

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）英语

选择题部分

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）（略）

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。

A

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：21.考查文章整体把握，文章主要介绍了美国绘画之父 Benhamin 在成为一名画家之前的生活经历，并介绍了 Penninton 对 Benjamin 在绘画道路上的一些帮助，故选 C。

22.考查文章细节推断，根据第三段“*These were the first pictures and the 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.考查文章细节理解，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.考查文章细节理解，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。

答案：21. C 22. D 23. B 24. D

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 that 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: 25. 考查文章细节理解, 根据稳重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孩子的睡眠习惯的, 故选 A。

26. 考查文章细节理解, 根据第二段 "For most school-children, ten hours is ideal", 所以 11 岁的上学的小孩子的睡眠时间需要 10 个小时, 故选 C。

27. 考查文章细节理解, 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." 所以他认为孩子们睡觉晚的原因是他们会睡前做一些让他们兴奋的活动, 故选 B。

答案: 25. A 26. C 27. B

C

FLORENCE, Italy—Svetlana Cojochru feels hurt. The Moldovan has lived here seven years as a caregiver to Italian kids and 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 a more 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：28.考查文章细节理解，根据第一段“but in order to stay she’s had to prove her language skills by taking a test...”可知，Cojochru 为了能够继续留在意大利才参加语言考试的，故选 A。

29.考查文章细节推断，根据第三段“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导致人与人之间的不包容，即冲突，故选 B。

30.考查文章细节理解，根据最后一段“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很流利了，故选 C。

答案：28. A 29. B 30. C

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 inter

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：31.根据空格后一句“your first man-on-the-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 reporter”正好与其相承接，故选 D。

32.根据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.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. 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.根据空格前一句“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。

答案：31. D 32. G 33. B 34. A 35. F

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。

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

解析：36.考查形容词。A. meeting 会议的；B. working 工作的；C. personal 个人的；D. religious 虔诚的。根据后文“for all who loved books and liked to share knowledge”，可知图书馆是为了那些喜爱书，喜欢分享知识的人而建立的，因此“Her library used to be a 36 place...”她的图书馆是这些人集会、碰面的地方。故选 A。

37.考查动词。raised 举起、抬高；handled 应付、处理；reported 报道；discussed 讨论。根据“They 37 various matters all over the world.”，根据语境，应该是他们讨论世界大事，故选 D。

38.考查形容词。worried 担心；angry 生气；doubtful 怀疑的；curious 好奇的。根据后文“So Alia took matters into her own hands”，Alia 用双手搬书，可知“Alia was 38 that the fires of war would destroy the books.”，Alia 担心战火会破坏书。故选 A。

39.考查形容词。practical 实践的；precious 珍贵的；reliable 可靠的；expensive 昂贵的。根据后文“which are more 39 to her than mountain of gold.”，由 more 可知，是将书与金山作比较，可见书的珍贵性。故选 B。

40.考查副词。then 然后；still 仍然；even 甚至；rather 稍微。根据“a book on the history of Iraq that is seven hundred years old”，这本关于伊拉克历史的书已经有了七百年的历史，因此是比较宝贵的，与前面“new books, ancient books”是一种层次上的上升与递进关系。故选 C。

41.考查名词。permission 许可；confirmation 确认；explanation 解释；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.考查形容词。large 大的；public 公共的；distant 遥远的；safe 安全的。根据“She had asked the government for 41 to move the books to a 42 place.”，她想获得政府的许可，将书转移到（ ）的地方。故选 D。

43.考查副词。Fortunately 幸运地；Surprisingly 惊奇地；Seriously 严重地；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.考查动词。A. Starting 开始; parking 停车; filling 装满; testing 测试。根据“44 her car late after work.”,可知,在工作之后,她的车都被书装满的。故选 C。

45.考查动词。stop 停止; help 帮助; warn 警告; 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.考查动词。intended 打算; pretended 假装; happened 发生; agreed 同意。根据“Anis who owned a restaurant 46 to hide some books.”根据语境分析,Anis 同意把书藏在她的饭店里面。故选 D。

47.考查名词。war 战争; night 夜晚; building 楼房; way 方法。根据前文“she bought books home every night”所以与之相对应“All through the 47”,故选 B。

48.考查固定词组。put 放; opened 打开; passed 通过; threw 扔。根据“the seven-foot wall”七英尺高的墙,可知,他们是越过 pass over 七英尺高的墙,故选 C。

49.考查动词。hid 隐藏; exchanged 交换; burnt 燃烧; distributed 分发。根据“48 them over the seven-foot wall and 49 them in the restaurant.”由 and 可知前后两句为并列关系,他们越过七英尺高的墙,把书藏起来,故选 A。

50.考查动词。approached 接近; erupted 爆发; continued 继续; 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.考查名词。restaurant 饭店; library 图书馆; city 城市; wall 墙壁。根据后文“Alia waited for the war to end and 55 peace and a new library.”可知原来的图书馆已经损毁,所以“a fire burned the 51 to the ground.”战火蔓延到了图书馆。故选 B。

52.考查名词。neighbours 邻居; soldiers 士兵; friends 朋友; customers 顾客。“the bombing stopped and the 52 left.”, 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.考查动词。sold 卖; read 阅读; saved 救; 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,她决定要再次移动书。故选 D。

54.考查形容词。occupied 占据; bombed 轰炸; quiet 安静的; busy 忙的。“the bombing stopped and the 52 left.”根据语境,战争刚结束,城市应该很安静。

55.考查动词词组。dreamed of 梦想; believed in 相信; cared about 关心; looked for 寻找。根据“Now Alia waited for the war to end and 55 peace and a new library.”可知,她期望和平的到来。故选 A。

答案: 36. A 37. D 38. A 39. B 40. C 41. A 42. D 43. D 44. C 45. B 46. D 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. C 51. B 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. A

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.

解析：56. 考查名词。根据“one tiny carrot was her long-lost wedding ring.”，及“a handful of”，故填 carrots。

57. 考查形容词。“she noticed a ____ 57 ____ (shine) object” a 为冠词，object 为名词，横线处应填写形容词。故填 shiny 或 shining。

58. 考查固定句式。根据“Pahlsson screamed ____ 58 ____ loudly that her daughter came running from the house”，so...that, 如此...以至于，故填 so。

59. 考查代词。I had hurt ____ 59 ____ (I)，主语为 I，横线处为宾语，替代主语时，应用代词。故填 myself。

60. 考查形容词。says Pahlsson Sixteen years ____ 60 ____ (early)，此句为倒装句，用形容词修饰 Sixteen years。故填 earlier。

61. 考查动词不定式。Pahlsson had removed the diamond ring ____ 61 ____ (cook) a meal，一个句子不能出现双重谓语，所以用不定式表目的状语。故填 to cook。

62. 考查动词时态。根据“but turned up nothing”，可知句子为过去时，“Pahlsson and her husband ____ 62 ____ (search) the kitchen” 故填 searched。

63. 考查动词。“Pahlsson and her husband now think the ring probably got ____ 63 ____ (sweep) into a pile of kitchen rubbish”，ring 与 sweep 之间是被动关系，故填 swept。

64. 考查连接词。“____ 64 ____ it remained until the carrot's leafy top accidentally sprouted (生长) through it。” 句子结构完整，先行词为 the garden，表示地点，故填 where。

65. 考查冠词。its return was ____ 65 ____ wonder.，wonder 是名词，was 是动词，应使用冠词修饰名词。故填 a。

答案：56. carrots 57. shiny / shining 58. so 59. myself 60. earlier 61. to cook 62. searched 63. swept 64. where 65. 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。

解析：略。

答案：略。

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 hag. 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 was a steep uphill climb before him. He knew that 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。

解析：略。

答案：略。