

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

本试卷共 150 分，共 14 页。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑字迹的签字笔书写，字体工整，笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 作图可先用铅笔画出，确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。
5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

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答案，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。每段对话尽读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

答案是 C。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What will the woman do this afternoon?

- A. Do some exercise. B. Go shopping. C. Wash her clothes.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Let's go for a nice walk into the country this afternoon.

W: I certainly could enjoy the exercise, but I've agreed to go with Alice to buy some clothes.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To cancel a flight. B. To make an apology. C. To put off a meeting.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Hello, Mr. Smith. I'm afraid Dr. Brown won't be able to see you today. He's still waiting for a flight out of New York. He said he would meet you tomorrow afternoon. Is it OK?

M: Sounds good. Thank you for calling.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

How much more does David need for the car?

- A. \$ 5,000. B. \$20,000. C. \$25,000.

【答案】 A

【解析】

【原文】 W: David, have you saved enough for the car?

M: I have \$20,000 now, and the car costs \$25,000. My parents said they would like to help, but I don't want to use their money.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

What is Jane doing?

- A. Planning a tour. B. Calling her father. C. Asking for leave.

【答案】 C

【解析】

【原文】 W: Dr. Block, I need to take a few days off because my father is coming over to visit. And I need to show him around the city.

M: Ok, Jane. But be sure to come back to work next week.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频， 请去附件查看】

How does the man feel?

- A. Tied. B. Dizzy. C. Thirsty.

【答案】 B

【解析】

【原文】 M: Hi, Samantha. Do you have a minute?

W: Hi, Richard. Come in, please.

M: I've been trying to get hold of you all afternoon.

W: I was at the weekly managers' meeting. How are things?

M: Oh, splendid. I have some news.

W: Good news?

M: Wonderful news...to me, anyway! I've been offered a job for three years as an assistant to Prof. Hayes from Birmingham University. I'll join him in Mexico City. What do you think about that?

W: Wonderful, Richard! Just what you've always wanted, isn't it? Does it mean that you'll leave soon?

M: Next week. But before I go, I'd like to invite you out for dinner—just to thank you for all the help you gave me during my three-month research work here. Would tomorrow evening be a good time for you? We can go to the Shanghai Restaurant in Chinatown.

W: Fine with me.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. School friends.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Librarian and library user.

12. Why does Jim suggest Mary buy the book?

- A. It's sold at a discount price.
- B. It's important for her study.
- C. It's written by Professor Lee.

13. What will Jim do for Mary?

- A. Share his book with her.
- B. Lend her some money.
- C. Ask Henry for help.

【答案】 11. A 12. B 13. C

【解析】

【原文】 M: What's that book you just picked up, Mary?

to visit Graceland, the popular museum in memory of Elvis Presley. But above all, we want to spend some time with you and your family.

W: Of course! It's been ages since we met last time. Let's have a dinner party in my garden.

M: Lovely! Oh, could you find for us a hotel near where you live? It doesn't have to be big, but I can't stand noise at bedtime.

W: Sure.

M: Thank you. See you soon.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. How many lab sessions will the students have every week?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

18. What are the students allowed to wear in the lab ?

A. Long scarves

B. Loose clothes

C. Tennis shoes

19. Why should the students avoid mixing liquid with paper?

A. It may cause a fire

B. It may create waste

C. It may produce pollution

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Grades the student will receive

B. Rules the students should follow

C. Experiments the students will do.

【答案】 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. B

【解析】

【原文】 M: Hello, everyone! My name is John. I'm the teaching assistant for this lab session. Let me explain a little about it. As you may know already, it's a required meeting once a week. I expect you to do all the experiments and keep the results in your lab notebook. I'll collect the notebooks every two weeks. You'll be graded on lab notebooks and quizzes. But the most important information I want to give you now is about safety.

First of all, you must wear shoes that cover your feet in the lab. Tennis shoes are okay. Also, don't wear loose clothes, long scarves, big necklaces or loose belts. They get caught in something or fall into liquid.

Another thing to do for safety is cleaning up. Be sure to put the waste in the correct containers. We can't mix liquid with paper. This is extremely important. I don't want any fires in this room.

You are responsible for washing out your own lab equipment and putting it away. If you don't do this, I will

take away points from your grade. Nobody's going to clean up after you. Okay, any questions?

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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

In the coming months, we are bringing together artists from all over the globe, to enjoy speaking Shakespeare's plays in their language, in our Globe, within the architecture Shakespeare wrote for. Please come and join us.

National Theatre Of China Beijing | Chinese

This great occasion (盛会) will be the National Theatre of China's first visit to the UK. The company's productions show the new face of 21st century Chinese theatre. This production of Shakespeare's *Richard III* will be directed by the National's Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying.

Date & Time: Saturday 28 April, 2.30 pm & Sunday 29 April, 1.30 pm & 6.30 pm

Marjanishvili Theatre Tbilisi | Georgian

One of the most famous theatres in Georgia, the Marjanishvili, founded in 1928, appears regularly at theatre festivals all over the world. This new production of *As You Like It* is helmed (指导) by the company's Artistic Director Levan Tsuladze.

Date & Time: Friday 18 May, 2.30 pm & Saturday 19 May, 7.30 pm

Deafinitely Theatre London | British Sign Language(BSL)

By translating the rich and humourous text of *Love's Labour's Lost* into the physical language of BSL, Deafinitely Theatre creates a new interpretation of Shakespeare's comedy and aims to build a bridge between deaf and hearing worlds by performing to both groups as one audience.

Date & Time: Tuesday 22 May, 2.30 pm & Wednesday 23 May, 7.30 pm

Habima National Theatre Tel Aviv | Hebrew

The Habima is the centre of Hebrew-language theatre worldwide. Founded in Moscow after the 1905 revolution, the company eventually settled in Tel Aviv in the late 1920s. Since 1958, they have been recognized as the national theatre of Israel. This production of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* marks their first visit to the UK.

Date & Time: Monday 28 May, 7.30 & Tuesday 29 May, 7.30 pm

21. Which play will be performed by the National Theatre of China?

A. Richard III.

B. Lover's Labour's Lost.

C. As You Like It.

D. The Merchant of Venice.

22. What is special about Deafinitely Theatre?

A. It has two groups of actors.

B. It is the leading theatre in London.

C. It performs plays in BSL.

D. It is good at producing comedies.

23. When can you see a play in Hebrew?

A. On Saturday 28 April.

B. On Sunday 29 April.

C. On Tuesday 22 May.

D. On Tuesday 29 May.

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。本文主要介绍了莎士比亚的戏剧被翻译成几个国家的语言，并将在这些国家的大剧院上映的事情。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干 the National Theatre of China 可知，定位到 National Theatre of China 段落处，根据“*This production of Shakespeare’s Richard III will be directed by the National’s Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying*”可知，Richard III 将要在中国国家大剧院上映。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据题干 Deafinitely Theatre 定位到 Deafinitely Theatre，根据“*Deafinitely Theatre London | British Sign Language(BSL)*”可知，Deafinitely Theatre 的特殊之处在于这个戏剧是用手语表演的。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*Date Date&Time:Monday 28May,7.30&Tuesday 29 May,7.30pm*”可知，可以在 5 月 29 日，星期二这一天，在希伯来观看戏剧。故选 D。

【点睛】阅读理解旨在考查考生对于文章整体的理解与细节的把握与分析，要在了解整篇文章框架的基础上进行选择。本文属于广告类短文，所考查三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，从而找出正确答案。

例如第 1 题，根据题目“Which play will be performed by the National Theatre of China?”，由题目中出现的关键词 the National Theatre of China，直接定位第一篇宣传广告，在文中找到“This production of Shakespeare’s Richard III will be directed by the National’s Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying”可知，Shakespeare’s Richard III 会在中国国家大剧院上映，故选 A。

B

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn’t want me for the film - it wanted somebody as well known as Paul — he stood up for me. I don’t know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and *The Sting* four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft(技艺) and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other — but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core(核心) of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the belief that if you’re fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back — he with his Newman’s Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn’t see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He’d been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn’t talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn’t need a lot of words.

24. Why was the studio unwilling to give the role to author at first?

- A. Paul Newman wanted it.
- B. The studio powers didn’t like his agent.
- C. He wasn’t famous enough.
- D. The director recommended someone else.

25. Why did Paul and the author have a lasting friendship?

- A. They were of the same age.
- B. They worked in the same theater.
- C. They were both good actors.
- D. They have similar characteristics.

26. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Their belief.
- B. Their care for children.
- C. Their success.
- D. Their support for each other.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the test?

- A. To show his love of films.
- B. To remember a friend.
- C. To introduce a new movie.
- D. To share his acting experience.

【答案】 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. B

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者与 Paul Newman 之间的深厚友情。当制片人不想让我参演电影时，Paul Newman 站出来为我说话，两人因此而建立了深厚的友谊。在此后的很多年里，两人一直相互扶持，相互鼓励，因此两人的深厚友情维系了很多年。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“*When the studio didn't want me for the film— it wanted somebody as well known as Paul*”制片人不要我，他想要当时比较出名的演员 Paul,因此，可知作者当时还不是很有名。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“*Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other— but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core (核心) of our relationship off the screen*”可知，作者与 Paul 之间有着相似的性格特征，这让他们的友谊天长地久。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据“*We shared the belief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back*”，我们都有这个信仰：如果你有幸获得成功，你应该有所回馈。下文“*he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival*”是作者举的例子，因此“*sharing that brought us together.*”that 指代前面提到的信仰。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段“*I last saw him a few months ago. He'd been in and out of the hospital. He and I both*

knew what the deal was, and we didn't talk about it"可知 Paul 已经去世了, 再结合前文"I first met Paul Newman in 1968", 可推断作者写文章是为了怀念这位朋友。故选 B。

【点睛】在完成推理题时, 要特别注意排除干扰项。

如小题 1 中的 A 项 "Paul Newman wanted it." 属于 "颠倒黑白" 类干扰项, 根据 "When the studio didn't want me for the film— it wanted somebody as well known as Paul" 可知制片人不要我, 他想要当时比较出名的演员 Paul, 说明 A 项明显错误。

干扰项的设置方法除了 "颠倒黑白" 之外, 通常还有以下几种方式:

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, 选项中出现的却是他人的观点; 或者题干问的是他人的观点, 却把作者的观点放到选项中去。
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问题的设问毫不相干。
4. 以偏概全。考生在做猜测文章中心思想、给文章添加标题或判断推理题时, 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。

C

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle — named the Transition — has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a \$10 000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000. And it won't help if you're stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry

expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration's decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those for pilots of larger planes. Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the Transition, a requirement pilots would find relatively easy to meet.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- A. The basic data of the Transition.
 - B. The advantages of flying cars.
 - C. The potential market for flying cars.
 - D. The designers of the Transition.
29. Why is the Transition unlikely to show up in too many driveways?
- A. It causes traffic jams.
 - B. It is difficult to operate.
 - C. It is very expensive.
 - D. It burns too much fuel.
30. What is the government's attitude to the development of the flying car?
- A. Cautious
 - B. Favorable.
 - C. Ambiguous.
 - D. Disapproving.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Flying Car at Auto Show
 - B. The Transition's First Flight
 - C. Pilots' Dream Coming True
 - D. Flying Car Closer to Reality

【答案】 28. A 29. C 30. B 31. D

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述 Terrafugia 公司，研制出了飞车，试飞成功，预计将于明年进行销售。本文主要对飞车的历史由来及其构架进行了介绍。

【28 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据“The vehicle named the Transition – has two seats, wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.”可知，本段主要是对 Transition 的构架进行了介绍。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Don’t expect it to show up in too many driveways. It’s expected to cost \$279,000”可知，因为 Transition 的价格较高，所以不太可能在太多的马路上出现。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“the government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly”以及“Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration’s decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft”可知，政府对于飞车的研发是比较支持的。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。浏览全文，主要从飞车的试飞成功、飞车的构架以及多年以前人们对飞车的设想至今成为现实展开论述。根据“Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight”“飞车试飞成功”，“But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality”Mann 认为 Terrafugia 研制出的飞车比任何人都更接近现实。故选 D。

D

When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn’t sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds, VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It’s a plant’s way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react.

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other? Scientists don't know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbors just happened to "overhear" the cry. So information was exchanged, but it wasn't a true, intentional back and forth. Charles Darwin, over 150 years ago, imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate(亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There's a whole lot going on.

32. What does a plant do when it is under attack?

- A. It makes noises.
- B. It gets help from other plants.
- C. It stands quietly
- D. It sends out certain chemicals.

33. What does the author mean by "the tables are turned" in paragraph 3?

- A. The attackers get attacked.
- B. The insects gather under the table.
- C. The plants get ready to fight back.
- D. The perfumes attract natural enemies.

34. Scientists find from their studies that plants can _____.

- A. predict natural disasters
- B. protect themselves against insects
- C. talk to one another intentionally
- D. help their neighbors when necessary

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The world is changing faster than ever.
- B. People have stronger senses than before
- C. The world is more complex than it seems
- D. People in Darwin's time were imaginative.

【答案】 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. C

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。研究发现，当多叶植物受到攻击时，它们不会坐以待毙，会发出 VOCs，以此来保护自己或者与周围的植物通过化学物质进行交流。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm”可

知，当植物受到伤害时，会分泌一种特殊的化学物质。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据“Once they arrive,the tables are turned. The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch”，一旦它们到达这里，然后这些攻击者就会成为植物的午餐，根据语境，故选 A。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题，根据“ In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors .The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors ,relatively speaking ,stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do”，可知，植物在必要的时候会通过分泌化学物质，通知周围的植物保持警惕。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate(亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There’s a whole lot going on”可知，这个世界远比我们看到或听到的更热闹、更亲密，我们认知能力有限，有很多事仍在继续发生，远比我们想象的要复杂。故选 C。

【点睛】本文 33 题属于词义猜测题。我们可以根据后句“Once they arrive,the tables are turned.The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch”中的 lunch,说明攻击者会成为午餐以及“When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn’t sit quietly 植物受到攻击时，不会坐以待毙”，故 the tables are turned 意为“The attackers get attacked.. 植物准备反击”。本题属于典型的理由上下文语境推测。

近几年高考阅读中猜测词义考查方法多样化，其中根据上下文语境推测将会越来越多。根据上下文语境作出判断：有时短文中出现一个需猜测其意义的词或短语，下面接着出现其定义域解释或例子，这就是判断该词或短语意义的主要依据。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Interruptions (打扰) are one of the worst things to deal with while you’re trying to get work done. 36, there are several ways to handle things. Let’s take a look at them now.

37. Tell the person you’re sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.

When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you’ll find them then. 38. It can help to eliminate (消除) future interruptions.

When you need to talk to someone, don’t do it in your own office. 39, it’s much easier to excuse yourself to get back to your work than if you try to get someone out of your space even after explaining how busy

you are.

If you have a door to your office, make good use of it. 40. If someone knocks and it's not an important matter, excuse yourself and let the person know you're busy so they can get the hint (暗示) than when the door is closed, you're not to be disturbed.

- A. If you're busy, don't feel bad about saying no
- B. When you want to avoid interruptions at work
- C. Set boundaries (界限) for yourself as your time goes
- D. If you're in the other person's office or in a public area
- E. It's important that you let them know when you'll be available
- F. It might seem unkind to cut people short when they interrupt you
- G. Leave it open when you're available to talk and close it when you're not

【答案】 36. B 37. A 38. E 39. D 40. G

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要围绕“打扰”这一话题展开论述。由于在工作中被打扰是一件令人感觉很糟糕的事，因此作者提出了几点建议，防止此类事件的发生。

【36 题详解】

根据上文 Interruptions (打扰) are one of the worst things to deal with while you're trying to get work done.(当你试图完成工作时，打断是最糟糕的事情之一)及下文 there are several ways to handle things.(有几种处理事情的方法)可知，此句与前半句构成一个完整的句子。B. When you want to avoid interruptions at work(当你想要避免工作被打扰的时候)符合语境。故选 B。

【37 题详解】

根据下文 Tell the person you're sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.(告诉对方你很抱歉，并解释你有很多事情要做，然后问他们是否可以在不同的时间交谈)可知，这一段主要是讲述学会在自己很忙的时候去拒绝别人。A. If you're busy, don't feel bad about saying no(如果你很忙，不要因为说“不”而感到不好意思)符合语境。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

根据上文 When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you'll find them then.(当人们试图打扰你的时候，给他们设定好时间计划，让他们知道在这段时间内回来或者你会找到他们)及下文 It can help to eliminate (消除) future interruptions.(这样做可以帮助你消除

未来被打断的可能)可知,此处衔接上下文, E. It's important that you let them know when you'll be available(让他们知道你什么时候有空是很重要的)符合语境。故选 E。

【39 题详解】

根据上文 When you need to talk to someone, don't do it in your own office.(当你需要和别人交谈时,不要在自己的办公室里)及下文 it's much easier to excuse yourself to get back to your work than if you try to get someone out of your space even after explaining how busy you are.(找借口回去工作要比在解释完自己有多忙后还试图让别人离开你的空间要容易得多)可知, it 指代前文 don't do it in your own office. D. If you're in the other person's office or in a public area(如果你在别人的办公室或公共场所)能够后半句构成一个完整的句子。故选 D。

【40 题详解】

根据上文 If you have a door to your office, make good use of it.(如果你的办公室有一扇门,好好利用它)可知,此段主要是讲述关于如何利用自己办公室的门来防止被打扰。G. Leave it open when you're available to talk and close it when you're not(当你有空的时候让它开着,不方便的时候就把它关上)符合语境。故选 G。

【点睛】本文中的第 2 小题属于七选五阅读中最常见的设空在段首的方法,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。本题根据下文 Tell the person you're sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.(告诉对方你很抱歉,并解释你有很多事情要做,然后问他们是否可以在不同的时间交谈)可知,这一段主要是讲述学会在自己很忙的时候去拒绝别人。A. If you're busy, don't feel bad about saying no(如果你很忙,不要因为说“不”而感到不好意思)符合语境。故选 A。

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。着重阅读后文第一两句,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上是紧密衔接的,因此这两句间会有某种的衔接手段,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。

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(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。

In 1973, I was teaching elementary school. Each day, 27 kids _____ 41 _____ “The Thinking Laboratory.” That was the _____ 42 _____ students voted for after deciding that “Room 104” was too _____ 43 _____.

Freddy was an average _____ 44 _____, but not an average person. He had the rare balance of fun and compassion (同情). He would _____ 45 _____ the loudest over fun and be the saddest over anyone’s _____ 46 _____.

Before the school year _____ 47 _____, I gave the kids a special _____ 48 _____, T-shirts with the words “Verbs Are Your _____ 49 _____” on them. I had advised the kids that while verbs (动词) may seem dull, most of the _____ 50 _____ things they do throughout their lives will be verbs.

Through the years, I’d run into former students who would provide _____ 51 _____ on old classmates. I learned that Freddy did several jobs after his _____ 52 _____ from high school and remained the same _____ 53 _____ person I met forty years before. Once, while working overnight at a store, he let a homeless man _____ 54 _____ in his truck. Another time, he _____ 55 _____ a friend money to buy a house.

Just last year, I was _____ 56 _____ a workshop when someone knocked at the classroom door. A woman _____ 57 _____ the interruption and handed me an envelope. I stopped teaching and _____ 58 _____ it up. Inside were the “Verbs” shirt and a _____ 59 _____ from Freddy’s mother. “Freddy passed away on Thanksgiving. He wanted you to have this.”

I told the story _____ 60 _____ to the class. As sad as it was, I couldn’t help smiling. Although Freddy was taken from us, we all _____ 60 _____ something from Freddy.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. built | B. entered | C. decorated | D. ran |
| 42. A. name | B. rule | C. brand | D. plan |
| 43. A. small | B. dark | C. strange | D. dull |
| 44. A. scholar | B. student | C. citizen | D. worker |
| 45. A. speak | B. sing | C. question | D. laugh |
| 46. A. misfortune | B. disbelief | C. dishonesty | D. mistake |
| 47. A. changed | B. approached | C. returned | D. ended |
| 48. A. lesson | B. gift | C. report | D. message |
| 49. A. Friends | B. Awards | C. Masters | D. Tasks |
| 50. A. simple | B. unique | C. fun | D. clever |
| 51. A. assessments | B. comments | C. instructions | D. updates |
| 52. A. graduation | B. retirement | C. separation | D. resignation |
| 53. A. daring | B. modest | C. caring | D. smart |
| 54. A. wait | B. sleep | C. study | D. live |

55. A. paid B. charged C. lent D. owed
56. A. observing B. preparing C. designing D. conducting
57. A. regretted B. avoided C. excused D. ignored
58. A. opened B. packed C. gave D. held
59. A. picture B. bill C. note D. diary
60. A. chose B. took C. expected D. borrowed

【答案】 41. B 42. A 43. D 44. B 45. D 46. A 47. D 48. B 49. A 50. C

51. D 52. A 53. C 54. B 55. C 56. D 57. C 58. A 59. C 60. B

【解析】

【分析】 本文主要讲述了作者回忆起自己的一位普通的学生却不普通的人，他总是帮助别人，会把自己的车给无家可归的人睡觉等等，即使他后来去世了人们也还是会记住他的。

【41 题详解】

句意：每一天，27 个孩子进入思维实验室。built 建立；entered 进入；decorated 庆祝；ran 运转。结合后文可知，这个“思维实验室”其实是一个普通的房间，这是同学们为它取的名字，可知使用动词表示“进入”这个“思维实验室”最合理，故选 B。

【42 题详解】

句意：在认为“104 房间”太呆板之后学生投票决定了这个名字。name 名字；rule 规则；brand 品牌；plan 计划。“students voted for”作定语从句，前面缺少一个名词。结合前文内容可知，这里应当是指“思维实验室”这个名字，思维实验室这个名字是学生投票决定的。故选 A。

【43 题详解】

句意：在认为“104 房间”太呆板之后学生投票决定了这个名字。small 小的；dark 黑暗的；strange 陌生的；dull 无趣的。学生们投票为这个房间取了名字，是因为普通的房间号是很呆板很无趣的，故选 D。

【44 题详解】

句意：Freddy 是一个普通的学生但不是一个普通的人。scholar 学者；student 学生；citizen 公民；worker 工人。由后文可知 Freddy 是一个学生，故选 B。

【45 题详解】

句意：他在开心的时候笑的最大声在任何人的不幸时最难过。speak 说；sing 唱；question 问题；laugh 大笑。上文说他的欢乐和同情难得的平衡，故知对于开心的事情他笑的最大声，故选 D。

【46 题详解】

句意：他在开心的时候笑的最大声在任何人的不幸时最难过。misfortune 不幸；disbelief 怀疑；dishonesty 不诚实；mistake 错误。联系上一题，与快乐相对的是不幸，故选 A。

【47 题详解】

句意：在这一学年结束之前，我给了孩子们一份特别的礼物。changed 改变；approached 达到；returned 归还；ended 结束。这里指在这一学年结束以前作者给了孩子们一份特别的礼物。故选 D。

【48 题详解】

由后文的印着特别的字的 T 恤衫可知，这应该是老师给孩子们的一个礼物。lesson 课程；gift 礼物；report 报告；message 信息。故选 B。

【49 题详解】

句意：T 恤上有着“动词是你们的朋友”的字样。Friends 朋友；Awards 奖励；Masters 主人；Tasks 测试。由后文可知，在一生当中可知你做的最快乐的事情将会是动词，所以用朋友形容动词比较恰当，故选 A。

【50 题详解】

句意：我曾告诉孩子们说虽然动词很枯燥，但是他们一生中他们做的大多数快乐的事情将会是动词。simple 简单的；unique 独一无二的；fun 有趣的；clever 聪明的。while 在这里引导让步状语从句，fun 与 dull 相对应，故选 C。

【51 题详解】

句意：这些年我遇到了以前的学生，他们提供了关于老同学的新消息。assessments 设备；comments 评论；instructions 指导；updates 更新。根据后文可知，这位老师得到了几十年前的老同学的新消息，故选 D。

【52 题详解】

句意：我了解到 Freddy 在高中毕业后做过几份工作。graduation 毕业；retirement 退休；separation 分离；resignation 辞职。根据前文得知，作者是老师，这里指的是他得到学生毕业后的消息，故选 A。

【53 题详解】

句意：他仍然像我四十年前遇到的那样有同情心。daring 勇敢的；modest 谦虚的；caring 有同情心的；smart 聪明的。由上文知，他是一个有同情心的人，故选 C。

【54 题详解】

句意：他让一个无家可归的人睡在他的卡车上。wait 等待；sleep 睡觉；study 学习；live 居住。由句意可知，他让无家可归的人睡在他的卡车上，故选 B。

【55 题详解】

句意：另外一次，他借给朋友钱去买房子。paid 支付；charged 充电；lent 借；owed 欠。由句意可知他借钱给朋友买房子，故选 C。

【56 题详解】

句意：就在去年，当有人敲教室的门时，我正在指导一个讲习班。observing 观察；preparing 准备；designing 设计；conducting 指导。由文章内容可知，作者是一位老师，那么他的工作应当是教学和指导，故选 D。

【57 题详解】

句意：一个女人请求打断我并且递给我一个信封。regretted 后悔；avoided 避免；excused 请求；ignored 忽视。这里打断某人应使用请求要礼貌一些，故选 C。

【58 题详解】

句意：我停下讲课打开信封。opened 打开；packed 包裹；gave 给；held 握。结合句意知，我停下来讲课打开信封，故选 A。

【59 题详解】

句意：里面的“动词”T 恤和一封来自 Freddy 妈妈的信。picture 图片；bill 账单；note 纸条；diary 日记。由下文的“Freddy passed away on Thanksgiving. He wanted you to have this.”可知，这是一张纸条，故选 C。

【60 题详解】

句意：虽然 Freddy 被从我们这儿带走了，我们都从 Freddy 那儿得到了一些什么。

chose 选择；took 带走；expected 期待；borrowed 借。由语意相照应可知，此题选 took，故选 B。

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。

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。

In 1863 the first underground passenger railway in the world opened in London. It ran for just under seven kilometers and allowed people to avoid terrible 61 (crowd) on the roads above as they travelled to and 62 work. It took three years to complete and was built using an interesting method. This included digging up the road, 63 (lay) the track and then building a strong roof over 64 top. When all those had been done, the road surface was replaced.

Steam engines 65 (use) to pull the carriages and it must have been 66 (fair) unpleasant for the passengers, with all the smoke and noise. However, the railway quickly proved to be a great success and within six months, more than 25,000 people were using 67 every day.

Later, engineers _____68_____ (manage) to construct railways in a system of deep tunnels (隧道), which became known to the tube. This development was only possible with the _____69_____ (introduce) of electric-powered engines and lifts. The central London Railway was one of the most _____70_____ (success) of these new lines, and was opened in 1900. It had white-painted tunnels and bright red carriages, and proved extremely popular with the public.

【答案】61. crowds

62. from 63. laying

64. the 65. were used

66. fairly 67. it

68. managed

69. introduction

70. successful

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了地铁的最初发展史。

【61 题详解】

考查名词。crowd 前没有冠词，且它是可数名词，故填 crowds。

【62 题详解】

考查固定短语。to and from 来回，故填 from。

【63 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。这里是由 and 连接的三个动词-ing 形式作宾语，故填 laying。

【64 题详解】

考查冠词。top 是名词，前要用冠词，特指“在（道路的）顶上”。故填 the。

【65 题详解】

考查时态语态。根据句意：蒸汽发动机“被用于”拉货物，主语 Steam engines 与谓语动词 use 是被动关系，主语是复数，根据语境用一般过去时，故填 were used.

【66 题详解】

考查副词。这里 fair 是形容词，pleasant 也是形容词，所以需要将 fair 变为副词来修饰形容词，故填 fairly。

【67 题详解】

考查代词。这里用 it 指代前句的 railway，故填 it。

【68 题详解】

考查动词时态。本文全篇都是一般过去时，所以这里也应用一般过去时，故填 managed。

【69 题详解】

考查名词。空格前是 the,后面应该是名词，故填名词 introduction。

【70 题详解】

考查形容词。空格前是 most，其后要跟形容词构成最高级，故填 successful。

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）

71. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改同桌写的以下作文。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。

Mr. and Mrs. Zhang all work in our school. They live far from the school, and it takes them about a hour and a half to go to work every day. In their spare time, they are interesting in planting vegetables in their garden, that is

on the rooftop of their house. They often get up earlier and water the vegetables together. They have also bought for some gardening tools. Beside, they often get some useful informations from the internet. When summer came, they will invite their students pick the vegetables.

【答案】1. all 改为 both

2. a 改为 an 或 one

3. interesting 改为 interested

4. that 改为 which

5. earlier 改为 early

6 将 for 去掉

7. beside 改为 besides

8. informations 改为 information

9. came 改为 comes

10. pick 前加 to

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了张先生和张太太的日常工作和生活。

【详解】1. 考查 both 和 all 的用法，both 的主语是两个，而 all 的主语是三个或者三个以上。根据语境，此处指张先生和张太太。故将 all 改为 both。

2. 考查冠词。因为 hour 是一元音音素开头卡头的词，此处指“一小时”元音，所以应用 an 或 one。故将 a 改为 an 或者 one。

3. 考查形容词。interested “感兴趣的”，一般修饰人的感情，而 interesting “有趣的”，一般修饰物，由于此句的主语是人，应使用 ed 形式形容词。故将 interesting 改为 interested。

4. 考查非限制性定语从句。此处是非限制性定语从句，先行词是 their garden，指物，关系词在从句中做主语，应用关系词代词 which 引导。故将 that 改为 which。

5. 考查副词。earlier 是形容词比较级，修饰动词 get up，应使用副词，此处没有对比，应使用副词原级。故将 earlier 改为 early。

6. 考查动词。bought 是及物动词，后无需跟介词。故将 for 去掉。

7. 考查副词。beside 是介词，“在……旁边”，而这里需要一个副词，besides “此外”。故将 beside 改为 besides。

8. 考查名词。information 是不可数名词。故将 informations 改为 information。

9. 考查时态。此处是时间状语从句的谓语动词，主句是一般将来时，从句应使用一般现在时表将来。故将 came 改为 comes。

10. 考查非谓语动词。此处是词组 *invite sb. to do sth.* “邀请某人做某事”。故 *pick* 前加 *to*。

【点睛】高考短文改错考点层次一般而言可依次分为词法的测试、句法的测试和语篇的测试三个层面。考点层次越高，就越能测试出考生运用语言的能力。低层次的考点往往侧重于语法方面的考查，而高层次的考点往往侧重于考生对文章意义方面的理解。

一、词法改错

词法的测试包括：定冠词和不定冠词的用法；名词的单复数和名词的所有格；动词的时态、语态、语气，情态动词和非谓语动词等；人称代词、人称代词的格、物主代词、指示代词、连接代词、不定代词等的用法；介词的搭配；并列连词、从属连词的用法；形容词、副词的区别以及比较级和最高级的用法；固定搭配和习惯用法。

例如：本题中的 *8.informations* 改为 *information*。考查名词单复数。

二、句法改错

句法的测试包括：主谓语在数上的一致性；名词性从句、定语从句和强调句；句子结构的连贯性、完整性、对等性和逻辑性。

例如：4.*that* 改为 *which*。考查非限制性定语从句。

三、语篇改错

语篇的测试包括：上下文的时态是否一致；上下文中的代词指代是否一致；上下文中的逻辑关系是否一致。

例如：9.*came* 改为 *comes*。考查时态。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

72. 假定你是李华，想邀请外教 Henry 一起参观中国剪纸（*paper-cutting*）艺术展。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

- 1.展览时间、地点；
- 2.展览内容。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】 Dear Henry,

I'm very delighted to write a letter to tell you something about Chinese paper-cutting exhibition, which will start on June 20 in our school lecture hall and last for a week. As is well-known to us all, Chinese paper-cutting is famous all over the world and I'm sure you will be interested in it, so I plan to invite you to pay a close visit. The exhibition is a collection of works created by some famous paper-cutting artists in China. During the activity, I will show you around our school and this is a good chance for you to enjoy yourself and learn more about Chinese traditional culture.

Would you please have a look at the exhibition with me? I'd appreciate it if you could accept my invitation. I'm looking forward to receiving your reply as soon as possible.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇提纲类作文。

【详解】首先审题，这篇文章要求假定你是李华，想邀请外教 Henry 一起参观中国剪纸（paper-cutting）艺术展。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：1.展览时间、地点；2.展览内容。

其次选用正确的人称和时态，用一般将来时、第一人称来写。然后写出单个句子，使用正确的连词，连句成段。具体来说，写这篇文章时，要注意文中给出的细节都要包括，不要遗漏。这篇文章对于考生的综合能力要求较高，要求考生有很强的谋篇布局的能力和组织要点的能力。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，不能出现文章脱节问题。尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

【点睛】本篇书面表达要点全面，结构紧凑，是一篇较好的范文。这篇短文使用了大量的复合句。例如：使用了定语从句 I'm very delighted to write a letter to tell you something about Chinese paper-cutting exhibition, which will start on June 20 in our school lecture hall and last for a week. 和宾语从句 As is well-known to us all, Chinese paper-cutting is famous all over the world and I'm sure you will be interested in it, so I plan to invite you to pay a close visit.