

绝密★启用前

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

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 does the woman think of the movie?

- A. It's amusing. B. It's exciting. C. It's disappointing.

2. How will Susan spend most of her time in France?

- A. Traveling around. B. Studying at a school. C. Looking after her aunt.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Going out. B. Ordering drinks. C. Preparing for a party.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a classroom. B. In a library. C. In a bookstore.

5. What is the man going to do ?

- A. Go on the Internet. B. Make a phone call. C. Take a train trip.

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 is the woman looking for?

- A. An information office. B. A police station. C. A shoe repair shop.

7. What is the *Town Guide* according to the man?

- A. A brochure. B. A newspaper. C. A map.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man say about the restaurant?

- A. It's the biggest one around.
B. It offers many tasty dishes.
C. It's famous for its seafood.

9. What will the woman probably order?

- A. Fried fish. B. Roast chicken. C. Beef steak.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will Mr. White be at 11 o'clock?

- A. At the office. B. At the airport. C. At the restaurant.

11. What will Mr. White probably do at one in the afternoon?

- A. Receive a guest. B. Have a meeting. C. Read a report.

12. When will Miss Wilson see Mr. White?

- A. At lunch time. B. Late in the afternoon. C. The next morning.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why is Bill going to Germany?

- A. To work on a project. B. To study German. C. To start a new company.

14. What did the woman dislike about Germany?

- A. The weather. B. The food.
C. The schools.

15. What does Bill hope to do about his family?

- A. Bring them to Germany.
B. Leave them in England.

C. Visit them in a few months.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Fellow-travelers. B. Colleagues. C. Classmates.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did it rain last time in Juárez?

- A. Three days ago. B. A month ago. C. A year ago.

18. What season is it in Juárez?

- A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.

19. What are the elderly advised to do?

- A. Take a walk in the afternoon.
B. Keep their homes cool.
C. Drink plenty of water.

20. What is the speaker doing?

- A. Hosting a radio program.
B. Conducting a seminar.
C. Forecasting the weather.

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. C
10. B
11. B 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. A

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Pacific Science Center Guide

◆Visit Pacific Science Center's Store

Don't forget to stop by Pacific Science Center's Store while you are here to pick up a wonderful science activity or souvenir to remember your visit. The store is located(位于) upstairs in Building 3 right next to the Laser Dome.

◆Hungry?

Our exhibits will feed your mind, but what about your body? Our café offers a complete menu of lunch and snack options, in addition to seasonal specials. The café is located upstairs in Building 1 and is

open daily until one hour Pacific Science Center closes.

◆Rental Information

Lockers are available to store any belongs during your visit. The lockers are located in Building 1 near the Information Desk and in Building 3. Pushchairs and wheelchairs are available to rent at the Information Desk and Denny Way entrance. ID required.

◆Support Pacific Science Center

Since 1962, Pacific Science Center has been inspiring a passion(热情) for discovery and lifelong learning in science, math and technology. Today, Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings inquiry-based science education to classrooms and community events all over Washington State. It's an amazing accomplishment and one we cannot achieve without generous support from individuals, corporations, and other social organizations. Visit pacificsciencecenter.org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science Center.

21. Where can you buy a souvenir at Pacific Science Center?

- A. In Building 1.
- B. In Building 3.
- C. At the Laser Dome.
- D. At the Denny Way entrance.

22. What does Pacific Science Center do for schools?

- A. Train science teachers.
- B. Distribute science books.
- C. Inspire scientific research.
- D. Take science to the classroom.

23. What is the purpose of the last part of the text?

- A. To encourage donations.
- B. To advertise coming events.
- C. To introduce special exhibits.
- D. To tell about the Center's history.

【答案】

21. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 The store is located(位于) upstairs in Building 3 right next to the Laser Dome. 可知 Pacific Science Center 的购物点在 Laser Dome 旁边的 3 号楼的楼上。故选 B。

22. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 Today Pacific Science Center serves more than 1.3 million people a year and brings inquiry-based science education to classrooms and community events all over Washington State 可知现在 Pacific Science Center 每年向 130 多万人提供服务，并开始把科学教育带到教室。故选 D。

23. A 目的意图题。根据文章最后一段中的 Visit pacificsciencecenter.org to find various ways you can support Pacific Science Center. 可知作者呼吁读者支持 Pacific Science Center，也就是鼓励人们为之提供帮助、做贡献。故选 A。

B

I work with Volunteers for Wildlife, a rescue and education organization at Bailey Arboretum in Locust Valley. Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain. However, when it works, it is simply beautiful.

I got a rescue call from a woman in Muttontown. She had found a young owl(猫头鹰) on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2-to 3-week-old owl. It had already been placed in a carrier for safety.

I examined the chick(雏鸟) and it seemed fine. If I could locate the nest, I might have been able to put it back, but no luck. My next work was to construct a nest and anchor it in a tree.

The homeowner was very helpful. A wire basket was found. I put some pine branches into the basket to make this nest safe and comfortable. I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down.

Now all that was needed were the parents, but they were absent. I gave the homeowner a recording of the hunger screams of owl chicks. These advertise the presence of chicks to adults; they might also encourage our chick to start calling as well. I gave the owner as much information as possible and headed home to see what news the night might bring.

A nervous night to be sure, but sometimes the spirits of nature smile on us all! The homeowner called to say that the parents had responded to the recordings. I drove over and saw the chick in the nest looking healthy and active. And it was accompanied in the nest by the greatest sight of all — LUNCH! The parents had done their duty and would probably continue to do so.

24. What is unavoidable in the author's rescue work according to paragraph 1?

- A. Efforts made in vain.
- B. Getting injured in his work.
- C. Feeling uncertain about his future.

- D. Creatures forced out of their homes.
25. Why was the author called to Muttontown?
- A. To rescue a woman.
B. To take care of a woman.
C. To look at a baby owl.
D. To cure a young owl.
26. What made the chick calm down?
- A. A new nest. B. Some food. C. A recording. D. Its parents.
27. How would the author feel about the outcome of the event?
- A. It's unexpected. B. It's beautiful.
C. It's humorous. D. It's discouraging.

【答案】

24.A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 *Trying to help injured, displaced or sick creatures can be heartbreaking; survival is never certain.* 可知救助受伤动物是令人心碎的，因为不知道救助的动物是否能活下去，也就是为救助动物而花费的努力可能会白费，这是不可避免的。故选 A。

25.C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 *She had found a young owl(猫头鹰) on the ground. When I arrived, I saw a 2-to 3-week-old owl* 可知有人给作者打电话是因为有只小猫头鹰掉在地上了，作者赶过去看看情况。文中并没有说小猫头鹰受伤了，作者只是过去看情况，所以 D 选项错误。故选 C。

26.A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 *I placed the chick in the nest, and it quickly calmed down* 可知在作者把小猫头鹰放在窝里之后，它很快就安静下来，所以是窝让小猫头鹰安静下来的。故选 A。

27.B 观点态度题。根据前文描述可知作者为小猫头鹰做了窝，并且帮助它找回了它的父母，小猫头鹰的父母还为它带回了午餐，作者的救助成功了，说明结局是美好的。再结合第一段的 *However, when it works, it is simply beautiful.* 可推测，作者感觉很美好。故选 B。

C

Some of the world's most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day. UNESCO(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying(联合) voice across cultures.

Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations.

It's Jason Moran's job to help change that. As the Kennedy Center's artistic adviser for jazz, Moran hopes to widen the audience for jazz, make the music more accessible, and preserve its history and culture.

"Jazz seems like it's not really a part of the American appetite," Moran tells National Public Radio's reporter Neal Conan. "What I'm hoping to accomplish is that my generation and younger start to reconsider and understand that jazz is not black and white anymore. It's actually color, and it's actually digital."

Moran says one of the problems with jazz today is that the entertainment aspect of the music has been lost. "The music can't be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same," says Moran.

Last year, Moran worked on a project that arranged Fats Waller's music for a dance party, "just to kind of put it back in the mind that Waller is dance music as much as it is concert music," says Moran. "For me, it's the recontextualization. In music, where does the emotion(情感) lie? Are we, as humans, gaining any insight(感悟) on how talk about ourselves and how something as abstract as a Charlie Parker record gets us into a dialogue about our emotions and our thoughts? Sometimes we lose sight that the music has a wider context," says Moran, "so I want to continue those dialogues. Those are the things I want to foster."

28. Why did UNESCO set April 30 as International Jazz Day?

- A. To remember the birth of jazz.
- B. To protect cultural diversity.
- C. To encourage people to study music.
- D. To recognize the value of jazz.

29. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Jazz becoming more accessible.
- B. The production of jazz growing faster.
- C. Jazz being less popular with the young.
- D. The jazz audience becoming larger.

30. What can we infer about Moran's opinion on jazz?

- A. It will disappear gradually.
- B. It remains black and white.
- C. It should keep up with the times.

D. It changes every 50 years.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Exploring the Future of Jazz
- B. The Rise and Fall of Jazz
- C. The Story of a Jazz Musician
- D. Celebrating the Jazz Day

【答案】

28.D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 UNESCO(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying(联合) voice across cultures.可知 UNESCO 把 4 月 30 号定为国际爵士日是为了让人们重视爵士乐, 意识到它的重要性以及它作为连接各文化的纽带之声的潜在功能, 也就是为了让人们意识到爵士乐的价值。故选 D。

29.C 推理判断题。根据前文 Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations 可知尽管 UNESCO 为爵士乐设了纪念日, 但美国的爵士乐听众依然在减少, 并且年龄在老化, 爵士乐没能将年轻一代人连接起来。再结合 It's Jason Moran's job to help change that(是 Jason Moran 的工作是帮助改变那一情况)可推测 that 指代的是前文中爵士乐在年轻一代人中失去吸引力的现象。故选 C。

30.C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 The music can't be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same 可知 Moran 认为现在爵士乐不能以 1908 或 1958 年的方式来呈现, 因为世界已经不同了, 所以爵士乐必须不断进步, 说明随着时代的发展, 爵士乐也要跟上时代才不会被年轻一代所抛弃。故选 C。

31.A 标题选择题。通读全文可知本文主要讲 UNESCO 为提高人们对爵士乐的重视而设立爵士日, 但实际收效甚微。有人认为爵士乐应随着时代的进步而进步, 否则将失去对人们的吸引力, 因此本文主要是探索爵士乐的未来, 故选 A。

D

A build-it-yourself solar still (蒸馏器) is one of the best ways to obtain drinking water in areas where the liquid is not readily available. Developed by two doctors in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it's an excellent water collector. Unfortunately, you must carry the necessary equipment with you, since it's all but impossible to find natural substitutes. The only components required, though, are a 5' x5' sheet of clear or slightly milky plastic, six feet of plastic tube, and a container — perhaps just a drinking cup — to catch the water. These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt.

To construct a working still, use a sharp stick or rock to dig a hole four feet across and three feet deep. Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher's productivity. Place your cup in the deepest part of the hole. Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line runs up — and out — the side of the hole.

Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock. The plastic should now form a cone(圆锥体) with 45-degree-angled sides. The low point of the sheet must be centered directly over, and no more than three inches above, the cup.

The solar still works by creating a greenhouse under the plastic. Ground water evaporates (蒸发) and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup. When the container is full, you can suck the refreshment out through the tube, and won't have to break down the still every time you need a drink.

32. What do we know about the solar still equipment from the first paragraph?

- A. It's delicate.
- B. It's expensive.
- C. It's complex.
- D. It's portable.

33. What does the underlined phrase "the water catcher" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The tube.
- B. The still.
- C. The hole.
- D. The cup.

34. What's the last step of constructing a working solar still?

- A. Dig a hole of a certain size.
- B. Put the cup in place.
- C. Weight the sheet's center down.
- D. Cover the hole with the plastic sheet.

35. When a solar still works, drops of water come into the cup from_____.

- A. the plastic tube
- B. outside the hole
- C. the open air
- D. beneath the sheet

【答案】

32.D 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句话 **These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt.**可知制作蒸馏器的东西可以叠放在一个小包里，系在腰间，这说明制作蒸馏器的设备很轻便，**portable**

表示“轻便的；手提的”，故选 D。

33.B 推理判断题。根据 Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher's productivity 可知最好在潮湿的地方挖洞，以提高接水器的工作效率。“接水器”指的是在潮湿的地方挖洞，在洞的底部放一个杯子，杯子上方用膜覆盖，整个装置构成接水器，而不是某个部分。这一题很容易错选 D，但是就算在干燥的地方挖洞，杯子也可以接水，杯子接水的事实并不会因为周围环境的变化而变化，杯子的工作效率是不变的。故选 B。

34.C 细节理解题。根据第三段 Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock.可知最后一步是 weighting the sheet's center down with a rock(放一块石头在覆盖膜的中间，把它压下去)，故选 C。

35.D 推理判断题。结合第四段中的 Ground water evaporates (蒸发) and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup 可知地下水蒸发，在覆盖膜上聚集起来，直到形成小水滴落在杯子里，覆盖膜是在杯子上面的，水滴落入杯子里，所以水滴是凝聚在覆盖膜的下面。故选 D。

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。

If anyone had told me three years ago that I would be spending most of my weekends camping, I would have laughed heartily. Campers, in my eyes, were people who enjoyed insect bites, ill-cooked meals, and uncomfortable sleeping bags. They had nothing in common with me. 36

The friends who introduced me to camping thought that it meant to be a pioneer. 37 We slept in a tent, cooked over an open fire, and walked a long distance to take the shower and use the bathroom. This brief visit with Mother Nature cost me two days off from work, recovering from a bad case of sunburn and the doctor's bill for my son's food poisoning.

I was, nevertheless, talked into going on another fun-filled holiday in the wilderness. 38 Instead, we had a pop-up camper with comfortable beds and an air conditioner. My nature-loving friends had remembered to bring all the necessities of life.

39 We have done a lot of it since. Recently, we bought a twenty-eight-foot travel trailer complete with a bathroom and a built-in TV set. There is a separate bedroom, a modern kitchen with a refrigerator. The trailer even has matching carpet and curtains.

40 It must be true that sooner or later, everyone finds his or her way back to nature. I recommend that you find your way in style.

A. This time there was no tent.

- B. Things are going to be improved.
- C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.
- D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.
- E. I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping.
- F. After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping.
- G. There was no shade as the trees were no more than 3 feet tall.

【答案】

36. D 根据前文可知三年前作者认为露营和自己无关，而后文中表明作者热爱露营，暗示此处作者对待露营的情感态度应该出现转变。D选项中的 however 表示转折。其次，If anyone had told me three years ago that I would be spending most of my weekends camping 暗示作者态度的转变就在三年前，D选项中的 since then “自从那时候起”和前文时间吻合。故选 D。

37. C 根据后文 We slept in a tent, cooked over an open fire, and walked a long distance to take the shower and use the bathroom 可知作者第一次露营条件很艰苦，C选项 The trip they took me on was a rough one. 中的 rough 暗示了这一点，符合语境。故选 C。

38. A 根据前文 We slept in a tent, cooked over an open fire, and walked a long distance to take the shower and use the bathroom 可知作者第一次露营时住帐篷，露天生火做饭，走很远的距离去洗澡、上厕所，条件很艰苦，而后文中 Instead, we had a pop-up camper with comfortable beds and an air conditioner. 说明作者第二次露营有床有空调。A选项 This time there was no tent “这次没有帐篷了”暗示作者进行了第二次露营，而且条件比较好，符合语境。故选 A。

39. F 根据后文 we bought a twenty-eight-foot travel trailer complete with a bathroom and a built-in TV set. There is a separate bedroom, a modern kitchen with a refrigerator. The trailer even has matching carpet and curtains. 可知作者一家为了露营买了房车，里面设备齐全，说明作者一家人是喜欢露营的。F选项 After the trip, my family became quite interested in camping (那次露营之后，我的家人开始对露营感兴趣)符合语境，故选 F。

40. E 根据后文 It must be true that sooner or later, everyone finds his or her way back to nature. I recommend that you find your way in style. 可知作者希望每个人能找到适合自己的回归自然的方法，而根据前文可知作者回归自然的方式就是露营。E选项 I must say that I have certainly come to enjoy camping. (我必须得承认我真的开始享受露营)既是对文章第一段中作者态度转变的一个总结，也很好地衔接了后文。故选 E。

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)

阅读下面的短文，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this 41 process and found something that has changed my 42 at college for the better: I discovered ASL — American Sign Language (美式手语).

I never felt an urge to 43 any sign language before. My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. The 44 languages were enough in all my interactions (交往). Little did I know that I would discover my 45 for ASL.

The 46 began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club 47 their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very 48 of communicating without speaking 49 me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the 50. This newness just left me 51 more.

After that, feeling the need to 52 further, I decided to drop in on one of ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to 53 the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my 54 progress, I was excited. I then made it a point to 55 those meetings and learn all I could.

The following term, I 56 an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking was 57. I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. 58, if there had been any talking, it would have 59 us to learn less. Now, I appreciate the silence and the 60 way of communication it opens.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. searching | B. planning | C. natural | D. formal |
| 42. A. progress | B. experience | C. major | D. opinion |
| 43. A. choose | B. read | C. learn | D. create |
| 44. A. official | B. foreign | C. body | D. spoken |
| 45. A. love | B. concern | C. goal | D. request |
| 46. A. meeting | B. trip | C. story | D. task |
| 47. A. recorded | B. performed | C. recited | D. discussed |
| 48. A. idea | B. amount | C. dream | D. reason |
| 49. A. disturbed | B. supported | C. embarrassed | D. attracted |
| 50. A. end | B. past | C. course | D. distance |
| 51. A. showing | B. acting | C. saying | D. wanting |

52. A. exercise B. explore C. express D. explain
53. A. print B. write C. sign D. count
54. A. slow B. steady C. normal D. obvious
55. A. chair B. sponsor C. attend D. organize
56. A. missed B. passed C. gave up D. registered
- for
57. A. prohibited B. welcomed C. ignored D. repeated
58. A. Lastly B. Thus C. Instead D. However
59. A. required B. caused C. allowed D. expected
60. A. easy B. popular C. quick D. new

【答案】

41. A 考查形容词辨析。searching 寻找的，探索的；planning 计划的；natural 自然的；formal 正式的。句意：我自己经历了这个探索的过程。根据前文 While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration 可知大学为探索提供了舞台，所以这里指的是作者“探索”的过程。故选 A。

42. B 考查名词辨析。progress 进步；experience 经历；major 主修科目；opinion 观点。句意：我发现有些东西改变了我的大学生活经历。故选 B。

43. C 考查动词辨析。choose 选择；read 看，读；learn 学习；create 创造。句意：我以前从没有过学习手语的冲动。故选 C。

44. D

考查形容词辨析。official 官方的；foreign 外国的；body 肢体的；spoken 口语的。根据前文 My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. 可知作者的家人及朋友都可以听得到，因此作者认为在平时的交流中，口语就足够了。spoken language 口语。故选 D。

45. A 考查名词辨析。love 热爱；concern 关心，顾虑；goal 目标；request 请求。句意：我没想过我会发现自己对美式手语的热爱。学*科网前文中 I never felt an urge to 43 any sign language before 表明作者以前从未想过学习手语，而根据后文内容可知作者非常喜欢手语。故选 A。

46. C 考查名词辨析。meeting 会议；trip 旅行；story 故事；task 任务。句意：故事发生在我上大学的第一周 分析语境可知在这里作者开始讲述在大学学习手语的事情，故选 C。

47. B 考查动词辨析。record 记录；perform 表现，表演；recite 背诵；discuss 讨论。句意：我观看他们在

ASL 俱乐部表演一首歌的翻译。分析语境可知 ASL 俱乐部是手语俱乐部，应该是在用手语表演一首歌。故

选 B。

48. A 考查名词辨析。idea 想法；amount 数量；dream 梦想；reason 原因。句意：手部的动作和不用语言进行交流的想法吸引了我。分析语境可知作者当时在看手语表演，而手语就是为了帮助交流而设计的手势。

故选 A。

49. D 考查动词辨析。disturb 打扰；support 支持；embarrass 使……难堪；attract 吸引。分析语境可知 ASL 俱乐部的表演吸引了作者，否则作者也不会去学习手语。故选 D。

50. B 考查名词辨析。end 结束，末尾；past 过去；course 课程；distance 距离。句意：我所看到的和我在過去经历的事情完全不同。固定短语 in the past 在过去。故选 B。

51. D

考查动词辨析。show 展示；act 行动；say 说；want 想要。句意：这种新奇的感觉使我想了解更多。分析语境可知作者被手语吸引，想要进一步了解，所以也有了后文中的参加手语俱乐部的会议，上手语课的经历。故选 D。

52. B 考查动词辨析。exercise 锻炼；explore 探索；express 表达；explain 解释。句意：在那之后，我感觉到想要探索更多关于手语的东西，我参加了 ASL 俱乐部的一次会议。故选 B。

53. C 考查动词辨析。print 打印；write 写；sign 签名，打手语；count 数。句意：那天我只学会了打字母表的手语。分析语境可知作者第一次参加手语俱乐部的会议，学会的应该是最基本的打字母表的手语。当然，打印字母表、在字母表上签名、数字母表和学习手语都没有联系。故选 C。

54. A 考查形容词辨析。slow 缓慢的；steady 平稳的；normal 正常的；obvious 明显的。句意：我并没有因为缓慢的进步而沮丧，相反我很兴奋。因为作者只学会了打字母表的手语，所以进步是很慢的。故选 A。

55. C 考查动词辨析。chair 主持，使……入座；sponsor 赞助；attend 参加；organize 组织。句意：我下定决心参加俱乐部所有的会议去学习我能学习的一切。attend meeting 参加会议。故选 C。

56. D 考查动词辨析。miss 错过，想念；pass 通过；give up 放弃；register for 报名注册。句意：接下来的一个学期，我报名上了一个手语班。故选 D。

57. A 考查动词辨析。prohibit 禁止；welcome 欢迎；ignore 忽视；repeat 重复。句意：教授的耳朵听不见，任何口语交流都是禁止的。根据后文 if there had been any talking 可知在课堂上没有口语交流。故选 A。

58. C 考查副词辨析。lastly 最后，终于；thus 因此，如此；instead 反而；however 然而。句意：反而，如果当时有口语交流，那只会造成我们学的手语更少。根据前文 I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. 可知作者很快意识到安静并不是令人不愉快的，反而有口语交流会影响手语的学习。故选 C。

59. B 考查动词辨析。require 要求；cause 造成；allow 允许；expect 期待。句意：如果当时有口语交流，那只会造成我们学的手语更少。故选 B。

60. D 考查形容词辨析。easy 简单的；popular 受欢迎的；quick 快速的；new 新的。句意：现在我很感激当时的安静并且享受它带来的一种新的交流方式。分析语境可知手语对于作者来说是一种新的交流方式，故选 D。

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。

There has been a recent trend in the food service industry toward lower fat content and less salt. This trend, which was started by the medical community (医学界) 61 a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side 62 (effect) such as overweight and heart disease — the very thing the medical community was trying to fight.

Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required 63 (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. When fat and salt 64 (remove) from food, the food tastes as if is missing something. As 65 result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even 66 (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up. Fast food 67 (be) full of fat and salt; by 68 (eat) more fast food people will get more salt and fat than they need in their diet.

Having enough fat and salt in your meals will reduce the urge to snack (吃点心) between meals and will improve the taste of your food. However, be 69 (care) not to go to extremes. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, 70 is not good for the health.

【答案】

61. as 考查介词。句意：这一趋势最初始于医学界作为一种对抗心脏病的方法。as 表示“作为，以……身份”，故填 as。

62. effects 考查单复数。分析语境可知作者表达的意思是“一些不为人知的副作用”，根据前文的 some 可知“side effect” (副作用) 有很多，故填 effects。

63. to process 考查不定式。句意：他们被要求加工食物。require 表示“要求”，require sb. to do sth. 表示“要求某人做某事”，被动形式为“sb. be required to do sth.” (某人被要求做某事)。故填 to process。

64. are removed 考查被动语态。句意：当脂肪和盐分从食物中被去掉。分析可知 fat, salt 和 move 之间是被动关系，脂肪和盐分是两种东西，且是被人们去掉，所以用被动语态。故填 are removed。

65. a 考查冠词。固定短语 as a result 表示“结果”。句意：结果，人们将吃更多的食物去弥补损失的东西。故填 a。

66. worse 考查比较级。句意：更糟糕的是，人们所吃快餐的数量增加了。故填 worse。

67. is 考查主谓一致。句意：快餐食物中满是脂肪和盐。fast food 的意思是“快餐”，表示一类食物，为不可数名词，谓语动词用单数形式。故填 is。

68. eating 考查动名词。句意：通过吃更多的快餐，人们将在饮食中摄入超过需求量的脂肪和盐。根据前文中的 by 可知此处应该填名词、动名词，所以填 eating。

69. careful 考查形容词。句意：然而，注意不要走极端。分析语境可知 be 后面应该用形容词作表语，故填 careful。

70. which 考查非限制性定语从句。句意：很可能摄入过多的脂肪和盐，那对健康没有好处。分析可知 which is not good for the health 为非限制性定语从句，先行词是前面的整句话。

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。

In the summer holiday following my eighteen birthday, I took driving lessons. I still remember how hard first day was. Before getting into the car, I thought I had learned the instructor's orders, so once I started the car, my mind goes blank, I forgot what he had said to me altogether. The instructor kept repeating the word, "Speed up!" "Slow down!" "Turning left!" I was so much nervous that I could hardly tell which direction was left. A few minutes late, the instructor asked me to stop the car. It was a relief and I came to a suddenly stop just in the middle on the road.

【答案】

In the summer holiday following my eighteen birthday, I took driving lessons. I still remember eighteenth

how hard ^ first day was. Before getting into the car, I thought I had learned the instructor's the/my

orders, $\frac{\text{so}}{\text{but / yet}}$ once I started the car, my mind $\frac{\text{goes}}{\text{went}}$ blank. I forgot what he had said to me altogether.

The instructor kept repeating the $\frac{\text{word}}{\text{words}}$, “Speed up!” “Slow down!” “ $\frac{\text{Turning}}{\text{Turn}}$ left!” I was so ~~much~~ nervous that I could hardly tell which direction was left. A few minutes $\frac{\text{late}}{\text{later}}$, the instructor asked me to stop the car. It was a relief and I came to a $\frac{\text{suddenly}}{\text{sudden}}$ stop just in the middle $\frac{\text{on}}{\text{of}}$ the road.

第一处: **eighteen** 改为 **eighteenth** 考查数词。句意: 在我十八岁生日后的那个暑假。**eighteen** 意思为“十八, 十八个”, 表示数量, **eighteenth** 表示“第十八个的”, 故将 **eighteen** 改为 **eighteenth**。

第二处: **first** 前加 **the/my** 考查冠词。句意: 我依然记得第一天是多么艰难。句中特指开始学驾照的第一天, 所以在 **first** 前加上 **the**。也可以加上 **my**, **my first day** 表示“我(学驾照)的第一天”, 故在 **first** 前加 **the** 或 **my**。

第三处: **so** 改为 **but/yet** 考查连词。根据句意可知作者本以为自己已经掌握了教练的话, 结果一发动车, 脑中一片空白, 前后文为转折关系, 故将 **so** 改为 **but** 或 **yet**。

第四

处: **goes** 改为 **went** 考查时态。根据前文中的 **started** 可知时态为一般过去时, 故将 **goes** 改为 **went**。

第五处: **word** 改为 **words** 考查单复数。句意: 教练一直喊“加速!”“减速!”“左转!”。**word**“单词, 消息”, **words** 可以表示为 **word** 的复数, 也表示某人说的话, 这里指教练说的那些话, 故将 **word** 改为 **words**。

第六处: **Turning** 改为 **Turn** 考查非谓语动词。分析语境可知教练的话“加速”, “减速”, “左转”都是祈使句, 根据前文“Speed up!”“Slow down!”也可以看得出来。祈使句应该用动词原形, 故将 **Turning** 改为 **Turn**。

第七处: **much** 去掉 考查固定句型。句意: 我如此紧张以至于无法分辨哪个方向是左。固定句型 **so... that** 表示“如此……以至于……”, **much** 为多余成分, 故将 **much** 去掉。

第八处: **late** 改为 **later** 考查副词。**late** 在此作副词, **late**“迟地”, **later**“稍后、随后”。此处表示“几分钟之后”, 故将 **late** 改为 **later**。

第九处: **suddenly** 改为 **sudden** 考查形容词。句意: 我来了个紧急刹车。**suddenly** 是副词, 表示“意外地, 忽然地”。**sudden** 为形容词, 表示“突然的; 迅速的”, 修饰名词 **stop** 用形容词, 故将 **suddenly** 改为 **sudden**。**a sudden stop** 表示“急刹车”。

第十处: **on** 改为 **of** 考查介词。分析语境可知此处表示“在路中间急刹车”, **on the road** 表示“在路上”, **the middle of the road** 表示“路的中央”, 强调的是“the middle”。故将 **on** 改为 **of**。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 正在教你的英国朋友 Leslie 学习汉语。请你写封邮件告知下次上课的计划。内容包括:

- (1) 时间和地点;
- (2) 内容: 学习唐诗;
- (3) 课前准备: 简要了解唐朝的历史。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

(略)

苍瑞教育