

# 英 语

2017.6

学校\_\_\_\_\_ 班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号\_\_\_\_\_

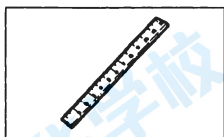
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1. 本试卷共 12 页, 满分 120 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上, 选择题用 2B 铅笔作答, 其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

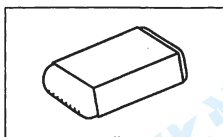
## 听力理解 (共 30 分)

一、听对话, 从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话你将听两遍。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

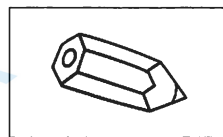
1.



A.



B.

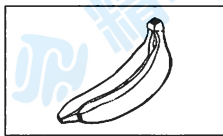


C.

2.



A.



B.



C.

3.



A.

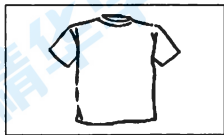


B.



C.

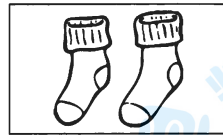
4.



A.



B.



C.

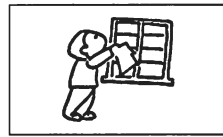
5.



A.



B.



C.

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。（共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分）

请听一段对话，完成第 6 至第 7 小题。

6. How was the boy's weekend?

- A. It was great.                      B. It was terrible.                      C. It was busy.

7. What did the boy do?

- A. He played soccer.  
B. He had chess classes.  
C. He went to a birthday party.

请听一段对话，完成第 8 至第 9 小题。

8. Where is the boy going?

- A. To a park.                      B. To a library.                      C. To a museum.

9. Who is Lisa?

- A. Their sister.                      B. Their teacher.                      C. Their friend.

请听一段对话，完成第 10 至第 11 小题。

10. When did the man start dancing?

- A. At the age of 6.                      B. At the age of 9.                      C. At the age of 12.

11. What is the man doing?

- A. Watching a show.                      B. Introducing a friend.                      C. Taking an interview.

请听一段对话，完成第 12 至第 13 小题。

12. Why does the boy want to borrow the car?

- A. He needs to go shopping.  
B. He has to pick up his mother.  
C. He wants to go to the concert.

13. How will the boy go back home?

- A. By car.                      B. By bus.                      C. By taxi.

请听一段独白，完成第 14 至第 15 小题。

14. What can help make the topic easy to follow?

- A. Planning as carefully as possible.  
B. Using as many examples as possible.  
C. Asking as many questions as possible.

15. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. When to end a good speech.  
B. How to make a good speech.  
C. What to say in a good speech.

三、听对话，记录关键信息。本段对话你将听两遍。(共10分，每小题2分)  
 请根据所听到的对话内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

Customer Service Form	
Customer name	16 Miller
TV type	TDK357
Problem	No 17
Address	24 18 Street
Service time	19
Phone number	20

### 知识运用 (共25分)

#### 四、单项填空 (共10分，每小题1分)

从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

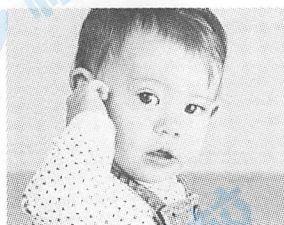
21. The lovely boy is my brother. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jason.  
 A. My                      B. Your                      C. His                      D. Her
22. — Where is Mary?  
 — She is waiting for the bus \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.  
 A. of                      B. at                      C. on                      D. to
23. Speak louder, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone can understand you.  
 A. so                      B. or                      C. for                      D. but
24. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the sweater?  
 — \$ 25.  
 A. How far                      B. How much                      C. How many                      D. How long
25. Of all the subjects, English is \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
 A. interesting                      B. more interesting  
 C. most interesting                      D. the most interesting
26. — Would you like to go to the cinema with us after school?  
 — Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ do my homework first.  
 A. must                      B. can                      C. may                      D. could
27. I often \_\_\_\_\_ soccer after school with my friends.  
 A. play                      B. played                      C. will play                      D. am playing
28. Mr. White moved to Beijing in 2013. So far he \_\_\_\_\_ here for 4 years.  
 A. lives                      B. lived                      C. has lived                      D. will live
29. Lots of books \_\_\_\_\_ to the school in the poor village last year.  
 A. send                      B. sent                      C. are sent                      D. were sent
30. — Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast tomorrow?  
 — At 8 o'clock.  
 A. when we met                      B. when did we meet  
 C. when we will meet                      D. when will we meet



五、完形填空 (共 15 分, 每小题 1.5 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

**My Right Ear**



When I was a little boy, I cried a lot. My parents didn't take it seriously until they noticed me rubbing my right ear from time to time. Then they brought me to the 31, expecting him to give me some medicine. Instead, the doctor told them that I had a tumor (肿块) in my right ear. I was immediately performed an operation.

After the operation, my ear produced a mixed liquid (液体) with blood and water. The mixture didn't 32 good and I needed to go to the doctor every six months to get my ear cleaned out. I also had to put a clean cotton ball into my ear each day to 33 being made fun of in school.

On the first day of my third grade, I woke up late and almost missed the bus. What was worse, I forgot my cotton ball. At school, other kids noticed the smell, and all of them were making fun of me. Obviously, my third grade was 34. I considered the following summer vacation my second chance to make new friends. At first, I 35 my brother's friends closely in the neighborhood, but soon they told me to hang out with my own friends. I was so 36 that I ended up walking home and crying. After that, I kept to myself and always had my ear plugged (堵). I had some friends, yet we were just school friends. We took the same class, we talked at lunch, but we never hung out. I wasn't sure if I was ready to have close friends for fear of being 37 again.

In high school, everything started falling into place. I was finally accepted by my brother's friends, and I also met the people who are my good friends today. The real test was that the tumor 38 back and I needed another operation. I was out of school for a week. When returning to school, I felt nervous because I knew the kids wondered where I had been and what had been wrong with me. However, when finally getting to my class, I was 39 by my friends who told me that things hadn't been the same without me, and no one mentioned anything about my ear. This was the 40 that proved they were my true friends. At that moment, I knew they would be lifelong friends of mine.

- |                   |                 |              |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. writer     | B. artist       | C. doctor    | D. scientist  |
| 32. A. look       | B. feel         | C. taste     | D. smell      |
| 33. A. forget     | B. enjoy        | C. avoid     | D. keep       |
| 34. A. strange    | B. terrible     | C. different | D. dangerous  |
| 35. A. controlled | B. held         | C. protected | D. followed   |
| 36. A. excited    | B. disappointed | C. satisfied | D. frightened |
| 37. A. hurt       | B. caught       | C. cheated   | D. punished   |
| 38. A. grew       | B. fell         | C. pushed    | D. stepped    |
| 39. A. praised    | B. encouraged   | C. trusted   | D. respected  |
| 40. A. test       | B. lesson       | C. message   | D. method     |



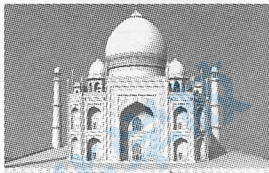
## 阅读理解 (共 50 分)

六、阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。(共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

### Time for an Adventure (历险)

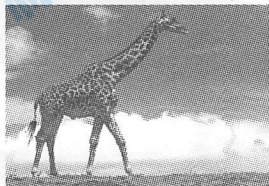
Are you a bit bored with your daily routine? Have a look at our exciting kinds of adventures. Which one do you like best?

#### Cultural Journeys



The cultural journeys will help you discover ancient civilizations (文明) in Asia: China, India, Thailand and many more. Visit temples and palaces—just remember to bring your camera! Get to know local ways of life by walking through markets, trying foreign foods and meeting friendly local people.

#### Wildlife Holidays



We organize small group tours to get closer to nature in Africa, Asia or South America. Go on trips in Africa and watch lions and giraffes. Look for tigers in India, or take an elephant trip in Sri Lanka. We use local guides and stay in places from tents to tree houses.

#### Trekking Tours



We have trekking (徒步) holidays to famous places. You don't need to be very sporty or wealthy, but you have to be fairly healthy. You'll have a great time enjoying nature with a group of new friends. Some of the holidays include camping, but we'll provide tents for you!

#### Activity Holidays



Our activity holidays are for people who love danger or who just like sports. We have a huge number of water, snow or desert holidays. We'll take you diving in the sea or you can try skiing or snowboarding. For those who like warmer weather, we also have sandboarding.

41. Cultural Journeys will help you discover ancient civilizations \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in Asia                      B. in Africa                      C. in Europe                      D. in America
42. \_\_\_\_\_ is a good choice for you to watch lions and giraffes.  
A. Cultural Journeys                      B. Trekking Tours  
C. Activity Holidays                      D. Wildlife Holidays
43. To take trekking tours, you have to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wealthy                      B. sporty                      C. healthy                      D. friendly
44. If you go to Activity Holidays, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go sandboarding                      B. visit palaces  
C. stay in tree houses                      D. trek in mountains



## B

### Unexpected but Good

What a fine day! Mansor was sure that he would see his birthday present on the dining table. It had been like this for the past 15 years. Whatever happened, his parents would place the present next to his glass of milk on that day. He had given various hints (暗示) about what he really wanted, and even silently put a picture of the mobile phone into his mother's handbag. It was impossible that she didn't get the message.

To his surprise, there was nothing on the table this time. The family gave morning wishes to each other as usual and talked as if there was nothing special about the day. His mother only reminded him to clear his writing table.

Mansor quickly ran out of the house as he did not want his parents to see he was sad that they had forgotten his birthday! He would feel better if he joined his friends at the Old People's Home. As he did not want to stay around the house any longer, he got into the first taxi he saw. He was still sad while he was in it.

He got down from the taxi and realized how fine the weather was. The sun was shining brightly as if to give him joy. The chirping of the birds lightened his heart. He walked with a spring in his steps to Old People's Home. As he looked around, he saw people laughing and enjoying themselves. These old people didn't get much care or attention from their busy children, yet they were happy. Why should he be sad? A mobile phone was not quite a big deal after all.



Then he decided to go home. After getting home, he started to tidy his table, knowing that his mother expected him to do so. Wait! What's this? An air ticket to Pulau Redang (热浪岛) for a scuba diving course! "The mobile phone is nice, but we prefer that you learn something rather than have the

latest mobile phone. Hope you will like our present."

With tears of excitement, Mansor realized that he should have known that his parents would never forget his birthday.

45. What did Mansor do to get the present he wanted?

- A. He talked to his parents.
- B. He gave hints to his parents.
- C. He carefully cleaned his table.
- D. He paid a visit to his good friends.

46. After seeing those old people, Mansor \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. felt their life was so boring | B. realized he shouldn't be sad |
| C. wanted to offer help to them  | D. hoped to get another present |



47. The parents bought the ticket for Mansor because they \_\_\_\_\_ .

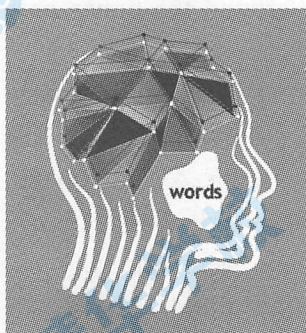
- A. didn't want to let him down
- B. didn't like the mobile phone
- C. expected him to learn something
- D. hoped he could respect their wishes

48. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Mansor liked the birthday present.
- B. Mansor knew his parents very well.
- C. Mansor's parents would buy a new gift.
- D. Mansor's parents would say sorry to him.

### C

#### Unkind Words Hurt the Brain



There is a popular saying in the English language: "Sticks and stones may break my bones (骨头), but words will never hurt me."

Well, that is not true. Words do hurt. Children may be laughed at for being short and thin, or they may feel left out because their classmates say how strange they look with a hat on. What's worse, unkind words cause more than emotional harm. They can hurt children as much as

being hit on the body, sometimes even more so.

A recent study of middle school children showed that verbal abuse (言语虐待) by other children can harm the development in the brain. The study was a project done by researchers at Harvard Medical School in Massachusetts.

Researcher Martin Teicher and his team also studied young adults, aged 18 to 25. They were asked about their experiences of verbal abuse. Then researchers took brain tests on them. Results showed that those who reported experiencing verbal abuse from their classmates in middle school didn't have balanced development between the left and the right side of the brain.

The unusual thing about the human brain is that it still develops after birth. Babies can't walk for months because their brains are not fully developed. Other things, such as self-respect, creativity and learning skills also develop differently in every person. This is because development of the human brain is guided by the experiences during childhood and teenage years.

The middle school years are a very important period for children to develop their brain. Unkind words from classmates during this period have the greatest effect on brain development, because children at this age are very sensitive (敏感的) to all kinds of influences from outside.



Besides, the researchers also tested the emotional condition of all the young people in the study. The tests showed that people who had brain damage (损害) also had higher levels of fear, anger and depression than others in the study.

Remember, words do hurt. Verbal abuse hurts not only the mind, but also the brain. We may not control what others say to ourselves, but we can pay attention to what we say to others. Start making changes now!

49. According to the passage, students are emotionally harmed when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they break their bones                      B. they are laughed at  
C. they wear strange hats                      D. they are hit on the body
50. The researchers' findings showed that unkind words could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. destroy children's friendship  
B. make children more sensitive  
C. harm children's brain development  
D. stop children from respecting others
51. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?  
A. Most babies' brains are well-grown at birth.  
B. Human brains continue to develop after birth.  
C. Babies can't walk because their brains are small.  
D. Human brains are likely to be hurt during childhood.
52. What is the purpose of this passage?  
A. To explain when words can hurt people's feelings.  
B. To introduce different ways to get along with others.  
C. To criticize students who are unkind to their classmates.  
D. To call on students to stop saying unkind words to others.

#### D



I'm the kind of person who has at least 10 windows open on my computer, at the same time as I hold a dialogue, listen to the radio and send texts. I think I can concentrate well on all these things, but to be honest, I probably can't.

The truth is that if you think you are good at multi-tasking, the chances are you're not. People who multi-task a lot perform less well in tests than people who don't do it so often. But there are some exceptions.

Scientists researched what happened when people were at a driving simulator (模拟器) while chatting on a hands-free phone. Just to make it harder, as well as keeping a distance from the car in front, they had to memorize a list of words.



Not surprisingly, people weren't very good at it. The distractions slowed their reaction time and **dented** the quality of their driving. This is the case except for one person, who outperformed everyone else. Whatever the distraction, this individual just handled it well. There had been no mistake.

Research has shown that our attention is limited. We are able to focus on a few different things at a time, but add in one extra distraction and we stop doing so well. Our cognitive (认知的) resources have to be shared between the different tasks. There's plenty of proof that talking on a mobile phone causes drivers to fail to notice half of the things going on in their environment, and unsurprisingly, increases accident rates. Yet a tiny percentage of people seem uninfluenced.

So how do they do it? Is there something special about the brains of these supertaskers?

When we practice a skill, the brain becomes more efficient and shows less, rather than more activity. It would be a mistake to think that more brain activity always means better. Supertaskers can handle multiple tasks because their brains are born special. The more they have to do, the more efficient they become. Yet, so far, little is known about how this skill might influence them in everyday life.

Can you learn to supertask? Probably not. You can certainly practice different tasks and improve your performance on each one, but that doesn't mean you'll get better at doing them all at the same time.

53. The underlined word "**dented**" in Paragraph 4 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. got                      B. lost                      C. added                      D. worsened

54. What can we learn from the article?

- A. Supertaskers might be easily found in our everyday life.  
B. Supertaskers' brains can be different from ordinary people's.  
C. We may increase our cognitive resources through difficult tasks.  
D. We will be able to do several things at the same time by practicing.

55. What might be the best title for the article?

- A. Are you a supertasker?                      B. Why are we supertaskers?  
C. Can you tell a supertasker?                      D. How can we be supertaskers?

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能用一次。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

### What to Do When Your Technology Goes Wrong

Technology sometimes goes wrong. And the more you use technology, the more you know it can go wrong. Tech troubles can let users down quickly.

You may be mad, throw the device (设备) against the wall, or cry at the beginning. 56. By following these steps, you could solve some of the most common tech problems on your own.

### Search the web

Learn about your tech problem on a search website. See what others have experienced.

First, find useful articles about solving the problem.

57 . Tech advice from years ago may not work now.

### Check for updates

Check for updates to make sure you have the most recent version (版本) of apps and software. You might be experiencing a problem that has been fixed in an update. But if you have not yet updated to the latest version, you may fail to find the solution.

### Restart

58 , simply restart it. Sometimes, software or app updates need your device turned off and restarted to work properly.

### Read online forums (论坛)

Read online forums to see if you can find information about your problem.

59 , you may get ideas about how to solve the problem you have.

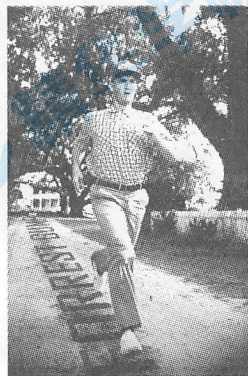
### Go to the professionals

If you have tried everything you know and are still having problems, perhaps it is time to ask an expert. 60 .

Now, do you know what to do when your technology goes wrong?

- A. Even if the problem is not exactly the same
- B. When your computer or phone is having problems
- C. So take your device to local tech shops to get help
- D. Second, be sure to look for the most recent articles
- E. In fact, you may be able to solve the problem by yourself

### 八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)



Liverpool native Rob Pope can run like the wind blows. He has won several world-famous long-distance races, including the Australian Marathon Championships in 2015 and the Liverpool Rock 'n' Roll Marathon in 2015 and 2016. But his biggest running adventure began on September 15, 2016.

Inspired (受.....启发) by the main character's classic cross-country run in the movie *Forrest Gump*, Pope decided to run back and forth across America. He said that he wanted to make a difference. He wanted to make people happy, whether it



would brighten their day with a funny story about someone he might meet along the way, or through pushing himself. Besides, he wanted to raise money for two organizations that meant a lot to him: the World Wildlife Fund and Peace Direct. WWF is making efforts to double the number of wild tigers by 2022, while the other is trying to solve problems by education and empowerment of women worldwide.

From the day he began his adventure, he was running wherever he was going. He started his journey from Alabama—his Gump-inspired starting point. When he got to California's Santa Monica Pier, he decided to turn around. Then he continued on to the Marshall Point Lighthouse in Port Clyde, Maine. Fans of the film will remember that this is exactly where Gump turned around and started running back across the country. Pope plans to do the same. "I have some history in trying to do the best I can, just like Tom Hanks' character in *Forrest Gump*. I've always liked running... but in recent years I have tried to find my limits."

Pope's favorite scene in the movie is the one where Gump decides for no reason to go for a little run. He said that he had watched it probably 50 times, "It's a fictional story of course, but the character had a difficult start in life and experienced many difficulties. Forrest, however, saw no barriers (障碍). He simply tried his best and accepted everyone he met. Isn't that a wonderful concept?"

61. When did Pope's biggest running adventure begin?
62. Where did Pope start his journey?
63. Did Pope decide to turn around at California's Santa Monica Pier?
64. What is Pope's favorite scene in the movie?
65. Why did Pope decide to run back and forth across America?

## 书面表达（共 15 分）

### 九、文段表达（15 分）

66. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

#### 题目①

假如你是李华，你们学校将要举办“传统美食节”，你打算邀请交换生 Peter 参加。请你用英语给他写一封邮件，告诉他活动的时间和地点，活动安排，以及他需要准备什么。

提示词语：playground, make a dish, share, introduce, chopsticks (筷子)

提示问题：• When and where are you going to have the festival?

• What are you going to do?

• What do you advise Peter to prepare?

*Dear Peter,*

*How is it going?*

*I'm writing to invite you to come to the Traditional Food Festival in our school.*

\_\_\_\_\_

*I'm looking forward to your early reply.*

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

#### 题目②

假如你是李华，现在某英文网站正在举行“海淀之星”（Star of Haidian）评选活动，请你写一篇文章，推荐你心目中的最佳人选。请在文中介绍你推荐的人是谁，推荐理由，以及他（她）带给你的启迪。

提示词语：recommend (推荐), hard-working, honest, attitude, inspire

提示问题：• Who do you recommend?

• Why do you recommend him/her?

• What can you learn from him/her?

*There are many role models in my life.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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