

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语

选择题部分

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纸上。

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 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 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，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 到 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.Whie?

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

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 到 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 now 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.

【参考答案】

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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 |

【听力原文】 2017 年 6 月听力原文:

(Text 1)

W: Have you seen the movie Hang Over. We went to see it last night.

M: How was it?

W: Jason thought it was extremely amusing. But I was a bit disappointed.

(Text 2)

M: Susan, I heard you are going to France. How long will you be staying there?

W: A whole year. My aunt lives there. I'm going to do a one-month course at a language school and spend the rest of the time traveling.

(Text3)

M: Let's see what drinks you've got for the party tonight.

W: Everything, beer, wine, soft drinks like coke, 7-up ... You name it, I've got it. Have you ordered the cake?

M: Of course.

(Text 4)

M: I don't have a library card. Do I need one?

W: You have to have one, only to take books out. You're OK if you just sit in one of the rooms reading.

M: Well, then, I'll just read here. Thank you.

(Text 5)

W: I wish I knew the times of the trains to London. But our phones are out of order.

M: Don't worry, Grandma. I'll find out for you on the Internet.

W: Thank you.

(Text 6)

W: Excuse me. I wonder if you could tell me how to find a place to have my shoes mended. I'm new in town.

M: Ah, there's a good shop not far from here. Go straight ahead and walk about three blocks. I can't remember the name of the shop. But you'll find it. It's near the police station. By the way, you know about the Town Guide? It's a thin book and has all kinds of useful information. You'll find one in any bookstore.

W: Thanks a lot. You've been so helpful. Let's see, did you say the repair shop was three blocks away from here?

M: Exactly.

W: Thanks again.

(Text 7)

M: I've been here many times. There're quite a lot of delicious dishes to choose from. What are you thinking of ordering?

W: Well, I haven't decided yet. What are you going to order?

M: I think I'll have the roast chicken. They really make it well here.

W: I had roast chicken yesterday when I ate out with Shelley.

M: Their beef steak is good too. You can have it served with beans and mushrooms.

W: But I'm not that hungry. Is the fried fish or the seafood salad good?

M: Never had them before. Maybe if you get the steak, we could share.

W: That sounds like a good idea.

(Text 8)

W: Hello, Mr. White. Do you think it's possible for us to talk sometime today?

M: I'd love to, Miss Wilson, but I've got a pretty tight schedule today. I've got to finish reading the yearly financial report by ten. Then I have to drive to the airport to pick up an advertiser at eleven. After that, I'll have a meeting with him over lunch.

W: Can I see you after lunch?

M: Well, let me see. After lunch, I have to attend a senior staff meeting which may last about two hours. Can you come at three? We can talk for an hour before I meet my sales team at four.

W: I'm afraid an hour is too short. What about tomorrow morning?

M: Nine to eleven then. I'll wait for you at the office.

W: OK, see you then.

(Text 9)

W: Hey, Bill. I hear they're going to send you to Germany for the new project.

M: Boy, news travels fast around here. I only got the orders a couple of hours ago. Rachel doesn't even know.

W: Oh, no. So what are you waiting for? When do you plan to tell her?

M: Well, she's at work at the moment. She doesn't finish until five. I'll have to wait until tonight now, I suppose.

W: Well, I was posted there before, back in 2008. It's OK. A bit like England really. At least the weather is similar, and the people aren't much different. The only thing I didn't like is the food, especially the sausages. What do you intend to do about the family? Are you going to take them with you?

M: Well I'd like to, but I don't know much about the situation at the moment. You know, about schools and all that. But I hope to move the family out there in a couple of months' time. I don't think I want to spend a year and a half out there on my own, I mean, without Rachel and the kids. I mean, I don't see that much of them now as it is.

W: Yeah. Well, that's the way it is normally in our company I suppose.

M: Yeah, well, we'll see. Let me pay for the coffee.

W: No, no, I'll pay.

(Text 10)

W: Hello, everyone. Welcome to our program. I'm Jenny Jackson. The weather here in Juárez has become unbearable, with no rains for over a year. The city is suffering from unusually hot weather. Some light showers have been forecast since last month, but all of them have been effective in surrounding areas. Summer has not even started yet. The temperatures have reached 40°C in the past three days and people have been warned not to go out of their homes, not if you walk on foot at least between 11:00 in the morning and 7:00 in the evening. Little kids and the elderly are the ones who have suffered the most from the extreme heat wave. They must drink water all the time. To help our audience have a better understanding of this extreme weather, we've invited Professor Torres from university of Mexico to our studio this evening.

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。

Benjamin West, the father of American painting, showed his talent for art when he was only six years of age. But he did not know about brushes before a visitor told him he needed one. In those days, a brush was made from camel's hair. There were no camels nearby. Benjamin decided that cat hair would work instead. He cut some fur from the family cat to make a brush.

The brush did not last long. Soon Benjamin needed more fur. Before long, the cat began to look ragged（蓬乱）. His father said that the cat must be sick. Benjamin was forced to admit what he had been doing.

The cat's lot was about to improve. That year, one of Benjamin's cousins, Mr. Pennington, came to visit. He was impressed with Benjamin's drawings. When he went home, he sent Benjamin a box of paint and some brushes. He also sent six engravings（版画）by an artist. These were the first pictures and first real paint and brushes Benjamin had ever seen. In 1747, when Benjamin was nine years old, Mr. Pennington returned for another visit. He was amazed at what Benjamin had done with his gift. He asked Benjamin's parents if he might take the boy to

Philadelphia for a visit.

In the city, Mr. Pennington gave Benjamin materials for creating oil paintings. The boy began a landscape (风景) painting. Williams, a well-known painter, came to see him work. Williams was impressed with Benjamin and gave him two classic books on painting to take home. The books were long and dull. Benjamin could read only a little, having been a poor student. But he later said, "Those two books were my companions by day, and under my pillow at night." While it is likely that he understood very little of the books, they were his introduction to classical paintings. The nine-year-old boy decided then that he would be an artist.

21. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Benjamin's visit to Philadelphia.
- B. Williams' influence on Benjamin.
- C. The beginning of Benjamin's life as an artist.
- D. The friendship between Benjamin and Pennington.

22. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 suggest?

- A. The cat would be closely watched.
- B. The cat would get some medical care.
- C. Benjamin would leave his home shortly.
- D. Benjamin would have real brushes soon.

23. What did Pennington do to help Benjamin develop his talent?

- A. He took him to see painting exhibitions.
- B. He provided him with painting materials.
- C. He sent him to a school in Philadelphia.
- D. He taught him how to make engravings.

24. Williams' two books helped Benjamin to _____.

- A. master the use of paints
- B. appreciate landscape paintings
- C. get to know other painters
- D. make up his mind to be a painter

【解析】

试题分析：本文属于记叙文，主要讲了美国绘画之父 Benjamin 在决定要成为一名画家之前的经历。

21.C 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了美国绘画之父 Benjamin 在成为一名画家之前的生活经历，并介绍了 Pennington 对 Benjamin 在绘画道路上的一些帮助，故选 C。

22.D 【解析】句意猜测题。根据第三段 " These were the first pictures and first real paint and brushes Benjamin had ever seen " 可知 Benjamin 在剪完猫的毛做刷子之后，就很快有了真正的刷子，故选 D。

23.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段 " Mr. Pennington gave Benjamin materials for creating oil paintings " 可知 Pennington 为了帮助 Benjamin 培养绘画天赋，给他提供了一些绘画材料，故选 B。

24.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段 " While it is likely that he understood very little of the books, they were his introduction to classical paintings. The nine-year-old boy decided then that he would be an artist " 可知：这两本书帮助 Benjamin 坚定了自己成为一名画家的决心，故选 D。

【名师点睛】

本文后两个小题考查了细节题。在完成细节题时，要特别注意排除干扰项。如 23 题中的 D 项 " He taught him how to make engravings " 属于 " 偷梁换柱 " 类干扰项，根据第三段第五句 " He also sent six engravings by an artist " 可知 " 这些版画是 Pennington 送给 Benjamin 的 "，并非是 Pennington 教 Benjamin 如何画版画，说明 D 项明显错误。

干扰项的设置通常有以下几种方式：

1. 张冠李戴。命题者把文章作者的观点与他人的观点混淆起来，题干问的是作者的观点，选项中出现的是他人的观点，或者题干问的是他人的观点，选项中出现的是作者的观点。

2. 偷梁换柱。干扰项用了与原文相似的句型结构和大部分相似的词汇，却在不易引人注意的地方换了几个词汇，造成句意的改变。

3. 无中生有。干扰项往往是生活的基本常识和普遍接受的观点，但在原文中并无相关的信息支持点，这种选项的设置往往与设问毫不相干。

4. 以偏概全。考生在做猜测文章中心思想、给文章添加标题或推理判断题时，往往会犯以偏概全的错误。产生这类错误的原因是考生受思维定势的影响或考虑不周，以局部代替整体。其具体表现为合理关联与不合理关联、准确概括与不准确概括之间的错位。不合理关联就是表层理解与深层理解相混淆。表层理解是对文章中客观事实的感知和记忆，往往是文章中直接表述的结论；深层理解则是对文章中的客观事实进行逻辑推理、总结或概括后得出的结论。

不准确概括是指不能准确地按题目要求概括或提取文中的表层或深层信息。

考点：考查记叙文阅读

B

Getting less sleep has become a bad habit for most American kids. According to a new survey(调查) by the National Sleep Foundation, 51% of kids aged 10 to 18 go to bed at 10 pm or later on school nights, even though they have to get up early. Last year the Foundation reported that nearly 60% of 7- to 12-year-olds said they felt tired during the day, and 15% said they had fallen asleep at school.

How much sleep you need depends a lot on your age. Babies need a lot of rest: most of them sleep about 18 hours a day! Adults need about eight hours. For most school-age children, ten hours is ideal(理想的). But the new National Sleep Foundation survey found that 35% of 10- to 12-year-olds get only seven or eight hours. And guess what almost half of the surveyed kids said they do before bedtime? Watch TV.

“More children are going to bed with TVs on, and there are more opportunities(机会) to stay awake, with more homework, the Internet and the phone,” says Dr. Mary Carskadon, a sleep researcher at Brown University Medical School. She says these activities at bedtime can get kids all excited and make it hard for them to calm down and sleep. Other experts say part of the problem is chemical. Changing levels of body chemicals called hormones not only make teenagers’ bodies develop adult characteristics, but also make it hard for teenagers to fall asleep before 11 pm.

Because sleepiness is such a problem for teenagers, some school districts have decided to start high school classes later than they used to. Three years ago, schools in Edina, Minnesota, changed the start time from 7:25 am to 8:30 am. Students, parents and teachers are pleased with the results.

25. What is the new National Sleep Foundation survey on?

- A. American kids’ sleeping habits. B. Teenagers’ sleep-related diseases.
- C. Activities to prevent sleeplessness. D. Learning problems and lack of sleep.

26. How many hours of sleep do 11-year-olds need every day?

- A. 7 hours. B. 8 hours. C. 10 hours. D. 18 hours.

27. Why do teenagers go to sleep late according to Carskadon?

- A. They are affected by certain body chemicals.
- B. They tend to do things that excite them.
- C. They follow their parents' examples.
- D. They don't need to go to school early.

【解析】

试题分析: 本文属于议论文, 首先用数据告诉我们美国孩子的睡眠状况堪忧, 接着告诉我们孩子在不同年龄段需要的睡眠时间不同, 然后分析了孩子晚睡的原因, 最后介绍了一些学校为了让孩子们有更多的睡眠时间而推迟了上课的时间。

25. A 【解析】细节理解题。文中第一段列举了一些数据, 向我们说明美国有 51% 的 10 到 18 岁的孩子上床睡觉的时间偏晚, 也调查了 60% 的 7 到 12 岁的孩子在白天感到疲惫, 15% 的孩子会在学校睡着, 所以这些调查都是关于美国孩子的睡眠习惯的, 故选 A。

26. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段 "For most school-age children, ten hours is ideal" 可知 11 岁正在上学的小孩子的理想睡眠时间是 10 个小时, 故选 C。

27. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段 "She says these activities at bedtime can get kids all excited and make it hard for them to calm down and sleep" 可知她认为孩子们睡觉晚的原因是他们会在睡前做一些让他们兴奋的活动, 故选 B。

【名师点睛】

本文属于议论类短文, 所考查的三道题均为细节题中的直接理解题。细节事实理解题主要考查考生对文章中某一些特定细节或文章的重要事实的理解能力。它一般包括直接理解题和语义理解题两种。直接理解题的答案与原文直接挂钩, 从阅读材料中可以找到。这种题难度低, 只要学生读懂文章, 就能得分, 属于低层次题。

在阅读中可以使用定位法与跳读法解决直接理解题。定位法即根据题干和选项所提供的信息直接从原文中找到相应的句子(即定位), 然后和选项进行比较和分析(尤其要注意一些同义转换), 从而找出正确答案。跳读法即根据题干和选项所提供的信息跳读原文, 并找到相关的句子(有时可能是几个句子)或段落, 然后进行分析和推理等找出正确答案。

以本文 26 题为例, 我们根据题干中 "How many hours of sleep do 11-year-olds need every day" (11 岁的孩子每天需要多少小时的睡眠时间)直接定位到第二段第四句 For most school-age children, ten hours is ideal(理想的), 由此可知上学的孩子的理想睡眠时间是 10 个

小时，故选择 C 项。

考点：考查议论文阅读

C

FLORENCE, Italy—Svetlana Cojochru feels hurt. The Moldovan has lived here seven years as a caregiver to Italian kids and the elderly, but in order to stay she's had to prove her language skills by taking a test which requires her to write a postcard to an imaginary friend and answer a fictional job ad.

Italy is the latest Western European country trying to control a growing immigrant(移民) population by demanding language skills in exchange for work permits, or in some cases, citizenship.

Some immigrant advocates worry that as hard financial times make it more difficult for natives to keep jobs, such measures will become more a vehicle for intolerance than integration(融合). Others say it's only natural that newcomers learn the language of their host nation, seeing it as a condition to ensure they can contribute to society.

Other European countries laid down a similar requirement for immigrants, and some terms are even tougher. The governments argue that this will help foreigners better join the society and promote understanding across cultures.

Italy, which has a much weaker tradition of immigration, has witnessed a sharp increase in immigration in recent years. In 1990, immigrants numbered some 1.14 million out of Italy's then 56.7 million people, or about 2 percent. At the start of this year, foreigners living in Italy amounted to 4.56 million of a total population of 60.6 million, or 7.5 percent, with immigrants' children accounting for an even larger percentage of births in Italy.

Cojochru, the Moldovan caregiver, hoped obtaining permanent residence(居住权) would help her bring her two children to Italy; they live with her sister in Moldova, where salaries are among the lowest in Europe. She was skeptical that the language requirement would encourage integration.

Italians always "see me as a foreigner," an outsider, even though she's stayed in the country for years and can speak the local language fluently, she said.

28. Why does Cojochru have to take a language test?
- A. To continue to stay in Italy. B. To teach her children Italian.
- C. To find a better job in Italy. D. To better mix with the Italians.
29. Some people worry that the new language requirement may _____.
A. reduce Italy's population quickly B. cause conflicts among people
C. lead to financial difficulties D. put pressure on schools
30. What do we know about Cojochru?
- A. She lives with her sister now in Italy.
- B. She enjoys learning the Italian language.
- C. She speaks Italian well enough for her job.
- D. She wishes to go back to her home country.

【解析】

试题分析: 本文属于夹叙夹议文, 首先叙述了一个叫 Svetlana Cojochru 的摩尔多瓦人移民到意大利, 但为了能够继续留在意大利, 她必须进行语言测试; 接着向我们阐述对外来人进行语言测试的原因以及对此的不同声音, 然后介绍了意大利的移民史, 最后告诉我们 Cojochru 的居住现状: 工资水平很低, 而且虽然在意大利生活多年, 但意大利本地居民仍会把她当作外国人来看。

28. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的 " but in order to stay she's had to prove her language skills by taking a test... " 可知, Cojochru 是为了能够继续留在意大利才要参加语言考试的, 故选 A。

29. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的 " such measures will become more a vehicle for intolerance than integration " 可知一些人担心对语言水平的要求可能会引起人与人之间的不包容, 即冲突, 故选 B。

30. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 " even though she's stayed in the country for years and can speak the local language fluently " 可知 Cojochru 的意大利语已经说的得很流利了, 故选 C。

【名师点睛】

本文 29 题属于推理判断题, 根据题干 " Some people worry that the new language requirement may... ", 抓住关键词 worry, 可以从文中第三段第一句话 Some immigrant advocates worry

that as hard financial times make it more difficult for natives to keep jobs, such measures will become a more vehicle for intolerance than integration(融合). 进行推断。根据关键信息 intolerance 可判断对语言的要求会造成外来居民和本地居民的不融合,即矛盾,从而选出正确答案。

推理判断题是历届考生失分较多的题型,因为此类题不仅要求考生理解具体事实细节,也要理解抽象含义。推理判断题的解题方法有:

1. 抓住特定的信息进行逆向或正向推理:善于抓住某一段话中的关键信息,即某些关键词或短语去分析,利用逆向思维或正向推理,从而推断出这句话所隐藏的深层含义。(29 小题使用的就是这种方法)
2. 结合全文(段)进行推断:做推理题时,需要在弄懂全文意思的基础上,整合与题目相关的有用信息,综合起来进行推理判断,从而确定最佳结论。
3. 根据上下文的逻辑关系得出结论:逻辑结论是指严格根据文章中所陈述的事实、论点、例证等一系列论据材料进行推理,从而得出合乎逻辑的结论,所以要把握作者的写作思路,预测下文可能的内容。文章可按照事件发展的经过描写,也可按照因果关系、对比关系来描写。
4. 结合自己已有的知识进行推断:知识推断是根据文章中所阐述的细节,运用自己掌握的基础知识进行推敲,从而得出答案,这需要我们有一定的社会基础知识,以及充分理解细节和有关背景知识。

考点:考查夹叙夹议文阅读

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 Do Man-on-the-Street Interviews

The man-on-the-street interview is an interview in which a reporter hits the streets with a cameraman to interview people on the spot. _____31_____ But with these tips, your first man-on-the-street interview experience can be easy.

- When your boss or professor sends you out to do man-on-the-street interviews for a story, think about the topic and develop a list of about ten general questions relating to it. For example, if your topic is about environmental problems in America, you might ask, “Why do

you think environmental protection is important in America?” 32

- Hit the streets with confidence. 33 Say, “Excuse me, I work for XYZ News, and I was wondering if you could share your opinion about this topic.” This is a quick way to get people to warm up to you.

Move on to the next person if someone tells you she is not interested

Don’t get discouraged.

- 34 Each interview that you get on the street shouldn’t be longer than ten minutes. As soon as you get the answer you need, move on to the next person. Make sure that as you go from interview to interview, you are getting a variety of answers. If everyone is giving you the same answer, you won’t be able to use it. A safe number of interviews to conduct is about six to ten. 35

- If your news station or school requires interviewees to sign release forms to appear on the air, don’t leave work without them.

- A. Limit your time.
- B. As you approach people, be polite.
- C. If you don’t own a camera, you can buy one.
- D. For new reporters, this can seem like a challenging task.
- E. To get good and useful results, ask them the same question.
- F. That number of interviews should give you all the answers you need.
- G. With a question like this, you will get more than a “Yes” or “No” reply.

【解析】

试题分析：本文主要讲了进行街道随机采访的若干技巧。

31. D 【解析】根据空格后一句中的 " your first man-on-street interview experience can be easy " 可知这是对于记者新人所提出的建议，而选项 D 中的 " new reporters " 正好与其相承接，故选 D。
32. G 【解析】空格前一句是个远非 yes 或 no 就可以回答的提问，而选项 G 中 " With a question like this... " 正好与其相承接，故选 G。
33. B 【解析】根据空格后一句所说的很有礼貌的提问，可知这里的建议应该是提问时要注意礼貌，而选项 B 中的 polite 正好与其相呼应，故选 B。
34. A 【解析】根据空格后一句 " Each interview that you get on the street shouldn't be longer than ten minutes. " 可知这一段的建议是要限制采访的时间，故选 A。
35. F 【解析】空格前一句是 " A safe number of interviews to conduct is about six to ten "，而选项 F 中 " That number of interviews... " 正好与其相呼应，故选 F。

【名师点睛】

本文 34 题属于七选五阅读中最常见的设空在段首，那么选择的通常是段落主题句。认真阅读后文内容，根据段落一致性原则，查找同义词或其他相关的词，推断出主题句。本题我们根据空格后一句 " Each interview that you get on the street shouldn't be longer than ten minutes. " 可知这段要求我们采访时要限制时间。故 A 项为本段主题句。

当七选五阅读设空在句首时，还可能存在以下两种情况：

1. 属于段落间的过渡句。这时要前瞻后望找启示，即阅读上一段结尾部分，通常正确答案与上一段结尾有机地衔接起来，并结合下一段内容，看所选的答案是否将两段内容连贯起来。

2. 与后文是并列、转折、因果关系等。着重阅读后文第一、二句，锁定线索信号词，然后在选项中查找相关特征词。通常正确答案的最后一句与空白后的第一句在意思是紧密衔接的，因此这两句间会有某种衔接手段，尤其当选项是几句话时。比如，如果选项中出现时间年代时，往往要注意与原文中年代的前后对应关系。

考点：考查说明文阅读

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Alia Baker is a librarian in Iraq. Her library used to be a 36 place for all who loved books

and liked to share knowledge. They 37 various matters all over the world. When the war was near, Alia was 38 that the fires of war would destroy the books, which are more 39 to her than mountain of gold. The books are in every language — new books, ancient books, 40 a book on the history of Iraq that is seven hundred years old.

She had asked the government for 41 to move the books to a 42 place, but they refused. So Alia took matters into her own hands. 43, she brought books home every night, 44 her car late after work. Her friends came to 45 her when the war broke out. Anis who owned a restaurant 46 to hide some books. All through the 47, Alia, Anis, his brothers and neighbours took the books from the library, 48 them over the seven-foot wall and 49 them in the restaurant. The books stayed hidden as the war 50. Then nine days later, a fire burned the 51 to the ground.

One day, the bombing stopped and the 52 left. But the war was not over yet. Alia knew that if the books were to be safe, they must be 53 again while the city was 54. So she hired a truck to bring all the books to the houses of friends in the suburbs(郊区). Now Alia waited for the war to end and 55 peace and a new library.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. meeting | B. working | C. personal | D. religious |
| 37. A. raised | B. handled | C. reported | D. discussed |
| 38. A. worried | B. angry | C. doubtful | D. curious |
| 39. A. practical | B. precious | C. reliable | D. expensive |
| 40. A. then | B. still | C. even | D. rather |
| 41. A. permission | B. confirmation | C. explanation | D. information |
| 42. A. large | B. public | C. distant | D. safe |
| 43. A. Fortunately | B. Surprisingly | C. Seriously | D. Secretly |
| 44. A. starting | B. parking | C. filling | D. testing |
| 45. A. stop | B. help | C. warn | D. rescue |
| 46. A. intended | B. pretended | C. happened | D. agreed |
| 47. A. war | B. night | C. building | D. way |
| 48. A. put | B. opened | C. passed | D. threw |
| 49. A. hid | B. exchanged | C. burnt | D. distributed |
| 50. A. approached | B. erupted | C. continued | D. ended |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. restaurant | B. library | C. city | D. wall |
| 52. A. neighbours | B. soldiers | C. friends | D. customers |
| 53. A. sold | B. read | C. saved | D. moved |
| 54. A. occupied | B. bombed | C. quiet | D. busy |
| 55. A. dreamed of | B. believed in | C. cared about | D. looked for |

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Alia Baker 是伊拉克的一名图书管理员，当伊拉克爆发战争时，Alia Baker 害怕战争会破坏图书，于是向政府求助，在遭到拒绝后，Alia Baker 就自己动手，最后在朋友和邻居的帮助下，Alia Baker 成功地将书转移到了安全的地方。

36. A 【解析】考查定语。根据后文 "for all who loved books and liked to share knowledge" 可知，图书馆是那些喜爱书、喜欢分享知识的人集会、碰面(meeting)的地方。故选 A。

37. D 【解析】考查动词。A. raised 举起，抬高；B. handled 应付，处理；C. reported 报道；D. discussed 讨论。根据语境可知，这里是指他们讨论世界上的各种事情。故选 D。

38. A 【解析】考查形容词。A. worried 担心的；B. angry 生气的；C. doubtful 怀疑的；D. curious 好奇的。根据后文 "So Alia took matters into her own hands" 可知，Alia 自己将书搬走了，因此她应该是担心战争会破坏书。故选 A。

39. B 【解析】考查形容词。A. practical 实践的；B. precious 珍贵的；C. reliable 可靠的；D. expensive 昂贵的。根据后文 "which are more 39 to her than mountains of gold" 可知，是将书与金山作比较，指书对她来说比金山更珍贵。故选 B。

40. C 【解析】考查副词。A. then 然后；B. still 仍然；C. even 甚至；D. rather 稍微。甚至一本关于伊拉克历史的书已经七百年了，与前面的 "new books, ancient books" 是一种层次上的递进关系。故选 C。
41. A 【解析】考查名词。A. permission 许可；B. confirmation 确认；C. explanation 解释；D. information 信息。根据 "She had asked the government for 41 to move the books to a 42 place" 可知，她想获得政府的许可，将书转移到安全的地方。故选 A。
42. D 【解析】考查形容词。参见上题解析。A. large 大的；B. public 公共的；C. distant 遥远的；D. safe 安全的。故选 D。
43. D 【解析】考查副词。A. Fortunately 幸运地；B. Surprisingly 惊奇地；C. Seriously 严重地；D. Secretly 秘密地。根据 "she brought books home every night" 可知，她是在秘密地转移书籍。故选 D。
44. C 【解析】考查动词。A. starting 开始；B. parking 停车；C. filling 装满；D. testing 测试。根据 "44 her car late after work" 可知，下班很晚后，她的车都装满了书。故选 C。
45. B 【解析】考查动词。A. stop 停止；B. help 帮助；C. warn 警告；D. rescue 营救。根据后文 "Anis who owned a restaurant 46 to hide some books." 可知，她的朋友们都过来帮她转移书。故选 B。
46. D 【解析】考查动词。A. intended 打算；B. pretended 假装；C. happened 发生；D. agreed 同意。根据 "Anis who owned a restaurant 46 to hide some books" 可知，Anis 同意把一些书藏在他的饭店里面。故选 D。
47. B 【解析】考查名词。A. war 战争；B. night 夜晚；C. building 建筑物；D. way 方法。根据前文 "she brought books home every night" 可知，他们每天晚上都去图书馆搬书，故选 B。
48. C 【解析】考查动词。A. put 放；B. opened 打开；C. passed 通过；D. threw 扔。根据 "over the seven-foot wall" 可知，他们是越过 (pass over) 七英尺高的墙搬的书。故选 C。
49. A 【解析】考查动词。A. hid 隐藏；B. exchanged 交换；C. burnt 燃烧；D. distributed 分发。根据上文中的 "Anis who owned a restaurant agreed to hide some books." 可知，把书藏在 Anis 的饭店。故选 A。
50. C 【解析】考查动词。A. approached 接近；B. erupted 爆发；C. continued 继续；D. ended 结束。由后文 "Then nine days later, a fire burned the 51 to the ground." 可知，战争仍在继续。故选 C。
51. B 【解析】考查名词。A. restaurant 饭店；B. library 图书馆；C. city 城市；D. wall 墙壁。根据后文 "Now Alia waited for the war to end and 55 peace and a new library" 可

知，这里指图书馆被一场大火烧毁。故选 B。

52. B 【解析】考查名词。A. neighbours 邻居；B. soldiers 士兵；C. friends 朋友；D. customers 顾客。and 连接两个并列句，轰炸停止，与之相对应的是，士兵离开了。故选 B。

53. D 【解析】考查动词。A. sold 卖；B. read 阅读；C. saved 救；D. moved 移动。根据 " So she hired a truck to bring all the books to the houses of friends in the suburbs(郊区) "，可知，她决定再次把书移走。故选 D。

54. C 【解析】考查形容词。A. occupied 占据；B. bombed 轰炸；C. quiet 安静的；D. busy 忙的。根据 " the bombing stopped and the soldiers left " 可知，战争结束了，士兵们也离开了，因此城市应该很安静。

55. A 【解析】考查动词词组。A. dreamed of 梦想；B. believed in 相信；C. cared about 关心；D. looked for 寻找。根据 " Now Alia waited for the war to end and 55 peace and a new library. " 可知，她梦想和平的到来。故选 A。

【名师点睛】

本篇完形填空很好地体现出重在考查语篇理解能力，且不在情节上、词汇考查大做文章的趋势。逐渐侧重于对语篇复现的考查。如 47 题，根据前文 " she brought books home every night, " 可知 " All through the 47, Alia, Anis, his brothers and neighbours took the books from the library " 他们选择晚上转移书籍，故选 B。

语篇复现的信息包括原词复现、同义词和反义词复现、上义词和下义词复现、概括词复现和代词复现等。语篇中有词汇和结构同现的现象，如与语篇话题相关、意义相关的词汇同时出现、结构同现、同义同现、修饰同现、因果同现等。因此，利用上下文寻找解题信息，确定正确答案。

考点：考查记叙文阅读。

非选择题部分

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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。

Last October , while tending her garden in Mora , Sweden , Lena Pahlsson pulled out a handful of small 56 (carrot) and was about to throw them away. But something made her look closer , and she noticed a 57 (shine) object. Yes, there beneath the leafy top of one tiny

carrot was her long-lost wedding ring.

Pahlsson screamed 58 loudly that her daughter came running from the house. "she thought I had hurt 59 (I)," says Pahlsson

Sixteen years 60 (early), Pahlsson had removed the diamond ring 61 (cook) a meal. When she wanted to put the ring back on later, it was gone. She suspected that one of her three daughters — then ten, eight, and six — had picked it up, but the girls said they hadn't. Pahlsson and her husband 62 (search) the kitchen, checking every corner, but turned up nothing. "I gave up hope of finding my ring again," she says. She never replaced it.

Pahlsson and her husband now think the ring probably got 63 (sweep) into a pile of kitchen rubbish and was spread over the garden, 64 it remained until the carrot's leafy top accidentally sprouted (生长) through it. For Pahlsson, its return was 65 wonder.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Lena Pahlsson 在花园里拔胡萝卜时，找到了丢失已久的结婚戒指的故事。

56. carrots 【解析】考查名词。根据 "a handful of " 可知要用 carrot 的复数形式，故填 carrots。

57. shiny/shining 【解析】考查形容词。a 为冠词，object 为名词，横线处应填写形容词。故填 shiny 或 shining。

58. so 【解析】考查固定结构。根据空后的 "loudly that her daughter came running from the house" 可知这里为 so...that 结构，意为 "如此……以至于"，故填 so。

59. myself 【解析】考查代词。主语为 I，横线处为宾语，根据语境可知这里指她以为 "我" 弄伤了自己。故填 myself。

60. earlier 【解析】考查形容词。这里指早在十六年前，故填 earlier。

61. to cook 【解析】考查动词不定式。一个句子不能出现双重谓语，所以此处要用不定式作目的状语。故填 to cook。

62. searched 【解析】考查动词时态。根据 "but turned up nothing" 可知这里是叙述过去发生的事情，要用一般过去时，故填 searched。

63. swept 【解析】考查动词。ring 与 sweep 之间是被动关系，要用被动语态。故填 swept。

64. where 【解析】考查连接词。分析句子结构可知，所填词引导定语从句，定语从句中缺少地点状语，先行词为 the garden，表示地点，故填关系副词 where。

65. a 【解析】考查冠词。wonder 是可数名词的单数形式，且此处表示泛指，因此其前应加不定冠词 a。故填 a。

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，计划组织一次郊游，请给你的英国朋友 Chris 写封邮件邀请他参加。内容包括：

1. 参加者；
2. 时间、地点；
3. 活动：登山、野餐等。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】

Paragraph 1:

The car abruptly stopped in front of him. Paul and Becky got out of the car immediately to give help. ① But with the bare hands, they didn't dare to fight with the wolf. However, they still approached to the wolf bravely. At the same time, the wolf also noticed them and turned its head back, shouting loudly at Paul and Becky. Mac then jumped off the bicycle and was ready to fight against the wolf. That reached deadlock.

Paragraph 2:

A few minutes later, the other two cyclists arrived. They found the dangerous situation, where three men circled the wolf. Mac's friends also jumped off their bicycles and joined the fight with the wolf. More and more cars stopped. Some drivers took out the sticks from the cars, and some took out the knives, even the guns towards the wolf. ② Just at that time, the wolf might feel the threats from the people, starting to withdraw. Soon, it ran away off the road and disappeared in the distance.

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。

On a bright, warm July afternoon, Mac Hollan, a primary school teacher, was cycling from his home to Alaska with his friends. One of his friends had stopped to make a bicycle repair, but they had encouraged Mac to carry on, and they would catch up with him soon. As Mac pedaled

(骑行) along alone, he thought fondly of his wife and two young daughters at home. He hoped to show them this beautiful place someday.

Then Mac heard quick and loud breathing behind him. “Man, that's a big dog!” he thought. But when he looked to the side, he saw instantly that it wasn't a dog at all, but a wolf, quickly catching up with him.

Mac's heart jumped. He found out his can of hear spray. With one hand on the bars, he fired the spray at the wolf. A bright red cloud enveloped the animal, and to Mac's relief, it fell back, shaking its head. But a minute later, it was by his side again. Then it attacked the back of Mac's bike, tearing open his tent bag. He fired at the wolf a second time, and again, it fell back only to quickly restart the chase (追赶)。

Mac was pedaling hard now. He waved and yelled at passing cars but was careful not to show down. He saw a steep uphill climb before him. He knew that zxxk once he hit the hill, he'd be easy caught up and the wolf's teeth would be tearing into his flesh.

At this moment, Paul and Beeky were driving their car on their way to Alaska. They didn't think much of it when they saw two cyclists repairing their bike on the side of the road. A bit later, they spotted what they, too, assumed was a dog running alongside a man on a bike. As they got closer, they realized that the dog was a wolf. Mac heard a large vehicle behind him. He pulled in front of it as the wolf was catching up fast, just a dozen yards away now.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

The car abruptly stopped in front of him

Paragraph 2:

A few minutes later, the other two cyclists arrived.
