2018 全国Ⅰ卷高考真题

英　　语

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 Tour

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see a 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 — 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 (7miles)

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 your 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 like 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 leant 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 (系列节自), *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 light 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 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 centres, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education. Especially glbalisation 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 worlds 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 huntergatherer times?

A.They developed very fast. B. They were large in number.

C. They had similar patters. D. They were closely connected

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

A.Complex. B. Advanced. C.Powerful. D.Modem.

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 min idea of the text?

A. New languages will be created.

B. Peoples 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 完形填空 (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（Λ），并在其下面写出该加的次。

删除：把多余的用斜线（\）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 l1 处起）不计分。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a 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.

参考答案

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 Tour

This small group bike tour is a fantastic way to see a 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 — 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 (7miles)

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 your 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 like 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

【考点】O3：广告布告类阅读.

【分析】本文属于广告布告类阅读，文章介绍了华盛顿的四个骑行路线，具体介绍了他们从骑行时间，骑行路线及

注意事项等信息.

【解答】ADD

21．A．细节理解题．在 Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.中 Reserve your spot before availability --- and the cherry blossoms disappear!可知樱花消失之前要提前预定自己的位置，故答案为 A．

22．D．细节理解题．根据 Knowledgeable guides will entrtain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks 可知知识渊博的导游会给你带来最有趣的关于总统、国会、纪念馆和公园的故事，由此判断答案为 D．

23．D．细节理解题．根据 All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights 可知所有骑手都配有反光背心和安全灯，由此判断答案为 D．

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据．

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 leant 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 (系列节自), *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 light 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

【考点】OA：健康环保类阅读.

【分析】本文介绍了由 Susanna 主持的一档新的节目 Good Morning Britain，节目中她向观众展示如何在预算紧张的情况下准备美味的营养餐，该节目可以让观众花最少的钱却仍可以品尝美食.

【解答】BCCD

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 可知她最近的角色就是烹饪---向家庭展示如何在预算紧张的情况下准备美味的营养餐，由此判断她开办了一个新的节目，故答案为 B.

25．C．细节理解题．根据 she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste 可知 Matt Tebbutt 是在烹饪方面为 Susanna 提供帮助，故答案为 C.

26．C．段落大意题．根据第四段 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 可知本段介绍了 Save Money 的一些背景信息，故答案为 C.

27．D．标题归纳题．本文介绍了由 Susanna 主持的一档新的节目 Good Morning Britain，节目中她向观众展示如何在预算紧张的情况下准备美味的营养餐，该节目可以让观众花最少的钱却仍可以品尝美食，所以最佳标题是 Cooking Well for Less，故答案为 D.

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据.

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 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 centres, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education. Especially glbalisation 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 worlds 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 huntergatherer times?

A.They developed very fast. B. They were large in number.

C. They had similar patters. D. They were closely connected

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

A.Complex. B. Advanced. C.Powerful. D.Modem.

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 min idea of the text?

A. New languages will be created.

B. Peoples lifestyles are reflected in languages

C. Human development results in fewer languages

D. Geography determines language evolution.

【考点】O5：科教类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇科教类阅读，文章讲述的是语言已经千百年的历史，不断地出现和消失，但最近新出现的语言越来越少，而消失地越来越多，随着社会和工业化的发展，语言消失地越来越快.

【解答】BCBC

28．B．推理判断题．根据第一段 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 可知在狩猎的时代，狩猎团队各自形成了自己的语言模式，这会导致大量不同的语言，语言种类的数量是巨大的，故答案为 B.

29．C．词义猜测题．根据常识及 and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over 可知现在占据统治地位的语言有英语、西班牙语和汉语，可以猜测 dominant 意为"统治的，强大的"，故答案为 C.

30．B．数字计算题．根据 At present, the world has about 6,800 languages 及 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 可知世界上的仅仅不到 6000 人却说的语言占到一半的世界语言，世界所有的语言大约有 6800 种，可知，6800*1/2=3400，故答案为 B.

31．C．主旨大意题．本文是一篇科教类阅读，文章讲述的是语言已经千百年的历史，不断地出现和消失，但最近新出现的语言越来越少，而消失地越来越多，随着社会和工业化的发展，语言消失地越来越快，由此可以判断人类的发展导致了更少的语言，故答案为 C.

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据.

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.

【考点】OA：健康环保类阅读.

【分析】本文讲述的是持续使用旧的电子产品既不环保也不经济，研究人员测试出如果弃置旧电器，换用新的多功能电子产品，将有近一半的节能节省，所以使用新的电子产品有利于环境.

【解答】ADBA

32．A．细节理解题．根据文章第一段的两句话可知，第一句表明人们并不会迅速抛弃旧的电子产品，第二句That's bad news for the environment --- and our wallets --- as these outdated devices suck up much more energy than their newer counterparts 说明持续使用旧的电子产品对环境而言是不利的，因为旧电子产品更耗能．因此，新电子产品应

该是相对节能，即环保的．A 项意为"他们是环保的"．B 项意为"他们并不比旧电子产品好"．C 项意为"家用时他们更耗电"．D 项意为"他们很快过时"．故正确答案为 A．

33．D．细节理解题．根据文章第二段第一句话中的 To figure out how much power these devices are using 可知，实验的目的是测量这些电器的耗电量．A 项意为"降低矿物成本"．B 项意为"测试产品生命周期"．C 项意为"使消费者了解新技术"．D 项意为"测量这些电器的耗电量"．故正确答案为 D．

34．B．细节理解题．根据文章第四段最后一句话 They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44% 可知，tablets 比 TVs 和 desktop computers 耗电量低，故 tablets 是最省电的．A 项意为"机顶盒式电视机"．B 项意为"平板电脑"．C 项意为"液晶电视"．D 项意为"台式电脑"．故正确答案为 B．

35．A．推理判断题．根据文章的第一段可知，作者认为持续使用旧的电子产品既不环保也不经济，中间段落在测试各代电子产品进一步证明首段的观点．尾段谈到解决方案，研究人员测试出如果弃置旧电器，换用新的多功能电子产品，将有近一半的节能节省，因此可以得出，作者支持用新产品替代旧产品．A 项意为"停止使用它们"．B 项意为"分解它们"．C 项意为"升级它们"．D 项意为"回收它们"．故正确答案为 A．

【点评】做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案．推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据．

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

【考点】PF：选句填空.

【分析】本文属于说明文讲述了颜色在家居设计方面的重要性，恰当的颜色可以让人感到家的温馨并感到放松.

【解答】BADGF

36．B．考查上下文推理能力．上文提到 “Do you want a room that’s full of life?” 以及 “Or are you just looking for a place to relax after a long day?” 下文提到 “color is the key”，B 项意为"无论你在寻找什么．"承接上文，并且引出下文，符文语境．故正确答案为 B．

37．A．考查上下文推理能力．下文提到"they can get a little complex." A 项意为"尽管它们都有用．"引出下文，符合语境．故正确答案为 A．

38．D．考查上下文推理能力．上文提到"the small ones; the medium ones; and the large ones." D 项意为"小色块选择是我们最熟悉的"，承接上文中出现的第一个 "the small ones"，符合语境．故正确答案为 D．

39．G．考查上下文推理能力．下文提到"They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space." G 项意为"这方面的颜色选择是在小色块颜色选择上有两方面升级"，符合语境．故正确答案为 G．

40．F．考查上下文推理能力．下文提到"The time, effort and relative expense put into it are significant." F 项意为"所以你这些事一定是有报答的，因为你从一开始就想让它在正常的轨道上．"符合语境．故正确答案为 F．

【点评】七选五阅读是完成性阅读，和完形填空很类似，不同的是一个选词，一个选句子．解题时，要注意上下文语境，充分考虑信息词（选项中和空格前后句子中相同或相近的词），选出最符合语境的句子．

第三部分　语言知识运用 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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

【考点】M6：人生感悟类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇人生感悟类阅读，作者通过自己大学期间选修国际象棋的经历，告诉我们人生如象棋，每一步都需要做好决定，这在做任何一件事中都是如此.

【解答】41-45 BCADD 46-50 CBDCB 51-55 CACBA 56-60 DBADA

41．B．考查动词短语及语境理解．A．put forward 提出；B．jumped at 急于接受；C．tried out 试用；D．turned down 拒绝；根据 More than that, I'd always wanted to learn chess 可知作者迫不及待地要去学习这门课程，因为自己一直想学习国际象棋，故答案为 B.

42．C．考查动词及语境理解．A．waste 浪费；B．earn 赚得；C．save 节约，拯救； D．pay 支付；根据前文 I was told that the education department was offering a "free" course 可知这门课是免费的，作者认为谁不想节省几美元呢，故答案为 C.

43．A．考查形容词及语境理解．A．excited 激动的；B．worried 担心的；C．moved 激动的；D．tired 疲惫的；根据下文 was appealing enough to me 可知尽管学分并不让作者足够激动，故答案为 A.

44．D．考查名词及语境理解．A．title 标题；B．competitor 竞争者；C．textbook 教科书；D．instructor 指导者，教师；根据下文 He was an international grandmaster 可知这位国际大师级的教练足够吸引作者了，故答案为 D.

45．D．考查动词及语境理解．A．urged 催促；B．demanded 要求；C．held 举行；D．meant 意味着；根据 which 45 I would be learning from one of the game's 可知这对于作者来说意味着可以从最擅长这个游戏的人之一那学到技能，故答案为 D.

46．C．考查形容词及语境理解．A．fastest 最快的；B．easiest 最容易的；C．best 最好的；D．rarest 最稀有的；根据前文 He was an international grandmaster 可知这位教练是最好的教练之一，故答案为 C.

47．B．考查动词及语境理解．A．interview 采访，面试；B．meet 遇见；C．challenge 挑战；D．beat 击败；根据前文 news about our 44 was appealing enough to me.可知作者迫不及待地要见到这位教练，故答案为 B.

48．D．考查名词及语境理解．A．chance 机会；B．qualification 资格；C．honor 荣誉；D．job 工作；根据前文 a former graduate returning to teach 可知这位教练是往届毕业生，又回校教授国际象棋，这对于他来说是份工作，故答案为 D.

49．C．考查形容词及语境理解．A．real 真正的；B．perfect 完美的；C．clear 清楚的；D．possible 可能的；根据 In his introduction, he made it_49_ that our credits would be hard-earned. 可知在介绍中，教练清楚地阐明了他的课程的学分将会很难取得，故答案为 C．

50．B．考查动词及语境理解．A．attend 参加；B．pass 通过；C．skip 跳过；D．observe 观察；根据前文 our credits would be hard-earned 可知由于学分很难取得，此处是作者为了通过课程，故答案为 B．

51．C．考查动词及语境理解．A．add 增加；B．expose 暴露；C．apply 申请，运用；D．compare 比较；根据 we had to write a paper on how we plan to 51 what we would learn in class to our future professions 可知作者必须写一篇论文，说明打算如何把课堂上学到的东西应用到将来的职业中去，故答案为 C．

52．A．考查副词及语境理解．A．eventually 最后；B．naturally 自然地；C．directly 直接地；D．normally 正常地；根据 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.可知作者必须写一篇论文，说明打算如何把课堂上学到的东西应用到将来的职业中去，并最终运用到生活中去，故答案为 A．

53．C．考查名词及语境理解．A．game 比赛，游戏；B．presentation 展示；C．course 课程；D．experiment 实验；根据前文 I was told that the education department was offering a "free" course 可知作者在这门课程中获得了 A，故答案为 C．

54．B．考查名词及语境理解．A．criterion 规范，标准；B．classroom 教室；C． department 部门；D．situation 情形；根据前文 learned life lessons that have served me well beyond the 可知作者学到了在课堂之外为他服务的生活课程，故答案为 B．

55．A．考查动词及语境理解．A．taught 教；B．wrote 写；C．questioned 质问； D．promised 允诺；根据前文 Maurice Ashley was kind and smart, a former graduate returning to teach 可知 Maurice Ashley 是作者的教练，此处应该是教给作者的知识，故答案为 A．

56．D．考查名词及语境理解．A．fact 事实；B．step 脚步，步骤；C．manner 行为；D．skill 技能；根据 The absolute most important_56_ that you learn 可知此处指的是作者学到的最重要的技能，故答案为 D．

57．B．考查名词及语境理解．A．grades 等级；B．decisions 决定；C．impressions 印象；D．comments 评论；根据下文 the best move from among all your options 可知最重要的技能是如何作出决定，故答案为 B．

58．A．考查动词及语境理解．A．analyze 分析；B．describe 描述；C．rebuild 重建；D．control 控制；根据常识及 every single move you have to_58_ a situation, process what your opponent (对手) is doing 可知下象棋的时候需要分析每一步棋，还要分析对手会怎么做，故答案为 A．

59．D．考查动词及语境理解．A． announce 宣告； B． signal 发信号； C． block 阻碍； D． evaluate 评估；根据下文 the best move from among all your options 可知要评估哪一步是最好的一步棋，故答案为 D．

60．A．考查名词及语境理解．A．role 角色；B．desire 欲望；C．concern 关心； D．behavior 行为；根据 These words still ring true today in my_60_ as a journalist.可知在我担任记者的角色的今天，这些话仍然是真实的，故答案为 A．

【点评】近几年高考试题中的完形填空有新的变化，试题所涉及的知识面不断拓宽，综合难度不断提高．做完型填空首先要通读全文，了解大意．一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格，所以，必须先通读一至两遍，才能大概了解文章的内容．千万不要看一句，做一句．其次要逐句分析，前后一致．选择答案时，要考虑整个句子的内容，包括搭配、时态、语法等．答案全填完后，再通读一遍文章，检查是否通顺流畅了，用词得当，意思正确．

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.

【考点】N6：语法填空.

【分析】本文讲述跑步的好处：根据医学杂志上的一项证据，跑步者比不跑步的人多活三年．每天只要跑 5 到 10 分钟，就能降低罹患心脏病和各种原因导致的早亡风险．跑步既便宜又容易，而且总是充满活力.

【解答】

61． longer，考查比较级，后面有 than，所以用比较级.

62． to see，考查不定式，作目的状语，所以用不定式.

63． dying，考查动名词，介词 of 后跟动名词作宾语.

64． is，考查主谓一致，主语为 it，所以用第三人称单数谓语.

65． than，考查固定搭配，前面有比较级 more effective，所以用 than.

66． that/which，考查定语从句，先行词为 study，在定语从句中作主语，所以用 which 或 that 引导.

67． causes，考查名词的数，cause "原因"，为可数名词，前面有 all，所以用复数.

68． strengthen，考查动词，作目的状语，用不定式，前面有 to，所以用动词原形.

69． energetic，考查形容词，作表语，所以用形容词.

70． it/running，考查名词或代词，指代前面提到的 running，可以用 running，作宾语，也可以用 it.

【点评】本题主要考查了用单词或短语的适当形式填空．做本题的关键是在理解短文的基础上，灵活运用所学的基础知识．本题考到的知识点有：固定的短语，词类的转换，名词的复数形式，副词以及祈使句的用法等．因此，这就需要在平时的学习中，牢固掌握各语言点及一些语法知识.

第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（Λ），并在其下面写出该加的次。

删除：把多余的用斜线（\）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 l1 处起）不计分。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a 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 Iwent here again, they had a big separnte 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.

【考点】NA：短文改错.

【分析】本文讲述乡下祖父母家发生的变化，生活越来越好，我感到幸福，打算每一年回老家一次.

【解答】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 years, but he agreed.

1．to 后面加 the．考查冠词．名词 countryside 前边要加 the，这里是特指乡下.

2．find 改成 found．考查时态．根据时间是去年寒假，所以用过去时.

3．another 改成 other．考查形容词．根据句意：他们和狗，鸭子，以及其他的动物，another 是形容词"其他的".

4．here 改成 there．考查副词．祖父母在乡下，所以应该是去那里.

5．chicken 改成 chickens．考查名词的数．chicken 作为"鸡"讲是可数名词．所以用复数形式.

6．加 in which 或者 where．考查定语从句，先行词为 pond，在定语从句中作地点状语，所以用 where 或 in which 引导.

7．sell 改成 selling．考查动名词，介词 by 后跟动名词作宾语.

8．happily 改成 happy．考查形容词，作 felt 的表语，用形容词.

9．去掉 return 后面的 for，every two years 每两年，为固定搭配，不加 for.

10．but 改成 and．考查连词，前后句子是并列关系，所以用 and 连接.

【点评】1．先通读全文．认真阅读短文，在做题之前确保已经弄清原文大意．注意文章中上下文的逻辑关系是否正确，时态、人称、主谓、指代等是否一致.

2．聚焦出题热点、综合运用所学语言知识，分句（注意以句子为单位而不是以行为单位）对不同的错误情况进行分析和回答（即改词、加词或减词）.

3．再次通读全文，校对自己的改正是否正确．一般各种改错的方式都应该用到，如果出现了某一种改法（如加词、减词等）没有用到，要考虑自己的改错应该有问题，要对刚才不是很有把握的行进行推敲．在自己认为正确的行后划勾，并且校对其他行改正的符号是否准确，大小写是否拼写正确（这点同学们很容易忽视）．如果某一行有两种改错方式要推敲哪一种是最佳改法.

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．

【考点】R1：提纲类．

【分析】这是李华给新西兰朋友 Teny 的一封信．根据题目要求可知用第一人称，时态以一般现在时态为主．

高分句型

1．To begin with, according to our tradition, you are supposed to arrive early, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner, which is not only meaningful but also interesting. 句子里 so that 引导目的状语从句 you can help the family prepare the dinner；which 引导非限制性定语从句 is not only meaningful but also interesting．

首先，根据我们的传统，你应该早点到达，这样你就可以帮助家人准备晚餐，这不仅有意义，而且很有趣．

2．I have the confidence that you will have a great time. 句子里解释名词 the confidence 的含义，that 引导同位语从句 you will have a great time．

我相信你会玩得很开心．

【解答】

Dear Teny,

How are you going? In your last letter, you asked me about being a guest to a Chinese friend’s home. Now, I am writing to inform you of some relevant details.（点明书信目的）

To begin with, according to our tradition, you are supposed to arrive early, so that you can help the family prepare the dinner, which is not only meaningful but also interesting.【高分句型一】Besides, you’d better bring some gifts, such as a book or a Chinese knot. What’s more, when you are enjoying the meal, you need to avoid making noises while chewing food.（介绍做客应该注意的问题：到达时间；合适的礼物；餐桌礼仪．）

Hopefully, these suggestions would be helpful for you. I have the confidence that you will have a great time.【高分句型二】Looking forward to your good news.（希望自己的建议对他有用）

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua.

【点评】考查提纲类作文

书面表达是一个高度综合性的题目，旨在考查考生的英语基础，发扬个性、关注环境的设题理念仍将是未来几年高考书面表 达的基本思路． 试题设置均为半开放式，给考生一定提 示的同时，也给考生提供了更为宽广的思维 空间，使考生留有很大的自由发挥的余地， 这样更能全面和客观地考查考生的语言组织 和书面表达的能力．要写出一篇好的文章， 考生不仅要精炼地表达所给信息，更加重要 的是在自由发挥部分，要有自己独到的见解．