绝密★启用前

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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目的答案标号涂黑。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。

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.

2. What can we say about the woman?

A. She’s generous. B. She’s curious. C. She’s helpful.

3. When does the train leave?

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

4. How does the woman go to work?

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

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Doctor and patient.

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.

7. What is the woman interested in studying now?

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

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.

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.

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.

11. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

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

12. Who is Alice going to call?

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

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.

14. What does the woman like about the carpet?

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

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.

16. What will the woman probably do next?

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

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.

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.

19. How does the speaker feel about his teacher?

A. He’s proud. B. He’s sympathetic. C. He’s grateful.

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.

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.

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. B. Go to a national park.

C. Visit well-known museums. 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 (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.

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.

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.

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.

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

**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 causedmany 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.

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. D. About 1,200.

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.

**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. B. They are no better than the old.

C. They cost more to use at home. D. They go out of style quickly.

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.

34. Which of the following uses the least energy?

A. The box-set TV. B. The tablet. C. The LCD TV. D. The desktop computer.

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

A. Stop using them. B. Take them apart.

C. Upgrade them. 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. 37 , 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.

 38 . 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. 39 . 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 41 the idea of taking the class because, after all, who doesn’t want to 42 a few dollars? More than that, I’d always wanted to learn chess. And, even if I weren’t 43 enough about free credits, news about our 44 was appealing enough to me. He was an international grandmaster, which 45 I would be learning from one of the game’s 46 . I could hardly wait to 47 him.

Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach, and this 48 was no game for him; he meant business. In his introduction, he made it 49

that our credits would be hard-earned. In order to 50 the class, among other criteria, we had to write a paper on how we plan to 51 what we would learn in class to our future professions and, 52 , to our lives. I managed to get an A in that 53 and learned life lessons that have served me well beyond the 54 .

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

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

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 61

(long) than non-runners. You don’t have to run fast or for long 62 (see) the benefit. You may drink, smoke, be overweight and still reduce your risk of 63 (die) early by running.

While running regularly can’t make you live forever, the review says it 64 (be) more effective at lengthening life 65 walking, cycling or swimming. Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 66 showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all 67 (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 68 (strength) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it’s always 69 (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 70 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（∧），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：在错的词下划一横线，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。

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**考试机构工作人员注意：以下内容不能印在试卷上。**

请将“Dear Terry,”按下面格式打印在答题卡上相应的区域。请将“Best, Li Hua”按下面格式放在底端。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Terry,Best,Li Hua |

绝密★启用前

2018年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语试题参考答案

**第一部分 听力**

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A

6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C

11. A 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C

16. B 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A

**第二部分 阅读理解**

21. A 22. D 23. D 24. B 25. C

26. C 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. B

31. C 32. A 33. D 34. B 35. A

36. B 37. A 38. D 39. G 40. F

**第三部分 语言知识运用**

41. B 42. C 43. A 44. D 45. D

46. C 47. B 48. D 49. C 50. B

51. C 52. A 53. C 54. B 55. A

56. D 57. B 58. A 59. D 60. A

61. longer 62. to see 63. dying 64. is 65. than

66. that/which 67. causes 68. strengthen 69. energetic 70. it/running

**第四部分 写作**

第一节

During my last winter holiday, I went to∧countryside with my father to visit

 the

my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were

 found

living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when

 other

I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also

 there chickens

had a small pond∧which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned

 in或where

quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of

 selling happy

our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

 and

第二节（略）

2018年高考英语全国I卷真题解析

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 阅读理解A | 活动介绍 |  应用文 | 264+91=355 | 易 |
| 阅读理解B | 烹饪节目介绍 | 新闻报道 | 274+141=415 | 中 |
| 阅读理解C | 语言的消失 | 说明文 | 304+110=414 | 难 |
| 阅读理解D | 新旧电子设备能耗 | 说明性议论文 | 349+106=455 | 中 |
| 阅读七选五 | 语篇 | 话题 | 体裁 | 词数 |
| 完形填空 | 国际大师通过象棋传授人生技能 | 记叙文 | 274 | 中 |
| 语法填空 | 跑步的好处和注意事项 | 说明文 | 196 | 中 |
| 短文改错 | 寒假去祖父母家感受到的变化 | 记叙文 | 113 | 中 |
| 书面表达 | 告知信 | 应用文 | 100(左右) | 中 |

阅读理解部分：

21. A 事实细节题 根据第一段最后一句，Reserve your spot before availability — and the cherry blossoms — disappear!可知，骑车看樱花是需要提前预定的。

22. D 事实细节题 根据第三段第二句，Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks.可知答案。

23. D 事实细节题 根据第四段最后一句All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.可知答案。

24. B 推理判断题 根据第一段 ..., but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role — showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget. 和第二段In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits ...可推断，Susanna Reid主持了一个新的烹饪节目*Save Money: Good Food*。

25. C 推理判断题 根据第二段 ... with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt ... 及第三段I pay £5 for a portion, but Matt makes them for 26p a portion ... 可推知厨师Matt帮助Susanna做一些烹饪方面的工作。

26. C 写作目的题 根据第四段可知*Save Money: Good Food*这个节目仿效了ITV出品的节目*Save Money: Good Health*。由此可知，这里作者是想介绍*Save Money: Good Food*这个节目的背景信息。

27. D 主旨大意题 本文主要介绍了Susanna Reid主持的电视节目*Save Money: Good Food*。由第一段 ... showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget，第二段 ... offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day和最后一段The team transforms ... with less expensive but still tasty recipes. 可知*Save Money: Good Food*这个节目旨在帮助家庭用更少的钱做出美味可口的饭菜。

28. B 事实细节题 根据第一段第二句和第三句，When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers ... they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.可知，在游猎采集时代，虽然人口很少，但语言种类很多。

29. C 词义猜测题 根据第二段最后一句中的increasingly taking over，意为“越来越占据统治地位”，可知dominant意为“占优势的；占支配地位的”。

30. B 事实细节题 根据第三段最后一句，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.以及第四段第一句中的the total of 6,800 languages可知答案。

31. C 主旨大意题 通读全文，可知文章主要讲述随着人类社会的发展，语言的种类越来越少。

32. A 推理判断题 根据第一段最后一句That’s bad news for the environment … as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things. 可知，做同样的事，过时的电子设备比新设备耗能更多。由此可推断，作者认为新设备更节能、更环保。

33. D 事实细节题 根据第二段第一句 To figure out how much power these devices are using, … 可知，Babbitt的团队开展研究是为了查明新旧电子设备的耗能量。

34. B 推理判断题 根据最后一段They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%. 可知，使用平板电脑观看娱乐节目比用电视或台式电脑能减少44%的能源消耗。由此可推断，四种电子设备中，平板电脑的耗能量是最少的。

35. A 推理判断题 作者开篇提出观点：新电子设备比过时的旧设备更节能、更环保。之后又用Babbitt团队的研究证明自己的观点，文章的最后作者又再次强调具备多功能的新电子设备的确是更节能。由此可推断，作者建议人们不要再用过时的旧电子设备了。

七选五：

36. B 上文提到，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? 你想要一间充满活力的房间吗？职业化的？还是在寻找一处忙碌了一整天后放松的地方？可知，接下来将是对上文的总结，无论你找什么样的房间，颜色是关键。且选项B中的looking for和上文的want和looking for相呼应。

37. A 空格上一句提到，多年来，有许多不同的工艺帮助设计师达到这一目标。由此可推断，这些工艺都很有用。选项A中的them指代的是different techniques。

38. D 上一段结尾提到三种选择: the small ones, the medium ones, and the large ones。接下来分别一一介绍。且该段中作者提到小物品如小靠垫、镜子、篮子等的颜色可以给房间带来视觉上的乐趣，以及其他好处。由此可知，本段介绍的是small color choices。

39. G 该空下一句提到中等物品颜色的选择和小物品作比较的两个方面：一是花费，二是对空间感觉的影响。与选项G中的two major ways相呼应。

40. F 该空上一句提到，大的方面的颜色选择所投入的时间、精力和相关费用都是相当多的。与选项F中的pay相呼应。因而，墙壁、天花板、地板等颜色的选择是你首先要搞定的。

完形填空：

1. B 根据上文a “free” course和下文谁不想省下几美元推断，作者迫不及待地接受了上课的念头。jump at意为“迫不及待地接受”，符合语境。
2. C 此处和上文a “free” course呼应，能省钱。
3. A 根据上文可知，作者对免费上课能拿学分这件事很感兴趣，而且他想学象棋。此句是even if引导的让步状语从句，因此选择excited，表示即使对学分不感兴趣，教练也足以吸引他。
4. D 此处是指国际象棋课程的教练。
5. D 此空后是对上文an international grandmaster的进一步解释说明，mean (that) ... 意为“意味着”，符合语境。
6. C 根据上文教练是国际象棋大师可知，作者能师从这个项目最好的选手之一，故选择best，意为“最好的人 (或事物)”，符合语境。
7. B 根据上文，教练是国际象棋大师，作者能从中受益良多，因此作者迫不及待地想见到他，故选择meet。
8. D 根据上文returning to teach可知，教练回到母校任职。
9. C introduction一词提示教练向大家讲清楚学分不好挣。
10. B 根据下文的criteria以及write a paper可知此处是说如何顺利学完课程。
11. C what we would learn in class和our future professions形成对比，把课堂所学应用于未来的职业中。apply sth to sth意为“把某事物应用于某事物”，符合语境。
12. A 把课堂所学应用于职业中，最终再应用于生活中，因此选择eventually。
13. C 此处指作者该“课程”得了A。文章第一段的a “free” course亦有提示。
14. B 根据下文作者把课堂所学用于人生可知，作者学到的已经远远超越了课堂的范围。
15. A 下文内容都是教练在课上教给作者的。
16. D 作者学习的是国际象棋，再根据下文对下象棋的描述推断此处是在讲最重要的技巧。
17. B 根据下文下每一步棋你都要分析推断，最为重要的是作明智的决定。
18. A 此处是讲下棋时每一步都要分析局势，考虑对手的下法。
19. D 此处指通过分析局势，研究对手的下法，从而评估最好的走法。

60. A as a journalist点明作者的社会角色。

语法填空：

61. longer 根据空白处之后的than可知，此处用long的比较级。

62. to see 根据句意“要见到效果，你不必快跑或长时间地跑”, to see作目的状语。

63. dying 介词后应用die的动名词形式dying。

64. is 本文讲述跑步的好处，用的是现在时态，再根据空白处前面的can’t make和says可知，此处讲述的是客观事实，因此用is。

65. than 这里是将跑步和其他运动方式作对比，再由上文的more effective可知，此处用than。

66. that / which 此处用that / which引导定语从句修饰先行词study。

67. causes 根据句意“每天仅仅跑5-10分钟就能降低所有因素导致的心脏病和早逝的风险”以及all可知，cause用复数形式。

68. strengthen 此处表明做运动的目的，再根据后面的宾语your leg muscles判断此处应用及物动词strengthen。

69. energetic 本句为主系表结构，故此处应该用形容词作表语。

70. it / running give it / sth a try是固定短语，意为“尝试某事物”。

短文改错：

During my last winter holiday, I went to∧countryside with my father

 the

to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went

 found

there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another

 other

animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house

 there

to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond∧which they raised

 chickens in或where

fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I

 selling

felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my

 happy

father that I planned to return ~~for~~ every two years, but he agreed.

 and

书面表达

参考范文1：

Dear Terry,

 How is everything going? I learn from your last letter that you are invited to dinner at your Chinese friend’s home. Now I’m too willing to give you some advice with regard to it.

 *First and foremost*, you are supposed to arrive at your friend’s house five or ten minutes earlier, which may leave a good impression on the host. *Additionally*, it is a smart choice to prepare an appropriate gift, like souvenirs or specialty from your own country. It doesn’t need to be expensive but to convey your sincerity and gratitude. *When it comes to table manners*, there is a big difference between China and New Zealand. While people in your country eat silently, Chinese people , especially close friends are talkative at table. *So* you could chat with them actively and casually when enjoying the meal. *However*, remember not to speak with your mouth full of food.

 *Hopefully*, these suggestions will be of some help to you. And I’m sure that you are bound to fit into the Chinese family.

参考范文2

Dear Terry,

How are you doing these days? I hear you’ve been invited to dinner at your Chinese friend’s house. Here is some advice for you.

I strongly advise you to arrive 5 minutes earlier. You may take a gift with you, but it doesn’t have to be something of great value. It makes sense to take some fruit.

Now you’d better practice using chopsticks or tell your friend you need a knife and fork. As for where you should sit at the table, just listen to your friend. And don’t be surprised if you are repeatedly asked to eat more, as it is considered good table manners in China.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua