management and planning along with the ability to focus while competing on a team. When hiring committees see this, they see candidate who is capable of working in a variety of environments.

Finally, an attractive quality when job-hunting is a great attitude toward potential job. Young job seekers are known to be overconfident because they have been praised for everything they have done. But they must realize that the employment market is about how an employee will be a good fit for a company, not the other way around.

In fact, in an interview, an important question to ask is: “ What would be expected of me as an employee?” In today's tough 'job market, young job seekers need to provide a potential employer with good reasons to hire them.

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**V. Translation**

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into English，using the words given in the brackets.*

72. 她们中谁可能当过排球教练?(may)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

73.我看见他换上徒步鞋，向草坪走去。(make for)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

74.妈妈将闹钟设为每六小时响一次,提醒自己该给宝宝量体温了。(reminder)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

75.在这个村落里，人们通常每餐只吃八分饱，但这种健康的饮食习惯最初是为了应对 食物短缺的困境。(until)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Guided Writing**

**Directions:** *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

假设你是明启中学高三学生卢平，你校英语报向全体高三学生征文，题目为" My teachers" ，你有意投稿，撰写一篇文章，内容包括:

1. 对遇到过的老师进行分类；2.具体描述每一门课目的老师。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试**

**上海英语试卷听力文字及参考答案**

I. Listening Comprehension

**Section A**

**Directions：**In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation» a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Good morning. Can I help you?

W: Yes, this dress is too long. Would you please shorten it for me?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place? (C)

2. W: Jack, you look tired.

M: Yes, I got piles of work to do. But it gives me a great sense of achievement.

Q: What can we learn about the man? (A)

3. W: John, what’s up? Why are you standing on the desk?

M: The lights suddenly went off. The bulb must have burnt out.

Q: What is the man most probably doing? (D)

4. W: I will take this room, how much is the rent?

M: Well, two hundred pounds each month. You need to pay three months rent in advance, plus a deposit of 100 pounds.

Q: According to the man, how much should the woman pay in total? (D)

5. W: I’ll take an interview for a part time librarian tomorrow.

M: Don’t worry. Others stand no chance, if you take the interview.

Q: How does the man feel about the woman’s chance of getting the job? (B)

6. M: I couldn’t sleep at all last night. The bed is not comfortable.

W: Don’t blame the, bed. You should stop drinking wine.

Q: What does the woman imply? (A)

7. W: Andy, I bought a shirt for you.

M: Thank you. I hope you kept the receipt. I’ve put on some weight.

Q: What does the man imply? (B)

8. W: I’m terribly sorry, but your flight has been canceled.

N: What? In that case, I hope you will put me up somewhere tonight.

Q: What does the man expect the woman to do for him? (D)

9. W: A new hotel is looking for workers. They need three hundred new work 4,000 people showed up.

M: Yes, I saw the news on TV. I still have my job, thank goodness.

Q: What are the speakers talking about? (C)

10. W: Professor smith explained the physics problem very clearly.

M: Did he? Unfortunately, it is still all Greek to me.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation? (D)

**Section B**

**Directions：**In Section B , you will hear two passages and one longer conversation , after each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions, the passage and the conversation will be r twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following talk.**

With a fascinating past and more than four centuries of history, St. Augustine is one of the nation’s oldest cities and an American treasure. Located on Florida’s Atlantic coast, it is home to many fine examples of European architecture and wild scenic views. In 1513，while looking for the storied fountain of youth, an explorer found this land and called it La Florida, and claimed it for Spain» then in 1565, a Spanish conquer established a settlement there and named it St.

Augustine, except for a twenty year period of English rule. Florida remained under Spanish rule until the United States took control in 1821. In the years after its founding, the city of St. Augustine was attacked by the French and English and 2 by native Americans, you are said to have shot flaming r arrows at the city’s defensive building, setting it on fire. More recently, nature has stricken the region with hurricanes, Matthew on 2016 and Irma in 2017. Still. St Augustine endures.

As the region recovers, visitors shouldn't overlook it. St. Augustine has suffered much in its long history. Hopefully, visitors will come and perhaps support the Florida’ s coast recovery, while discovering its centuries of history and miles.

**Questions:**

11. Which country first governed Florida in history? (A)

12. Which of the following statements is true of Saint Augustine? (C)

13. What is the passage mainly about? (B)

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following talk.**

Transport for London has a lost property office which collects the items left behind as people flow through the city’s transport system each day. It is the biggest lost property office in Europe, beaten globally only by Tokyo’s. Sixty five staff sort through hundreds of thousands of lost and forgotten items each at the office, which is run by Paul Cowan.

According to the latest data, Cowan’s team dealt with over three hundred thousand items in the first quarter of the year.

As the data reveals, very few are claimed. For example, of the nearly 13,000 keys handed into lost property last year,1 just under 1,400 were returned to their owners, says Cowan. Overall, twenty percent of stock is claimed within three month.

After that time, stock becomes the property of transport for London. And it’s not necessarily the items you’d expect. A wander through the three basement floors that make up the lost property office gives us an idea of what we value enough to recover and what we’ re happy to let go. Cowan has discovered something interesting about the complexity of lost shoes. He said, if you have one shoe, you are more likely to go looking for the other. If you lose two shoes, well, it’s slightly out of sight, out of mind. He guesses many people regard loss as an opportunity to treat themselves to something.

**Questions：**

14. What is the passage mainly about? (B)

15. Which of the following is true of the lost items? (D)

16. According to Cowan, why don’t some people get their lost shoes back? (C)

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

M: If you like the outside, you’re going to really love the inside.

W: What a beautiful home! And I like the way the window screen gives you privacy from the street.

M: Follow me into the kitchen. You will love it.

W: Wow! They put a wine storage area in the kitchen. I love it! The best part is the bedroom and attached bathroom. I love the relaxing colors of the wall and floor covering. I’d like to make an offer on this house.

M: As your house agent, I’m here to take care of this process. How much were you planning on offering?

W: I really like the house and will pay the full asking price of 380,000 dollars.

M: We’d better leave ourselves some bargaining room. Let’s, offer 350,000 dollars.

W: That sounds good. But I don’t want this house to get away from me.

M: The market is fairly down right now. So the offer is a realistic one.

W: When will we know if they’ll accept the offer?

M: The owners usually respond to an offer within a few days?

W: Should I be contacting my bank in the meantime?

M: You’re already pre-qualified for your loan. So you’re in good shape.

**Questions：**

17. What is the woman most probably doing? (C)

18. What does the woman like best in the kitchen? (B)

19. What does the woman think of the man’s offer on the house at first? (A)

20. Which of the following is true according to the passage? (D)

**II. Section A**

21. is being caused 22. that 23. what 24. themselves 25. from 26. bring 27. protecting 28. that/who 29. conducted 30. though

**Section B**

31. F 32. J 33. G 34. D 35. C 36. A 37. K 38. E 39. I 40. H

**III. Section A**

41. B 42.D 43. C 44. B 45. D 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. C 50. D 51. C 52. A

53. D 54. B 55. A

**Section B**

(A) 56. C 57. D 58. A 59. B

(B) 60. C 61. B 62. D

(C) 63. B 64. B 65. D 66. A

**Section C**

67. B 68. A 69. D 70. E

**IV. 略**

**V.** 72. Who may have been a volleyball coach among them?

73. I saw him put on his hiking shoes making for the lawn.

74. Mom sets the alarm clock for (once)every six hours as a reminder to take her baby s temperature.

75. People in the village often eat until they are 80% full, but this healthy eating habit was developed address the food shortage in the first place.

**VI. 略**