

2017年广东省广州市高考一模试卷英语

第I卷

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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Inside the Rain Room

The Rain Room has arrived and local art lovers are taking notice. Is it worth the wait? Yes, I assure you it is. Once inside, visitors find a long, dark room with a high ceiling. A single bright light shines through heavy rain falling around visitors. The mist. The damp air. The noise. It feels like a mighty storm is pouring down. But the storm is inside. And visitors aren't getting wet. Instead, visitors wander in awe, admiring the rain and the artists who created it.

The Rain Room was created to highlight the connection between humans, nature and technology. With a tracking system that senses movement and stops the rain wherever visitors move, it does just that. Light and sound produce an experience that feels both natural and foreign. The exhibit is moving on to Atlanta next month. I urge you to visit before then. It's time to experience the Rain Room for yourself!

Welcome to the Rain Room

- The Rain Room features falling water. Please be aware you may get slightly wet.

However, visitors wearing raincoats will be turned away.

- This exhibit features advanced technology. To ensure its effectiveness, please avoid wearing dark or reflective clothing.
- Visitors are welcome to take photographs of the exhibit.
- Children must be accompanied by an adult.
- For the convenience of all guests, visits are limited to 10 minutes.

21. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To attract visitors to a new art exhibit.
- B. To explain how an exhibit has been created.
- C. To describe the technology used in the exhibit
- D. To promote the artists taking part in an exhibit.

解析: 推理判断题。根据第一段 The Rain Room has arrived and local art lovers are taking notice. Is it worth the wait? Yes, I assure you it is.可知课文的目的是吸引参观者参观一个新的艺术展览; 故选 A。

答案: A

22. What's the function of the exhibit's tracking system?

- A. To keep visitors from getting wet.
- B. To protect the exhibit from water damage.
- C. To time how long visitors are in the room.
- D. To count the number of visitors in the room.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段 With a tracking system that senses movement and stops the rain wherever visitors move, it does just that 可知展品跟踪系统的功能是防止访客淋湿；故选 A。
答案：A

23. What must you do when visiting the Rain Room?

- A. Wear a raincoat.
- B. Wear dark clothing.
- C. Leave your camera outside.
- D. Pass through within 10 minutes.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章 For the convenience of all guests, visits are limited to 10 minutes 可知为所有客人的方便，访问是有限的 10 分钟的时间；故选 D。

答案：D

B

Dujiangyan is the oldest man-made water system in the world, and a wonder in the development of Chinese science. Built over 2,200 years ago in what is now Sichuan Province in Southwest China, this amazing engineering achievement is still used today to irrigate over 6,000 square kilometres of farmland, take away floodwater and provide water for 50 cities in the province.

In ancient times, the region in which Dujiangyan now stands suffered from regular floods caused by overflow from the Minjiang River. To help the victims of the flooding, Li Bing, the region's governor, together with his son, decided to find a solution. They studied the problem and discovered that the river most often overflowed when winter snow at the top of the nearby Mount Yulei began to melt as the weather warmed.

The simplest fix was to build a dam, but this would have mined the Minjiang River. So instead Li designed a series of channels built at different levels along Mount Yulei that would take away the floodwater while leaving the river flowing naturally. Better still, the extra water could be directed to the dry Chengdu Plain, making it suitable for farming.

Cutting the channels through the hard rock of Mount Yulei was a remarkable accomplishment as it was done long before the invention of gunpowder and explosives. Li Bing found another solution. He used a combination of fire and water to heat and cool the rocks until they cracked and could be removed. After eight years of work, the 2-metre-wide canals had been carved through the mountain.

Once the system was finished, no more floods occurred and the people were able to live peacefully and affluently. Today, Dujiangyan is admired by scientists from around the world because of one feature. Unlike modern dams where the water is blocked with a huge wall, Dujiangyan still lets water flow through the Minjiang River naturally, enabling ecosystems and fish populations to exist in harmony.

24. What are the benefits of Dujiangyan according to the first paragraph?

- A. Reducing flooding and watering farmland.
- B. Protecting the mountain and reducing flooding.
- C. Watering farmland and improving water quality.
- D. Drying the river and supplying cities with water.

解析：细节理解题。由第一段 this amazing engineering achievement is still used today to irrigate

over 6,000 square kilometres of farmland, take away floodwater and provide water for 50 cities in the province. 可知，这个工程成今天仍然使用于农田灌溉，带走洪水，并提供 50 个城市用水，故选 A。

答案：A

25. What was the main cause of the Minjiang River's flooding?

- A. Heavy rains.
- B. Melting snow.
- C. Low river banks.
- D. Steep mountains.

解析：理解推断题。由第二段 They studied the problem and discovered that the river most often overflowed when winter snow at the top of the nearby Mount Yulei began to melt as the weather warmed. 可知，当冬天附近山顶的雪开始融化时，这条河常常溢出，故选 B。

答案：B

26. How was Li Bing able to break through the rocks of Mount Yulei?

- A. By using gunpowder.
- B. By flooding the rocks with water.
- C. By applying a heating and cooling technique.
- D. By breaking the rocks with hammers and spades.

解析：细节理解题。由倒数第二段 He used a combination of fire and water to heat and cool the rocks until they cracked and could be removed, 可知使用火和水来加热和冷却岩石可以使它们破解，故选 C。

答案：C

27. Why is Dujiangyan greatly admired by scientists today?

- A. It preserves much of the natural river life.
- B. It took very little time to complete the project.
- C. The building techniques used were very modern.
- D. It has raised the living standards of the local people.

解析：理解推断题。由最后一段 Dujiangyan still lets water flow through the Minjiang River naturally, enabling ecosystems and fish populations to exist in harmony 可知，都江堰仍然允许岷江水流自然通过，使生态系统和鱼类种群十分和谐自然，故选 A。

答案：A

C

Bill Gates recently predicted that online learning will make place-based colleges less significant, and five years from now, students will be able to find the best lectures in the world online. I applaud Mr. Gates. But what's taking us so long?

As early as 1997, MIT (麻省理工) decided to post videos of all university lectures online for free, for all people. But today, how many students have you met who mastered advanced mathematics or nuclear physics from an MIT online video? Unfortunately, the answer is not many.

The problem is the poor quality of online education websites and the experience they provide to students. Those who go to the MIT website and watch courses online are surely very smart

people, but it's not like playing a video game such as World of Warcraft. Only the most ardent students, those who are highly motivated, will devote themselves to studying these boring online videos.

The real question is why we aren't spending more to develop better online education platforms. Where is the Avatar of education? Think about this. The market for Hollywood films per year is worth around 30 billion USD. Education in the world is a trillion-dollar-a-year market, hundreds of times bigger than Hollywood movies. Yet the most expensive digital learning system ever built cost well under 100 million dollars.

Bill Gates' prediction is going to happen. There is no doubt about it. But it will only happen when we create high level educational content and experiences that engage and excite more than has ever been possible in the real world.

28. What has Bill Gates forecast about online learning?

- A. It will concentrate on physics lectures.
- B. It will completely replace real universities.
- C. It will help to make universities more successful.
- D. It will play an increasingly important role in education.

解析：推理判断题。根据句子 Bill Gates recently predicted that online learning will make place-based colleges less significant 可知，比尔盖茨预言网上学习将变得比大学上课更重要，即在教育上将扮演着越来越重要的角色，故答案为 D。

答案：D

29. What does the underlined word "ardent" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Creative.
- B. Enthusiastic.
- C. Well-behaved.
- D. Experienced.

解析：词义猜测题。根据单词后面的解释 those who are highly motivated “那些非常有动力的人”，也就是那些非常有热情的人，故答案为 B。

答案：B

30. According to the author, what is holding back the popularity of online learning?

- A. The lack of lectures available online.
- B. The high cost of access to the websites.
- C. The low standard of educational websites.
- D. The competition with online computer games.

解析：细节理解题。根据句子 The problem is the poor quality of online education websites 可知，阻碍网上学习的问题就是低质量的教育网站，故答案为 C。

答案：C

31. Why does the author mention Hollywood?

- A. To show that Hollywood produces many successful movies.
- B. To prove that education is more profitable than entertainment.
- C. To argue that movie directors should produce educational content.
- D. To urge that more money be spent developing educational websites.

解析：推理判断题。根据句子 The real question is why we aren't spending more to develop better online education platforms. 以及后面提到 Hollywood 投入大量的资金来发展，作者觉得应在网上教育平台上投入更多的资金，故答案为 D。

答案：D

D

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with you. According to the ancient Greeks, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is trustworthy, honest and reliable. One common way a speaker can develop ethos is by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you're more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a fireman. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them.

Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a politician who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them support him. Similarly, an animal charity might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats, to make the viewers feel pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money.

Logos is the use of facts, statistics, or other evidence to support your argument. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have convincing data to back up your claims. Presenting this evidence is much more persuasive than simply saying "believe me".

Although ethos, pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences. So, the next time you listen to a speech, watch a commercial, or listen to a friend try to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion.

32. Why does the author say persuasion is an art?

- A. They both entertain the audience.
- B. They both require great skill to achieve.
- C. They both demand full attention from the audience.
- D. They were both common topics of ancient Greek writers.

解析：主旨大意题。文章首先说劝服是一种让别人相信认同你的艺术，然后具体介绍了古希腊提出三种基本工具的用法和对观众产生的影响，强调的是劝服的技巧性，所以说劝服是一门艺术。B 项意为“它们都要求很高的技巧性”，符合题意。故正确答案为 B。

答案：B

33. How is a speaker able to show her ethos to the audience?

- A. By expressing her sympathy with the audience.
- B. By telling the audience about her personal preference.
- C. By using beautiful language to make her statements attractive.
- D. By showing her knowledge and experience relating to the topic.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段第二句 One common way a speaker can develop ethos is by

explaining how much experience or education she has in the field 可知，演讲者可以通过解释她在该领域的经验或者教育程度来展现她的气质。D 项符合题意，故正确答案为 D。

答案：D

34. What can we learn about the three aspects of persuasion?

- A. Ethos is the most important aspect of persuasion.
- B. Each aspect has a different effect on the audience.
- C. Honesty is the key to making your arguments believable.
- D. Political leaders mostly use pathos to persuade their audience.

解析：细节理解题。文章介绍了 persuasion 的三个基本工具也就是 ethos, pathos 和 logos, 并分别说明了每个工具的作用以及具体的使用方法。B 项意为“每个方面都能对观众产生不同的影响”，符合题意。A 项，“Ethos 是说服最重要的一个方面”。文中仅仅介绍了三个方面的不同作用，并没提及哪个更为重要，A 项错误。C 项，“坦诚是使你的观点增强可信度的关键”。文中提到 persuasion 的三个工具均能提高观点的可信度，并没有提及坦诚，C 项错误。D 项，“政治领导最常使用 pathos 来劝服他们的观众”。根据最后一段第二句 Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences 可知，虽然每种工具的作用不同，但是演讲者通常混合使用这三种，而非仅仅使用 pathos, D 项错误。故正确答案为 B。

答案：B

35. An advertisement for washing powder which claims that “scientific tests show that our powder kills 95% of all bacteria” is mainly using _____.

- A. ethos
- B. pathos
- C. logos
- D. a combination of all three

解析：推理判断题。根据第四段第一句 Logos is the use of facts, statistics, or other evidence to support your argument 可知，logos 通过使用事实、数据以及其他证据来支持你的观点，而题目中提到的通过科学实验来表明洗衣粉的杀菌能力达到 95%，使用的是 logos 这种工具。故正确答案为 C。

答案：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。

We've all experienced peer pressure (同伴压力). It happens to everybody. However, people have different reactions. Confident people refuse to do things they don't want to do, but shy and anxious people often give in. It may be because they want to be liked. It may be because they worry that their friends will make fun of them, or perhaps they're just curious about trying something new. _____ 36 _____

It's hard being the only one who says no and the question is: how do you do it? _____ 37 _____

If you think that missing maths, or smoking, or going somewhere you know your parents wouldn't like is a bad idea then the answer is simple: don't do it. It's your decision. nobody else's. You don't need to be aggressive. You don't need to shout and scream, but you must be confident

and you must be firm. You need to say, "No thanks. I don't want to do that."

Being on your own against everybody else is very hard, so it can really help to have at least one other peer, or friend, who will say no too. 38 You want friends who will support you when you're in trouble. You don't want people who will always agree with the majority.

Remember, the most popular people aren't always the most trustworthy.

39 You can learn a lot from people your own age. They can teach you great football skills or the best way to do your maths homework. They can recommend music and advise you on fashion. And don't forget you can tell them things too, and that always feels great. So, find friends who have similar interests. And remember, friendship isn't about feeling depressed and guilty. 40

- A. Choose your friends carefully.
- B. Firstly, you must decide what you believe.
- C. It's about sharing experiences and having fun.
- D. Of course, peer pressure isn't completely bad.
- E. It may be because they were all born to be stubborn.
- F. Depression and guilt will surely give you peer pressure.
- G. Whatever the reason, some people end up doing things they really don't want to.

36.

解析：考查细节推理，根据上文，讲到自信的人和不自信的人在面对同辈压力时的不同表现，而原因通常是上文中列举出来的几种。再筛选选项，G 选项中提到了 reason 并且能承接上文，故选 G。

答案：G

37.

解析：考查细节推理，这一道题是位于独立的一段，且前文给出的信息较少，故重点看下文。下文的脉络清晰，主要提及了如果你不喜欢某事或者做某事，"don't do it", "but you must be confident and you must be firm". 以上这些字眼都描述了这段文字的态度。匹配选项，答案选 B。

答案：B

38.

解析：考查细节推理。第三段开始讲独力抗衡 peer pressure 很困难，有别人的帮助对我们来说更有帮助。而第 38 题空格处后文开始讲述 "You want friends who will support you...you don't want people who will always agree...". 后文开始讲述我们应该选择怎样的“盟友”。通过匹配选项和排除，故答案选 A。

答案：A

39.

解析：考查细节推理。这一空是这个段落的起始句，通常给出观点，看下文的“你能从同龄人中学习到很多”及后续整个段落，得知答案为 D。

答案：D

40.

解析：考查细节推理。根据上文的句式以及文章最后一段对“好的朋友”的定义，答案应该

选 C。

答案：C

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Sarah lived on a farm with her family. She was 41 to learn to track, to identify each person and where they were going by the marks they left on the ground. And if her father couldn't teach her, she'd teach herself.

To the 42 of her family, she borrowed all their 43 and taught herself to recognize everyone's footprints in the sand. More than once her father came outside shouting, "Sarah, bring me 44 my boots."

Sarah developed the habit of walking around with her eyes fixed on the ground, 45 the comings and goings of every 46 in the place.

She also developed the annoying habit of 47 everyone. "What were you doing down at the dam, Jack? You're not 48 to play there." "Did you find what you were 49 in the garage, Auntie?" and "Who was the stranger visiting today wearing size ten boots, Mum?"

After she'd 50 every pair of shoes that everyone 51 she turned to the farm's animals. By this time 52 her victims had to admit, 53, that she was good.

Her best 54 came one evening when she said the horse's front foot was 55. Her father said that the horse was 56 fine. Sarah 57 that its hoof (蹄) had a split. Sarah's father 58 the horse's hoof.

"You're 59. The hoof is split. How did you know?"

"You can see it in its 60." Sarah moved the horse away. "Look, it's plain in the sand."

"If you can tell it has a split hoof from that sand, you're pretty good," said her father.

41.

- A. determined
- B. forced
- C. appointed
- D. encouraged

解析: 考查固定搭配。根据下文, “如果她爸爸不能教她, 她会自学”, 可知这是 Sarah 自己决定学的。be determined to do sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“决定做某事”, A 选项符合句意。force 意为“强迫”, appoint 意为“任命, 指定”, encourage 意为“鼓励”, 均不符合文意。故正确答案为 A。

答案: A

42.

- A. expectation
- B. annoyance
- C. disappointment
- D. delight

解析: 考查固定搭配。根据第四段第一句 She also developed the annoying habit of...可知,

Sarah 在此处的习惯或者做法应该是挺烦人的。to the annoyance of...是固定搭配, 意为“让...烦恼的是”, 与下文中父亲冲她大喊把鞋拿回来对应, B 选项符合文意。expectation 意为“期望”, disappointment 意为“失望”, delight 意为“高兴”, 均不符合文意。故正确答案为 B。
答案: B

43.

- A. shoes
- B. books
- C. socks
- D. tools

解析: 考查名词。根据下文“她自学辨认每个人的脚印”可知, 这里应该是借了鞋子。shoes 意为“鞋子”, 符合文意。book 意为“书籍”, sock 意为“袜子”, tool 意为“工具”, 均不符合文意、故正确答案为 A。

答案: A

44.

- A. up
- B. outside
- C. over
- D. back

解析: 考查固定搭配。根据上文, Sarah 借走家人的鞋子, 所以此处他爸爸应该是说“把我的鞋子拿回来 (back)”。bring...back 是固定搭配, 意为“将...拿回来”。up 意为“起来, 向上”。outside 意为“外面的, 外部的”, over 意为“结束, 越过”, 均不符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

答案: D

45.

- A. guiding
- B. hearing
- C. studying
- D. predicting

解析: 考查动词。根据前文, Sarah 自学辨认脚印, 所以此处她盯着地上应该是学习那些相关的东西。study 意为“学习”, 符合文意。guide 意为“引导, 带领”, hear 意为“听”, predict 意为“预报, 预言”, 均不符合文意。故正确答案为 C。

答案: C

46.

- A. vehicle
- B. person
- C. animal
- D. season

解析: 考查名词。根据前文第一段第二句 to identify each person and where they were going by the marks they left on the ground 可知, Sarah 观察学习的对象是 person, B 选项符合文意。vehicle 意为“工具, 交通工具”, animal 意为“动物”, season 意为“季节”, 均不符合

文意。故正确答案为 B。

答案：B

47.

- A. surprising
- B. criticising
- C. questioning
- D. challenging

解析：考查动词。根据下文一系列对话可知，Sarah 一直在问别人各种各样的问题，所以此处养成的习惯是问别人问题，question 意为“询问”，符合文意。surprise 意为“令人惊讶”，criticise 意为“批评”，challenge 意为“挑战，质疑”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 C。

答案：C

48.

- A. prepared
- B. invited
- C. qualified
- D. allowed

解析：考查固定搭配。根据句意，“你不可以在这里玩”，be (not) allowed to do sth. 是固定搭配，意为“(不)允许做某事”，所以 D 项符合文意。prepare 意为“准备”，invite 意为“邀请”，qualify 意为“有资格”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

答案：D

49.

- A. calling for
- B. looking for
- C. waiting for
- D. fighting for

解析：考查动词短语。根据句子中的 did you find... 意为“你找到了...”可知，此人是在寻找东西。look for 意为“寻找”，符合文意。call for 意为“要求，需要”，wait for 意为“等候”，fight for 意为“为...而战”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 B。

答案：B

50.

- A. worn
- B. collected
- C. destroyed
- D. memorised

解析：考查动词。根据文意，Sarah 一直在学着辨认学习脚印，所以此处句意应该是“她记住了每双鞋子”。memorise 意为“记忆，存储”，符合文意。wear 意为“穿，佩戴”，collect 意为“收集”，destroy 意为“破坏”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

答案：D

51.

- A. owned
- B. borrowed
- C. tried
- D. bought

解析：考查动词。根据句意，鞋子和人是所属关系，所以应该是每个人拥有的每双鞋。own 意为“拥有”，borrow 意为“借”，try 意为“尝试”，buy 意为“买”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 A。

答案：A

52.

- A. yet
- B. even
- C. also
- D. still

解析：考查介词。根据后文...that she was good 以及主语 victims 可知，句意应该是“甚至她的受害者都不得不承认...”，even 意为“甚至”，符合文意。yet 意为“还，但是，已经”，also 意为“也”，still 意为“仍然”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 B。

答案：B

53.

- A. guiltily
- B. approvingly
- C. merrily
- D. unwillingly

解析：考查形容词。根据前文，“甚至她的受害者都不得不承认”，所以受害者的态度应该是勉强的，unwillingly 意为“勉强地，不情愿地”，符合文意。guiltily 意为“内疚地，有罪地”，merrily 意为“愉快地，高兴地”，approvingly 意为“赞同地”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

答案：D

54.

- A. performance
- B. trick
- C. magic
- D. idea

解析：考查名词。根据前文文意可知，Sarah 学习关于人类和动物的脚印的知识，下文介绍了她一次最好的表现 (performance)，A 选项符合文意。trick 意为“欺骗，恶作剧”，magic 意为“有魔力的”，idea 意为“主意”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 A。

答案：A

55.

- A. tied
- B. lost
- C. injured

D. stolen

解析：考查动词。根据下文 that its hoof (蹄) had a split 可知，马的蹄子有裂痕，所以 Sarah 应该是觉得马的蹄子受伤 (injured) 了。injured 意为“受伤的”，符合文意。tied 意为“系住”，lost 意为“丢失”，stolen 意为“剽窃”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 C。

答案：C

56.

A. safely

B. extremely

C. hardly

D. perfectly

解析：考查名词。根据句意，她爸爸觉得马完好 (perfectly) 无缺。perfectly 意为“完美地”，用在此处表示爸爸坚持马完全没有问题，符合文意。safely 意为“安全地”，extremely 意为“非常，极其，极端地”，hardly 意为“几乎不”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

答案：D

57.

A. doubted

B. wondered

C. insisted

D. discovered

解析：考查名词。根据上文，Sarah 说这只马受伤了，她爸爸说马很好，Sarah 坚持 (insist) 说马受伤了，所以下文爸爸才去检查了马。insist 意为“坚持”，符合文意。doubt 意为“怀疑”，wonder 意为“怀疑，惊奇”，discover 意为“发现”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 C。

答案：C

58.

A. inspected

B. split

C. treated

D. fastened

解析：考查动词。根据前文可知，Sarah 坚持说马的蹄子有裂痕，所以此处爸爸应该是去检查 (inspect) 马的蹄子。inspect 意为“检查”，符合文意。split 意为“分离”，treat 意为“治疗，对待”，fasten 意为“加速”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 A。

答案：A

59.

A. lying

B. joking

C. right

D. crazy

解析：考查形容词。根据下文 The hoof is split...可知，马的蹄子上确实有裂痕，所以 Sarah 说的是对 (right) 的，right 意为“正确的”，符合文意。lying 意为“说谎的”，joking 意为“开玩笑的”，crazy 意为“疯狂的”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 C。

答案：C

60.

- A. boots
- B. tracks
- C. jumps
- D. hoofs

解析：考查名词。根据下文 Look, it's plain in the sand 可知，此处土地上应该是马蹄留下的足迹脚印 (track)。track 意为“足迹”，符合文意。boot 意为“靴子”，jump 意为“跳跃”，hoof 意为“蹄状体”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为 B。

答案：B

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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，在空白处填写 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

My doorbell rings at 11 am. On the step, I find an elderly Chinese lady holding the hand of a little boy. In her other hand 61 (be) a paper bag. She is the little boy's grandmother, and her daughter, Nicole, bought 62 house next door last October. Nicole has 63 (obvious) told her mother that I am having a heart operation shortly, and the result is that her mother has decided 64 (supply) me with meals.

I know what is inside the paper bag — a bottle of hot soup and a 65 (contain) with a meal of rice, vegetables and meat; It's become a daily occurrence.

Communication 66 us is somewhat difficult because she doesn't speak English and all I can say in Chinese is hello. Once, she brought an iPad as well as the food. She pointed to the screen, 67 showed a message from her daughter telling me that her mother wanted to know 68 the food was all right for me.

So here we are, two grandmothers, neither of 69 (we) able to speak the other's language but communicating one way or another (with some help from technology). The doorbell keeps 70 (ring) and there is the familiar brown paper bag, handed smilingly to me.

61.

解析：考查谓语。根据句子里的主语 a paper bag 可知，谓语需用单数，结合前面的时态用一般现在时，故填 is。

答案：is

62.

解析：考查冠词。根据语境可知，老太太的女儿住在我隔壁，所以 the house 是特指，故用 the。

答案：the

63.

解析：考查副词。根据下文的提示可知，老太太是给我送吃的，很明显 Nicole 告诉她我做手术的事情，故填 obviously。

答案: obviously

64.

解析: 考查动词不定式。此处 **decide to do sth** 是固定的短语, 意思是决定做某事, 故填 **to supply**。

答案: to supply

65.

解析: 考查名词。根据后面的 **a meal of rice** 一碗米饭可知, 米饭应该是在容器里, 故填 **container**。

答案: container

66.

解析: 考查介词。根据句意可知, 我们之间的交流有点困难, 故填 **between**。

答案: between

67.

解析: 考查连接词。分析句式可知, 此处是一个非限制性定语从句, **which** 引导做句子的主语, 故填 **which**。

答案: which

68.

解析: 考查连接词。分析句子可知, 此处是 **if** 引导一个条件状语从句, 意思是否, 故填 **if/whether**。

答案: if/whether

69.

解析: 考查代词。根据语境可知, **two grandmothers** 为两个人, 故填 **us**。

答案: us

70.

解析: 考查动名词。**keep doing** 为固定搭配, 意思是持续做某事, 根据语境可知, 老太太一直给我送吃的, 故填 **ringing**。

答案: ringing

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)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。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。

Getting rid of the bad habit of procrastination (拖延症) is now my goal in life. My first step was to set small targets what can be reached realistically. For example, I plan to set a timetable for my study. So after school, I will put finishing homework in the last place. Additionally, I will make a list of my important task including their due dates but follow my schedule strictly. I will avoid find excuses for putting them off. At same time, I will ask for my friends and parents to help me. By achieving this small targets, I have confident that I will overcome procrastination

解析:

71.考查动词的时态。本文讲述一个事实情况, 故用一般现在时。

72.考查关系代词。分析句子成分可知这是一个定语从句, 先行词为 small targets, 故用关系代词 that/which。

73.考查句意。in the first place 意为“首先”, 跟后面的 Additionally (此外) 相呼应。

74.考查名词。task 是可数名词, 前面有 a list of 修饰, 要用复数形式。

75.考查连词。结合上下文分析句子前后为并列关系, 故用 and 连接。

76.考查非谓语动词。avoid doing 是固定搭配, 意为“避免做某事”。

77.考查定冠词。at the same time 是固定短语, 意为“同时”。

78.考查动词短语。ask sb to do sth 是固定搭配, 意为“要求某人干某事”, 介词 for 多余, 故去掉。

79.考查代词的数。由后面的 small targets 可知指示代词要用复数形式 these。

80.考查名词。此处用名词形式做动词 have 的宾语。

答案:

71. was 改为 is

72. what 改为 that/which

73. last 改为 first

74. task 改为 tasks

75. but 改为 and

76. find 改为 finding

77. same 前加 the

78. 去掉 for

79. this 改为 these

80. confident 改为 confidence

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。你是学生会主席。你校将于 5 月 25~30 日在广州沙面举行龙舟赛 (Dragon Boat Race)。请根据以下内容给姐妹学校剑桥中学 (Cambridge High School) 写一封邀请信。

(1) 写信目的

(2) 活动时间、地点和意义

(3) 回复时间: 2017 年 4 月 15 日 前

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 开头语已为你写好。

解析: 这是一封邀请信。根据题目要求可知用第一人称和一般现在时态 (活动安排用一般将

来时), 内容包括: 一写信目的以及活动时间、地点; 二活动的意义; 三回复时间。

答案: 范文:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union. I'm writing to invite your school to take part in our school's upcoming Dragon Boat Race from May 25th to 30th on the Pear River in Shanian, Guangzhou.

The event is a fantastic opportunity for our schools to develop closer ties and to promote cultural exchange. The annual Dragon Boat Festival is one of China's most important cultural events, commemorating the ancient poet Qu Yuan, who drowned himself after being falsely accused of corruption. It will provide students the chance to learn from each other, improve their boating skills and promote friendship.

We know that Cambridge High School has an outstanding boating team and would love you to take part. We'd appreciate hearing from your reply before April 15th.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua