

浙江省 2017 年 11 月新高考英语试题

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 is the man looking for?

- A. His pen B. His book C. His phone

2. What does Carol's father ask her to do?

- A. Talk with her friends B. Go out with him C. Put on warm clothes

3. How many members are there in Alice's group now?

- A. Two B. Four C. Six

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Ways of cooking B. Healthy food for kids C. Kids helping in the kitchen

5. What is the woman?

- A. She's a shop assistant B. She's a receptionist C. She's a secretary

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why does the man sound surprised?

- A. Lily rejected a job offer
B. Lily was absent from school
C. Lily turned down a scholarship

7. What has Lily decided to do?

- A. Travel to Dubai B. Stay with her mom C. Start a business

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues B. Relatives C. Classmates

9. What is Sabrina's sister doing?

- A. Touring in Africa B. Teaching in a village C. Working in a company

10. How can Sabrina reach her sister now?

- A. By phone B. By email C. By letter

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does Maria think of the soup?

- A. Tasteless B. Just fine C. Thick

12. What does Karl say can be added to the soup?

- A. Salt B. Onions C. Pepper

13. Where are the speakers?

- A. At home B. At a restaurant C. At a friend's house

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. When will someone come to check the hot water?

- A. This afternoon B. Tomorrow C. At the weekend

15. How did the students know about the flat?

- A. From a friend B. From a newspaper C. From a house agency

16. What will the woman do to settle the problem about the fridge?

- A. Pay the students for the new one
B. Get someone to fix the old one
C. Order one on the Internet

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker?

- A. an invited guest B. A news reporter C. A radio host

18. In what way has the speaker changed?

- A. He speaks faster B. He becomes heavier C. He cooks more often

19. What is different for the speaker to get used to?

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

20. What does the speaker think of the French people?

- A. A bit cold B. Generous C. Easy-going

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

When I was in fourth grade, I worked part-time as a paperboy. Mrs. Stanley was one of my customers. She'd watch me coming down her street, and by the time I'd biked up to her doorstep, there'd be a cold drink waiting. I'd sit and drink while she talked.

Mrs. Stanley talked mostly about her dead husband, "Mr. Stanley and I went shopping this morning," she'd say. The first time she said that, soda(汽水) went up my nose.

I told my father how Mrs. Stanley talked as if Mr. Stanley were still alive. Dad said she was probably lonely, and that I ought to sit and listen and nod my head and smile, and maybe she'd work it out of her system. So that's what I did, and it turned out Dad was right. After a while she seemed content to leave her husband over at the cemetery(墓地).

I finally quit delivering newspapers and didn't see Mrs. Stanley for several years. Then we crossed paths at a church fund-raiser(募捐活动). She was spooning mashed potatoes and looking happy. Four years before, she'd had to offer her paperboy a drink to have someone to talk with. Now she had friends. Her husband was gone, but life went on.

I live in the city now, and my paperboy is a lady named Edna with three kids. She asks me how I'm doing. When I don't say "find," she sticks around to hear my problems. She's lived in the city most of her life, but she knows about community. Community isn't so much a place as it is a state of mind. You find it whenever people ask how you're doing because they care, and not because they're getting paid to do so. Sometimes it's good to just smile, nod your head and listen.

21. Why did soda go up the author's nose one time?

- A. He was talking fast B. He was shocked

C. He was in a hurry D. He was absent-minded

22. Why did the author sit and listen to Mrs. Stanley according to paragraph 3?

A. He enjoyed the drink B. He wanted to be helpful
C. He took the chance to rest D. He tried to please his dad

23. Which of the following can replace the underlined phrase “work it out of her system”?

A. recover from her sadness B. move out of the neighborhood
C. turn to her old friends D. speak out about her past

24. What does the author think people in a community should do?

A. Open up to others B. Depend on each other
C. Pay for others’ help D. Care about one another

B

It’s surprising how much simple movements of the body can affect the way we think. Using expansive gestures with open arms makes us feel more powerful, crossing your arms makes you more determined and lying down can bring more insights(领悟).

So if moving the body can have these effects, what about the clothes we wear? We’re all well aware of how dressing up in different ways can make us feel more attractive, sporty or professional, depending on the clothes we wear, but can the clothes actually change cognitive (认知的)performance or is it just a feeling?

Adam and Galinsky tested the effect of simply wearing a white lab coat on people’s powers of attention. The idea is that white coats are associated with scientists, who are in turn though to have close attention to detail.

What they found was that people wearing white coats performed better than those who weren’t. Indeed, they made only half as many errors as those wearing their own clothes on the Stroop Test(one way of measuring attention). The researchers call the effect “enclothed cognition,” suggesting that all manner of different clothes probably affect our cognition in many different ways.

This opens the way for all sorts of clothes-based experiments. Is the writer who wears a fedora more creative? Is the psychologist wearing little round glasses and smoking a cigar more insightful? Does a chef’s hat make the resultant food taste better?

From now on I will only be editing articles for PsyBlog while wearing a white coat to help keep the typing error count low. Hopefully you will be doing your part by reading PsyBlog in a cap and gown.(学位服).

25. What is the main idea of the text?

A. Body movements change the way people think
B. How people dress has an influence on their feelings
C. What people wear can affect their cognitive performance
D. People doing different jobs should wear different clothes

26. Adam and Galinsky’s experiment tested the effect of clothes on their wearers’ _____.

A. insights B. movements C. attention D. appearance

27. How does the author sound in the last paragraph?

A. Academic B. Humorous C. Formal D. Hopeful

C

There are energy savings to be made from all recyclable materials, sometimes huge savings. Recycling plastics and aluminum, for instance, uses only 5% to 10% as much energy as producing new plastic or smelting (提炼)aluminum.

Long before most of us even noticed what we now call “the environment,” Buckminster Fuller said, “Pollution is nothing but the resources(资源)we are not harvesting. We allow them to be left around because we’ve been ignorant of their value.” To take one example, let’s compare the throwaway economy(经济)with a recycling economy as we

feed a cat for life.

Say your cat weight 5kg and eats one can of food each day. Each empty can of its food weighs 40g. In a throwaway economy, you would throw away 5,475 cans over the cat's 15-year lifetime. That's 219kg of steel—more than a fifth of a ton and more than 40 times the cat's weight.

In a recycling economy, we would make one set of 100 cans to start with, then replace them over and over again with recycled cans. Since almost 3% of the metal is lost during reprocessing, we'd have to make an extra 10 cans each year. But in all, only 150 cans will be used up over the cat's lifetime—and we'll still have 100 left over for the next cat.

Instead of using up 219kg of steel, we've use only 6kg. And because the process of recycling steel is less polluting than making new steel, we've also achieved the following significant savings; in energy use—47% to 74%; in air pollution—85%; in water pollution—35%; in water use—40%.

28. What does Buckminster Fuller say about pollution?

- A. It is becoming more serious
- B. It destroys the environment
- C. It benefits the economy
- D. It is the resources yet to be used

29. How many cans will be used up in a cat's 15-year lifetime in a recycling economy?

- A. 50.
- B. 100.
- C. 150
- D. 250

30. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To promote the idea of recycling
- B. To introduce an environmentalist
- C. To discuss the causes of pollution
- D. To defend the throwaway economy.

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。

How to Remember What You Read

Reading is important. But the next step is making sure that you remember what you've read! 31 You may have just read the text, but the ideas, concepts and images(形象) may fly right out of your head. Here are a few tricks for remembering what you read.

● 32

If the plot, characters, or word usage is confusing for you, likely won't be able to remember what you read. It's a bit like reading a foreign language. If you don't understand what you're reading, how would you remember it? But there are a few things you can do... Use a dictionary: look up the difficult words.

● Are you connected?

Does a character remind you of friend? Don't the setting make you want to visit the place? Does the look inspire you, and make you want to read more? With some books, you may feel a connection right away. 33 How willing are you to make the connections happen?

● Read it; hear it; be it!

Read the lines. Then, speak them out loud. And, put some character into the words. When he was writing his novels, Charles Dickens would act out the parts of the characters. He'd make faces in the mirror, and change his voice for each character. 34

● How often do you read?

If you read frequently, you'll likely have an easier time with remembering what you're reading (and what you've read). 35 As you make reading a regular part of your life, you'll make more connections, stay more focused and understand the text better. You'll learn to enjoy literature—as you remember what you read!

- A. Are you confused?
- B. Practice makes perfect.
- C. What's your motivation?

- D. Memory is sometimes a tricky thing.
 E. Marking helps you remember what you read.
 F. But other books require a bit more work on your part
 G. You can do the same thing when you are reading the text!

第三部分：语言运用（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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A young English teacher saved the lives of 30 students when he took 36 of a bus after its driver suffered a serious heart attack. Guy Harvold, 24, had 37 the students and three course leaders from Gatwick airport, and they were travelling to Bournemouth to 38 their host families. They were going to 39 a course at the ABC Language School in Bournemouth where Harvold works as a 40.

Harvold, who has not 41 his driving test, said, "I realized the bus was out of control when I was 42 the students." The bus ran into trees at the side of the road and he 43 the driver was slumped(倒伏)over the wheel. The driver didn't 44. He was unconscious. The bus 45 a lamp post and it broke the glass on the front door before Harvold 46 to bring the bus to a stop. Police 47 the young teacher's quick thinking. If he hadn't 48 quickly, there could have been a terrible 49.

The bus driver never regained consciousness and died at Easy Surrey Hospital. He had worked regularly with the 50 and was very well regarded by the teachers and students. Harvold said, "I was 51 that no one else was hurt, but I hoped that the driver would 52.

The head of the language school told the local newspaper that the school is going to send Harvold on a weekend 53 to Dublin with a friend, thanking him for his 54. A local driving school has also offered him six 55 driving lessons.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. control | B. care | C. advantage | D. note |
| 37. A. taken in | B. picked up | C. tracked down | D. helped out |
| 38. A. greet | B. thank | C. invite | D. meet |
| 39. A. present | B. introduce | C. take | D. organize |
| 40. A. driver | B. doctor | C. librarian | D. teacher |
| 41. A. given | B. marked | C. passed | D. conducted |
| 42. A. speaking to | B. waiting for | C. returning to | D. looking for |
| 43. A. learned | B. noticed | C. mentioned | D. doubted |
| 44. A. sleep | B. cry | C. move | D. recover |
| 45. A. ran over | B. went by | C. carried | D. hit |
| 46. A. remembered | B. continued | C. prepared | D. managed |
| 47. A. witnessed | B. recorded | C. praised | D. understood |
| 48. A. appeared | B. reacted | C. escaped | D. interrupted |
| 49. A. delay | B. accident | C. mistake | D. experience |
| 50. A. airport | B. hospital | C. school | D. police |
| 51. A. happy | B. fortunate | C. touched | D. sorry |
| 52. A. survive | B. retire | C. relax | D. succeed |
| 53. A. project | B. trip | C. dinner | D. duty |
| 54. A. bravery | B. skill | C. quality | D. knowledge |
| 55. A. necessary | B. easy | C. different | D. free |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Easy Ways to Build Vocabulary

It's not all that hard to build an advanced and large vocabulary. Like many things in life, it's 56 ongoing process, and the best part of the process is that there's enough room for improvement, 57 means you'll just keep getting better and better. Of course you have to work at it. You wouldn't think that a few 58 (month) of exercise in your teens would be enough 59 the rest of your life, and that's also true for building your vocabulary—you have to keep at it daily, and pretty soon you will find that you have an excellent vocabulary.

One of the 60 (effect) ways to build vocabulary is to read good books. You need to 61 (real) read at least one good book a week, preferably a classic. This isn't as hard as it 62 (sound), and it is far better than any other method because you improve your vocabulary while 63 (read) an interesting piece of literature. Another nice thing is that you learn both new words and 64 (they) use unconsciously, meaning that you will tend to use the words 65 (learn) this way in conversations almost automatically.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，得知外教 Mr. Hall 寒假不回国，想邀请他到你家过春节。请给他写一封信，内容包括：

1. 时间；
2. 一同过节的家人；
3. 活动。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

A Vacation with My Mother

I had an interesting childhood. It was filled with surprises and amusements, all because of my mother---loving, sweet, yet absent-minded and forgetful. One strange family trip we took when I was eleven tells a lot about her.

My two sets of grandparents lived in Colorado and North Dakota, and my parents decided to spend a few weeks driving to those states and seeing all the sights along the way. As the first day of our trip approached, David, my eight-year-old brother, and I unwillingly said good-bye to all of our friends. Who knew if we'd ever see them again? Finally, the moment of our departure arrived, and we loaded suitcases, books, games, camping equipment, and a tent into the car and bravely drove off. We bravely drove off again two hours later after we'd returned home to get the purse and traveler's checks Mom had forgotten.

David and I were always a little nervous when using gas station bathrooms if Mom was driving while Dad slept: "You stand outside the door and play lookout(放哨) while I go, and I'll stand outside the door and play lookout while you go." I had terrible pictures in my mind: "Honey, where are the kids?" "What?! Oh, Gosh...I thought they were being awfully quiet." We were never actually left behind in a strange city, but we weren't about to take any chances.

On the fourth or fifth night, we had trouble finding a hotel with a vacancy. After driving in vain for some time, Mom suddenly got a great idea: Why didn't we find a house with a likely-looking backyard and ask if we could set up tent there? David and I became nervous. To our great relief, Dad turned down the idea. Mom never could understand our objections(反对). If a strange family showed up on her front doorstep, Mom would have been delighted. She thinks everyone in the world is as nice as she is. We finally found a vacancy in the next town.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

- 2.至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
- 3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头已为你写好；
- 4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Para1: The next day we remembered the brand-new tent we had brought with us.

Para2: We drove through several states and saw lots of great sights along the way.