

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (1 月份)

(暨 2017 年上海市普通高校春季招生统一考试)

上海 英语试卷

考生注意：

1. 考试时间 120 分钟，试卷满分 140 分。
2. 本考试设试卷和答题纸两部分。试卷分为第 I 卷(第 1-14 页)和第 II 卷(第 15 页)，全卷共 15 页。所有答题必须涂(选择题)或写(非选择题)在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律不得分。
3. 答题前，务必在答题纸上填写姓名、报名号(春考考生填写春考报名号)、考场号和座位号，并将核对后的条形码贴在指定位置上。

第 I 卷 (共 100 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. A. Pie. | B. Ice cream. |
| C. Chocolate cake. | D. Cheese cake. |
| 2. A. The museum opens at 8 every day. | B. She can't see the sign clearly. |
| C. The glass museum closes too early. | D. She can't understand the sign. |
| 3. A. Delighted. | B. Doubtful. |
| C. Relieved. | D. Respectful. |

4. A. She works as a librarian.
B. She does a lot of reading at home.
C. She spends much time reading in the library.
D. She wants to borrow some books from the library.
5. A. He isn't sure if the weather will be good.
B. He probably won't go skiing.
C. The weather won't be as bad as forecast
D. The weather forecast isn't reliable.
6. A. His brother ate up the food.
B. His brother helped him clean the fridge.
C. His brother lost his appetite.
D. His brother went out to dine with him.
7. A. Keep some small change.
B. Buy another T-shirt.
C. Invite someone else to the concert.
D. Dress himself properly.
8. A. See a doctor.
B. Repair his car.
C. Go to school.
D. Give the woman a ride.
9. A. She has no interest in the man's words.
B. She doesn't understand the man.
C. She doesn't want to follow the man.
D. She hates to study pictures by kids.
10. A. She missed the beginning of the program.
B. She was awakened during the quiz.
C. She fell asleep before the program ended.
D. She wishes she had gone to sleep earlier.

Section B

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

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. dangerous room.
B. An explosive device.
C. A suspect handbag.
D. A fire extinguisher.

12. A. Hand in valuable items to the police.
B. Help elderly and disabled people.
C. Let children and women go first.
D. Leave by the nearest exit.

13. A. At a theatre.
C. At an airport.
B. At a police station.
D. At a department store.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. An ad-blocking device.
C. A telephone answering machine.
B. A parented screen.
D. A sound controller.
15. A. She spent twenty years on the new invention.
B. She designed the new invention for the deaf.
C. She invested four thousand pounds in the new invention.
D. She worked with her husband on the new invention.
16. A. It is similar to her previous invention.
B. It can be used just to control the TV set.
C. It must be kept at a particular angle.
D. It is too big to hold.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. How to organize thoughts for a speech.
C. How to give a speaking assignment.
B. How to get an expected grade.
D. How to prepare a speech.
18. A. Bearing listeners in mind.
C. Adding a sense of humour.
B. Developing ideas soundly.
D. Being informative.
19. A. The purpose of the speech.
C. The instructor's advice.
B. The speaker's influence.
D. The structure of the speech.
20. A. List interesting examples.
C. Put down all the related ideas.
B. Read a model speech.
D. Start to write the whole speech.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

“Zootopia” Broke Disney Records

Last weekend, the latest Disney movie, “Zootopia,” broke records. The movie had the largest opening weekend for a Disney *animation* (动画片). People across the United States bought more than \$75 million worth of tickets.

“Zootopia” is a city of animals. The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal (21) _____ team up to find a missing *otter* (水獭). He is among several animals that have suddenly disappeared from the city.

“Zootopia” (22) _____ (praise) for its sharp humor and strong message since its release. The film explores racism and other issues in its description of relations (23) two kinds of animals in the city.

Jared Bush and Phil Johnston wrote “Zootopia.” They told reporters that it started out as a spy movie (24) _____ (set) in several different contexts. But they changed the story (25) they found the animal world especially interesting. They said to (26) _____ something like this. “What’s this world like? What’s the history of this world?” And then, Bush said, they went to the experts. Not only (27) _____ the writers speak with people who study culture and group behavior, but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers.

The creators have noted that the variety of animals was not easy (28) _____ (produce) in drawings. In the movie, 64 species live in multiple neighborhoods (29) _____ (represent) different animals’ living environments. Disney says “Zootopia” is its (30) _____ (complex) animation yet. The extra effort is certainly paying off at the box office.

Section B

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in each blank with a proper word given in the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one more word than you need.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| A. acknowledgement | B. actually | C. commonly | D. confirm |
| E. conscious | F. crack | G. eliminate | H. independent |
| I. log | J. shortcut | K. unimaginative | |

Why your Password May Not Be As Safe As It Seems

Does “qaz2ws” strike you as a nice safe password? What about “adgimptw”? An analysis has found them to be among the passwords that are most 31 used, which of course means they are not secure at all.

When ten million passwords were leaked on to the internet, they appeared to 32 that attempts by internet security experts to make us improve our password strength had been successful, even if, in the specific case of the leaked passwords, they are also completely pointless.

While many of the passwords were still single words, such as “password”, there was also a clear attempt by many to make them harder to 33. The problem was that people seemed to do so in the same way.

“Users are becoming slightly more 34 of what makes a password strong,” explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis. “For instance, adding a number or two at the end of a text phrase. That makes it better, right?”

But 35 no. They found that almost half a million passwords did this---and in 20 per cent of those all people did was put the number “1” at the end.

Perhaps this is why some companies are now trying to move gradually beyond passwords. Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account, had have a single use passwords texted to it each time they want to 36 on.

Although the services is voluntary, Dylan Casey an executive at Yahoo!, said that it was “the first step to 37 passwords”. He said it was a(n) 38 that it was increasingly hard for people to remember all the passwords they had. “I don’t think we, as an industry, have done a good enough job of putting ourselves in the shoes of the people using our products,” he said.

It would certainly be a more sensible strategy than same people’s improving upon “password” by using “wasspord” or, tran5p053d numb3r5 f0r 13tt3r5.

“We are, for the most part, predictably 39 when it comes to choosing passwords, despite a decade of warnings from password strength checkers during sign-ups,” said WP Engine. “We love taking a(n) 40 , and so do password crackers.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

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

Ever been just about to call someone when the phone rings and the person in question is on the other end? Or have you experienced a sudden feeling of unease or danger even though you're in a(n) 41 situation? If you don't believe in it, you'll put it down to 42 and on overactive imagination. But some people believe it is 43 that there is a sixth sense beyond smell, taste, touch, hearing and sight. Now, scientists are carrying out experiments not only to prove that it exists, but also to find out how you can 44 it to your advantage.

Dean Radin, a researcher in California, has set up the Boundary Institute in Los Altos and is currently using its website to *recruit* (招募) 4,000 people in 57 countries to find out if there are any 45 instances of sixth sense or, as he calls it, "precognition"—the ability to predict outcomes. The results so far are 46. In a card test, where you have to 47 which of the five cards on a computer screen will be turned over to reveal a picture, the top scorers hit the right card 48% of the time—the 48 of this happening are 2,669 to 1.

49, Radin's most famous study involves participants looking at a variety of images that are designed to stimulate a specific responses. In the experiment, participants sit alone in a room in front of a computer, with devices attached to their bodies to measure changes in skin resistance and blood flow, which are measures of emotional arousal. Radin has found that one in six people has a rise in arouse before they see the road accident-type pictures, while remaining 50 before the tree-type pictures.

But even if you do accept that a sixth sense exists, the question is, does it actually 51? Radin says it does. "the future of our civilisation depends on 52 that are being made now, whether it's about how we farm our food, how we get rid of our waste or whether we allow chemicals to be included in everyday products. We don't have answers to these important questions, yet what we decide on will 53 our lives for decades or longer. Anything we can do to improve our ability to predict future events is well worth the 54," he says. "If it turns out that some people can genuinely forecast the future some of the time, as I believe the data

shows, then 55 this ability is as important as cutting-edge science.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. unfamiliar | B. tough | C. harmless | D. ridiculous |
| 42. A. coincidence | B. resistance | C. innovation | D. distraction |
| 43. A. mystery | B. evidence | C. falsehood | D. innocence |
| 44. A. alter | B. define | C. find | D. use |
| 45. A. historical | B. strange | C. mistaken | D. true |
| 46. A. extraordinary | B. inevitable | C. alarming | D. disappointing |
| 47. A. ask | B. guess | C. recall | D. learn |
| 48. A. figures | B. methods | C. scores | D. chance |
| 49. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Meanwhile | D. Consequently |
| 50. A. active | B. calm | C. silent | D. alert |
| 51. A. serve any purpose | | B. take any advantage | |
| | C. make any progress | D. win any support | |
| 52. A. inquiries | B. decisions | C. donations | D. comparisons |
| 53. A. ruin | B. improve | C. affect | D. wait |
| 54. A. expense | B. risk | C. effort | D. wait |
| 55. A. proving | B. challenging | C. limiting | D. understanding |

Section B

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

(A)

What happens in a particular class on a particular day depends on the interactions that occur between the teacher, the students, and the material being studied. The classroom context, generally speaking, includes all those factors that influence what happens during teaching and learning. These factors operate on different levels.

The physical context, for example, influences what happens in the classroom. Space may restrict participation, depending on how a teacher interprets the situation. Some teachers use their surroundings to promote learning. Notice boards reflect themes or topics being studied; a display area presents students' written work for others to read. Of course, some teachers remain unaware of the physical environment that they and their students inhabit together. A room, after all, is just a

room. Yet the physical environment of the classroom affects the nature and types of interactions that will occur. Straight rows of tables, for example, are favourable to classroom lectures and turn-taking routines in which students one by one, recite answers to a teacher's questions.

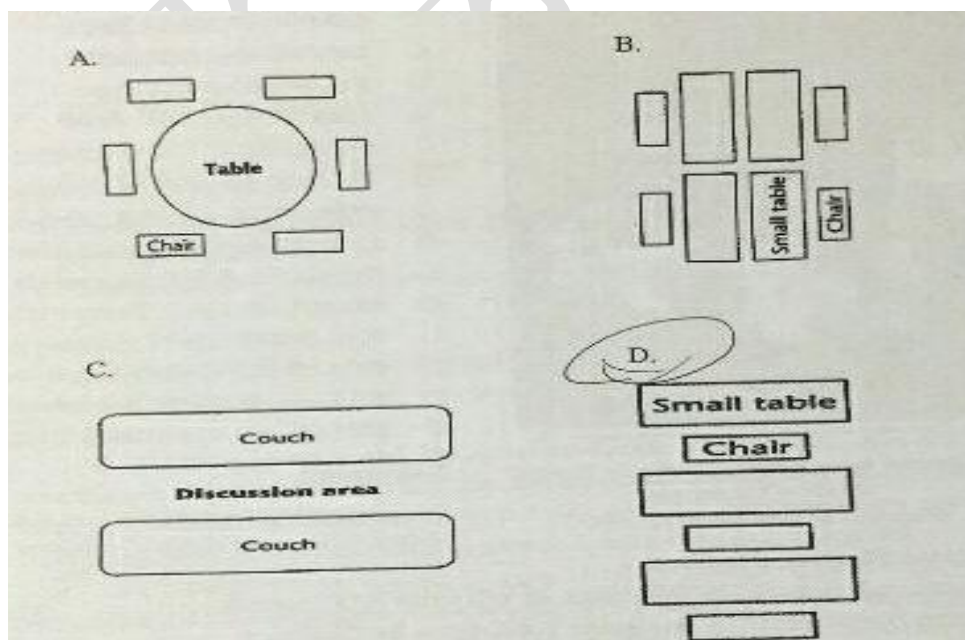
A room isn't just a room for teachers who seek to make the physical environment suitable for interactive learning. Interactive learning invites thinking, reading, writing, speaking, listening, and sharing. Such classrooms are arranged for individuals rather than for the "class" as a whole; they welcome students as active participants. Various physical arrangements encourage interactive learning, but they depend on the size of the room and the furniture that is available.

A class can be organized for individual, group, or whole-class activities. Students are initially assigned seats at a combination of small and large tables. However, when the students work individually or in groups, they are free to abandon the assigned seating. The chalkboard occupies a central position in the room to accommodate whole-class study.

56. According to the passage, "**the physical context**" (paragraph 2) may include _____.

- A. teachers' roles
- B. themes being studied
- C. a display area
- D. students' participation

57. Which of the following is the most suitable for a classroom lecture?



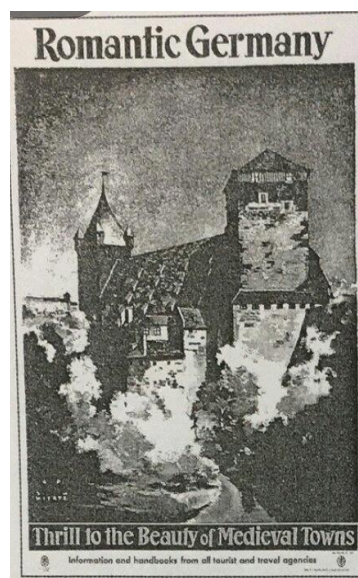
58. From the last paragraph, we can learn that _____.

- A. classrooms should be arranged for the class as a whole
- B. the chalkboard should be abandoned during group work
- C. seating can be changed for different classroom activities
- D. interaction can be encouraged by combining small and large tables

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The physical classroom environment varies with different types of interaction.
- B. The physical environment is a deciding factor for a successful lesson.
- C. Interactive learning depends on individuals' active involvement.
- D. Group work has become a trend in classroom teaching.

(B)



- **\$15.00USD**-8.5x11 Paper
- **\$24.00USD**-11x17 Paper
- **\$30.00USD**-13x19 Paper
- **\$45.00USD**-17x22 Paper
- **\$95.00USD**-24x30 Paper
- **\$185.00USD**-34x47 Paper
- **\$70.00USD**-17x22 Exhibition Canvas (帆布)
- **\$140.00USD**-24x30 Exhibition Canvas
- **\$275.00USD**-36x50 Exhibition Canvas
- **\$350.00USD**-44x61 Exhibition Canvas
- **\$80.00USD**-8.5x11 Framed (Black)
- **\$85.00USD**-8.5x11 Framed (Brown)
- **\$140.00USD**-11x17 Framed (Black)
- **\$150.00USD**-11x17 Framed (Brown)
- **\$215.00USD**-17x22 Framed (Black)
- **\$225.00USD**-17x22 Framed (Brown)

A German travel poster Add to Cart

showing the Imperial

This product ships for free (both in U.S.A. and overseas)

Castle in Nuremberg.

Made in U.S.A. / Satisfaction Guaranteed

Illustrated by Jupp Wiertz, c.

1930s.

Christmas Shipping Deadlines

- Domestic orders placed by **December 20** will arrive for Christmas.
- Overseas orders placed by **December 9** will arrive for Christmas.

- Overnight orders placed by **December 22** will arrive for Christmas for an additional fee.

Framed orders (domestic or overseas) require additional time for delivery.

About Our Paper

We use high-quality, acid-free papers or heavyweight Exhibition Gallery Canvas.

Paper Sizes

Paper sizes are in inches. If an image's *dimensions* (尺寸) don't exactly match the paper's dimensions there will be a wider margin on the narrowest side. The long edge on prints 34x47 and larger will vary depending on the dimensions of the photo and may be longer than the size listed.

Custom (定制的) Frames

We've partnered with Simply Framed to offer high-quality custom frames made in the USA. Please allow an additional 3 weeks for delivery. Frames come in black or brown wooden finish and include protective paperback finish, wall bumpers, hanging hardware + nails, hanging and care instructions. Frames arrive gift-wrapped in brown paper.

Framed sales are final.

60. If you want to order a 17x22 print on canvas with a black frame, how much are you expected to pay?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. \$45.00USD. | B. \$70.00USD. |
| C. \$215.00USD. | D. \$225.00SD. |

61. If you hope your framed order will reach your friend in Germany for Christmas, you'd better place your order by _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. December 20 | B. December 9 | C. November 30 | D. November 19 |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|

62. The above advertisement is mainly intended to promote _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. a painting exhibition | B. superior prints |
| C. Germany as a romantic destination | D. high-quality custom frames |

(C)

We’ ve all heard the dangers of helicopter parenting. Remaining too involved in a kid’s life, especially throughout college, can lead to depression, lack of self-reliance and feelings of entitlement.

This wisdom seems sound. But some academics and educators now say they see signs of a troubling resistance. The concern: that too much of warnings and horror stories—the cover of Julie Lythcott-Haims’ bestseller *How to Raise an Adult* instructs moms and dads to avoid “the overparenting trap” —is discouraging parents from getting involved at all.

“Yes, parents can be intruders,” says Marjorie Savage, a researcher in the University of Minnesota. “At the same time, there are increasing examples of parents refusing to step up when students genuinely need their family.” At Hofstra University, for example, parents now ask embarrassedly about mental-health and campus-safety resources, as if bringing up those topics were forbidden, says Branka Kristie, who heads the family-outreach programs. And Savage recalls talking to a mom who kept quiet about her son’s signs of depression until right before he failed a semester. She did not want to “helicopter in.”

That means colleges, which have spent the past decade learning to cope with parents who get too involved, now have a different problem. In recent years, hundreds of colleges have either launched or increased their parent offices, which serve as one-stop shops for moms and dads looking to make complaints, report problem and generally stay in touch.

Much of this began, of course, because schools were forced to cope with a generation of students connected with their parents like never before. On average, they communicate 22.1 times per week, according to research from Barbara Hofer, a psychology professor at Middlebury College. That’s more than twice the rate of a decade ago, before almost every student had a smartphone.

With some moms and dads thinking twice of contacting the school in the first place, some programs are being used to encourage a more balanced approach, often through email and other social media. Hofstra’s Kristic advises parents to “be a guide, while granting that the student owns the journey.” That means asking questions, listening to answers, being patient and trusting kids to resolve their own problems. But if issues persist, or if a student is in serious mental or physical danger, it also means **hopping in the chopper**, at least for a little while.

63. In paragraph 3, parents of Hofstra University students are mentioned to _____.
A. show that parents have gone to the other extreme of overparenting
B. provide educators with a new understanding of overparenting
C. give a further example of supportive overparenting
D. place emphasis on the necessity of overparenting
64. The phrase “**hopping in the chopper**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.
A. having trust in kids
B. stepping in to solve kids’ problems
C. joining a family-outreach program
D. turning to social media for help
65. What can be inferred from the passage?
A. Mental-health and campus-safety resources are forbidden topics among parents.
B. *How to Raise an Adult* encourages parents to get engaged in family education.
C. Overparenting is no longer a problem because of students’ self-reliance.
D. There was less student-parent communication in the past than today.
66. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. Why Colleges Need Helicopter Parents
B. How to Improve Parent-school Relations
C. Why Overparenting Is in Question
D. How to Communicate More as Parents

Section C

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box.

Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. The two types of comics are created in very different ways.
- B. But for people who love comic books, they can be a fantastic escape from the tough realities of modern life.
- C. They find it hard to understand why comic books appeal so many people.
- D. Comics have lost its charm in America.
- E. In Japan, the contrast couldn't be greater.
- F. Manga heroes look smaller, younger than all-conquering American heroes who have large muscles and lots of themed clothes.

Japanese and American Comic Book Heroes

To some people, the idea of reading comic books seems childish. 67 Comics are published globally, but Japanese and American versions dominate the market despite the fact—or perhaps because—they differ in a number of ways.

68 American comics are a group effort, beginning with the story-writing team and the artist who produces drawings of initial ideas. When these drafts are finalized, the outlines, dialogue, and color are added. Also, creators of comic superheroes sometimes sell their titles to other creative teams, who keep the superhero “alive.” This is in sharp contrast to *manga* (日本漫画) creators, who are often individual authors merely responsible for the storylines, dialogue, and artwork. When a manga creator decides to stop, so does the hero.

Another difference is the appearance of the heroes. 69 Also, manga heroes rarely look Japanese, and the stories do not typically take place in a Japanese context. However, American comic heroes, despite their masks, are proudly American and are admired for their readiness to defend U.S. cities.

Probably the biggest difference is the readership. Up until the 1950s, American comic books were read by both children and adults, with popular titles such as *Superman* selling as many as half a million copies per month. The arrival of TV, however, led to a decline in sales so that now the average reader of an American comic book is a teenage boy with an interest in superheroes. 70 There manga sales are still booming, reaching as high as \$7 billion each year largely because readers range from young boys and girls up to middle-aged men and women. Manga for men and boys, like the American comics, tend to be action-oriented, while manga for women and girls tend to be focused on relationships.

IV. Summary Writing

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

Shyness

If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. It is not surprising that social scientists are exploring its environmental causes.

The first environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Today's children are growing up in smaller and smaller families, with fewer and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in homes in which both parents work full time, children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbors and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they may begin to feel shy when they start school.

A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture. In a large study conducted in Japan, 57 percent of participants rated themselves as shy. Researchers Lynne Henderson and Philip Zimbardo say, "One explanation is that in Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, coaches, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person." Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions.

Technology may also play a role. In the United States, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. Due to our huge advances in technology, watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have replaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank clerks, gas station attendants, and shop assistants are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking, fill their gas tanks, and order goods. In short, they become shy.

It appears that most people have experienced shyness at some time in their lives. Therefore, if you are shy, you have lots of company.

第 II 卷 (共 40 分)

V. Translation

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

72. 你不必在乎他人对你的评论。(care)
73. 大量阅读书籍有助于我们的成长。(expose)
74. 你的网站内容越实用,使用起来越方便,就越有可能成功。(the more..., the more...)
75. 正因为她按部就班地实现了每一个短期目标,才会在科学领域不断有所突破。(It)

VI. Guided Writing

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

假设你是明启中学的学生王磊,你的好友李宏今年暑期将赴英国参加为期两个月的海外交流活动。如果选择主办方安排的住宿,他需要额外支付较高的费用。但他也可以通过为当地社区养老院提供每周三十小时的义工服务,获得在养老院免费住宿的机会。李宏通过邮件向你征求意见。写一封回信,内容须包括:

1. 你对此事的明确态度;
2. 你的理由。

此
页
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