绝密★启用前

2017年普通高等学校全国招生统一考试

英语（北京卷）

本试卷共16页，共150分。考试时长120分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分30分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

A．A newspaper. B．A magazine. C．A book.

答案是A

1．When will the film start?

A．At 5:00. B．At 6:00. C．At 7:00.

2．Which club will the man join?

A．The film club. B．The travel club. C．The sports club.

3．What was the weather like in the mountains yesterday?

A．Sunny. B．Windy. C．Snowy.

4．What does the man want to cut out of paper?

A．A fish. B．A bird. C．A monkey.

5．Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A．In a library. B．At a bookstore. C．In a museum.

第二节 （共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 短材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6．Why does the woman make the call?

A．To make an invitation.

B．To ask for information.

C．To discuss a holiday plan .

7．How much does the woman need to pay for the minibus?

A．$50.　B．$150.　C．$350.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8.What are the two sperkers mainly talking about?

A.Electronic waste.　B.Soil pollution.　C.Recyling benefits.

9.What does the woman decide to do with her cell hpone in the end?

A.Throw it away.　B.Keep it at home.　C.Sell it to be recycled.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.What is the possible relationship between the sperkers?

A.Friends.　B.Wife and husband.　C.Business partners.

11.Where does the woman work now?

A.In a school.　B.In a restaurant.　C.In a travel agency.

12.What are the two sperkers going to do?

A.To take a trip.　B.To have a coffee.　C.To attend a meeting.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13.What has been improved according to the speaker?

A.The train station.　B.The bus service.　C.The parking lot.

14.How does the speaker get to her office today?

A.By bus and on foot.　B.By train and by bus.　C.By train and on foot.

15.Who is the speaker?

A.A reporter.

B.A policeman.

C.A photographer.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成 16 至 20 五道小题，每小题仅填一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Pick-up Appointment Form	
Item（物品）	A__16__and some magazines
Destination	Overseas to_17
Delivery	Air regular
Time to pick up	5:00___ afternoon
Packing	A medium box
Customer's information	Mr.Hudson__19
	89Street,Chicago,__20
	Tel:4159786

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

21．（1 分）Samuel，the tallest boy in our class，_____ easily reach the books on the top shelf．（　　）

A．must　　B．should　　C．can　　D．need

22．（1 分）﹣Peter，please send us postcards _____ we'll know where you have visited．

﹣No problem．（　　）

A．but　　B．or　　C．for　　D．so

23．（1 分）Every year，_____ makes the most beautiful kite will win a prize in the Kite Festival．（　　）

A．whatever　　B．whoever　　C．whomever　　D．whichever

24．（1 分）﹣_____ that company to see how they think of our product yesterday？

－Yes．They are happy with it．（　　）

A．Did you call　　B．Have you called

C．Will you call　　D．Were you calling

25．（1分）_____ birds use their feathers for flight，some of their feathers are for other purposes．（　　）

A．Once　　B．If　　C．Although　　D．Because

26．（1分）Jane moved aimlessly down the tree－lined street，not knowing _____she was heading．（　　）

A．why　　B．where　　C．how　　D．when

27．（1分）Many airlines now allow passengers to print their boarding passes online _____ their valuable time．（　　）

A．save　　B．saving　　C．to save　　D．saved

28．（1分）If you don't understand something，you may research，study，and talk to other people _____ you figure it out．（　　）

A．because　　B．though　　C．until　　D．since

29．（1分）In the 1950s in the USA，most families had just one phone at home，and wireless phones _____ yet．（　　）

A．haven't invented

B．haven't been invented

C．hadn't invented

D．hadn't been invented

30．（1分）The national park has a large collection of wildlife，_____ from butterflies to elephants．（　　）

A．ranging　　B．range　　C．to range　　D．ranged

31．（1分）The little problems _____ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions．（　　）

A．that　　B．as　　C．where　　D．when

32．（1分）Jim has retired，but he still remembers the happy time _____ with his students．（　　）

A．to spend　　B．spend　　C．spending　　D．spent

33．（1分）People_____better access to health care than they used to，and they're living longer as result．（　　）

A．will have　　B．have　　C．had　　D．had had

34．（1分）If the new safety system _____ to use，the accident would never have happened．（　　）

A．had been put　　B．were put

C．should be put　　D．would be put

35．（1分）Many people who live along the coast make a living _____ fishing industry．（　　）

A．at　　B．in　　C．on　　D．by

第二节完形填空（每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上讲该项涂黑．

Hannah Taylor is a schoolgirl form Manitoba，Canada．One day，when she was five years old，she was walking with her mother in downtown Winnipeg．They saw a man（36）_____out of a garbage can．She asked her mother why he did that，and her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry．Hannah was very（37）_____．She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food．Hannah started to think about how she could（38）_____，but，of course，there is not a lot one five﹣year﹣old can do to solve（解决）the problem of homelessness．

Later，when Hannah attended school，she saw another homeless person．It was a woman，（39）_____an old shopping trolley（购物车）which was piled with（40）_____．It seemed that everything the woman owned was in them．This made Hannah very sad，and even more（41）_____to do something．She had been talking to her mother about the lives of homeless people（42）_____they first saw the homeless man．Her mother told her that if she did something to change the problem that made her sad，she wouldn't（43）_____as bad．

Hannah began to speak out about the homelessness in Manitoba and then in other provinces．She hoped to（44）her message of hope and awareness．She started the Ladybug Foundation，an organization aiming at getting rid of homelessness．She began to（45）_____"Big Bosses"lunches，where she would try to persuade local business leaders to（46）_____to the cause．She also organized a fundraising（募捐）drive in"Ladybug Jars"to collect everyone′s spare change during"Make Change"month．More recently，the foundation began another（47）_____called National Red Scarf Day﹣a day when people donate $20 and wear red scarves in support of Canada′s（48）_____and homeless．

There is an emergency shelter in Winnipeg called"Hannah′s Place"，something that Hannah is very（49）of．Hannah′s Place is divided into several areas，providing shelter for people when it is so cold that（50）_____outdoors can mean death．In the more than five years since Hannah began her activities，she has received a lot of（51）_____．For example，she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing the（52）_____of young people to change the world．But（53）_____all this，Hannah still has the（54）_____life of a Winnipeg schoolgirl，except that she pays regular visits to homeless people．

Hannah is one of many examples of young people who are making a （55）_____in the world．You can，too!

36．A．jumping　　B．eating　　C．crying　　D．waving

37．A．annoyed　　B．nervous　　C．ashamed　　D．upset

38．A．behave　　B．manage　　C．help　　D．work

39．A．pushing　　B．carrying　　C．buying　　D．holding

40．A．goods　　B．bottles　　C．foods　　D．bags

41．A．excited　　B．determined　　C．energetic　　D．grateful

42．A．since　　B．unless　　C．although　　D．as

43．A．sound　　B．get　　C．feel　　D．look

44．A．exchange　　B．leave　　C．keep　　D．spread

45．A．sell　　B．deliver　　C．host　　D．pack

46．A．contribute　　B．lead　　C．apply　　D．agree

47．A．campaign　　B．trip　　C．procedure　　D．trial

48．A．elderly　　B．hungry　　C．lonely　　D．sick

49．A．aware　　B．afraid　　C．proud　　D．sure

50．A．going　　B．sleeping　　C．travelling　　D．playing

51．A．praises　　B．invitations　　C．replies　　D．appointments

52．A．needs　　B．interests　　C．dreams　　D．efforts

53．A．for　　B．through　　C．besides　　D．along

54．A．healthy　　B．public　　C．normal　　D．tough

55．A．choice　　B．profit　　C．judgement　　D．difference

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑．

A

It was a cold March day in High Point，North Carolina．The girls on the Wesleyan Academy softball team were waiting for their next turns at bat during practice，stamping their feet to stay warm，Eighth－grader Taylor Bisbee shivered（发抖） a little as she watched her teammate Paris White play．The two didn't know each other well－Taylor had just moved to town a month or so before．

Suddenly，Paris fell to the ground，"Paris's eye rolled back，"Taylor says．"She started shaking．I knew it was an emergency．"

It certainly was，Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure．Without immediate medical care，Paris would die．At first，no one moved．The girls were in shock．Then the softball coach shouted out，"Does anyone know CPR？"

CPR is a life－saving technique．To do CPR，you press on the sick person's chest so that blood moves through the body and takes oxygen to organs．Without oxygen，the brain is damaged quickly．

Amazingly，Taylor had just taken a CPR course the day before．Still，she hesitated．She didn't think she knew it well enough．But when no one else came forward，Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR，"It was scary．I knew it was the difference between life and death，"says Taylor．

Taylor's swift action helped her teammates calm down．One girl called 911．Two more ran to get the school nurse，who brought a defibrillator，an electronic devices（器械） that can shock the heart back into work．Luck stayed with them：Paris's heartbeat returned．

"I know I was really lucky，"Paris says now．"Most people don't survive this．My team saved my life．"

Experts say Paris is right：For a sudden heart failure，the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly．

Today，Paris is back on the softball team．Taylor will apply to college soon．She wants to be a nurse．"I feel more confident in my actions now，"Taylor says．"I know I can act under pressure in a scary situation．"

56．What happened to Paris on a March day？

A．She caught a bad cold．

B．She had a sudden heart problem．

C．She was knocked down by a ball．

D．She shivered terribly during practice

57．Why does Paris say she was lucky？

A．She made a worthy friend．

B．She recovered from shock．

C．She received immediate CPR．

D．She came back on the softball team．

58．Which of the following words can best describe Taylor？

A．Enthusiastic and kind．

B．Courageous and calm．

C．Cooperative and generous．

D．Ambitious and professional．

B

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（59）Why is TOKNOW a special magazine?

A．It entertains young parents.

B．It provides serious advertisements.

C．It publishes popular science fictions.

D．It combines fun with complex concepts.

（60）What does TOKNOW offer its readers?

A．Online courses.

B．Articles on new topics.

C．Lectures on a balanced life.

D．Reports on scientific discoveries.

（61）How much should you pay if you make a 12－mouth subscription to TOKNOW with gift pack from China?

A．£55.

B．£60.

C．£65.

D．£70.

（62）Subscribers of TOKNOW would get_____.

A．free birthday presents

B．full refund within 28 days

C．membership of the TOKNOW club

D．chances to meet the experts in person

C

Measles（麻疹），which once killed 450 children each year and disabled even more，was nearly wiped out in the United States 14 years ago by the universal use of the MMR vaccine（疫苗）．But the disease is making a comeback，caused by a growing anti－vaccine movement and misinformation that is spreading quickly．Already this year，115 measles cases have been reported in the USA，compared with 189 for all of last year．

The numbers might sound small，but they are the leading edge of a dangerous trend．When vaccination rates are very high，as they still are in the nation as a whole，everyone is protected．This is called"herd immunity"，which protects the people who get hurt easily，including those who can't be vaccinated for medical reasons，babies too young to get vaccinated and people on whom the vaccine doesn't work．

But herd immunity works only when nearly the whole herd joins in．When some refuse vaccination and seek a free ride，immunity breaks down and everyone is in even bigger danger．

That's exactly what is happening in small neighborhoods around the country from Orange County，California，where 22 measles cases were reported this month，to Brooklyn，N．Y．，where a 17－year－old caused an outbreak last year．

The resistance to vaccine has continued for decades，and it is driven by a real but very small risk．Those who refuse to take that risk selfishly make others suffer．

Making things worse are state laws that make it too easy to opt out（决定不参加） of what are supposed to be required vaccines for all children entering kindergarten．Seventeen states allow parents to get an exemption（豁免），sometimes just by signing a paper saying they personally object to a vaccine．

Now，several states are moving to tighten laws by adding new regulations for opting out．But no one does enough to limit exemptions．

Parents ought to be able to opt out only for limited medical or religious reasons．But personal opinions？Not good enough．Everyone enjoys the life－saving benefits vaccines provide，but they'll exist only as long as everyone shares in the risks．

63．The first two paragraphs suggest that_____．

A．a small number of measles cases can start a dangerous trend

B．the outbreak of measles attracts the public attention

C．anti－vaccine movement has its medical reasons

D．information about measles spreads quickly

64．Herd immunity works well when_____．

A．exemptions are allowed

B．several vaccines are used together

C．the whole neighborhood is involved in

D．new regulations are added to the state laws

65．What is the main reason for the comeback of measles？

A．The overuse of vaccine．

B．The lack of medical care．

C．The features of measles itself．

D．The vaccine opt－outs of some people．

66．What is the purpose of the passage？

A．To introduce the idea of exemption．

B．To discuss methods to cure measles．

C．To stress the importance of vaccination．

D．To appeal for equal rights in medical treatment．

D

Hollywood's theory that machines with evil（邪恶） minds will drive armies of killer robots is just silly．The real problem relates to the possibility that artificial intelligence（AI） may become extremely good at achieving something other than what we really want．In 1960 a well－known mathematician Norbert Wiener，who founded the field of cybernetics（控制论），put it this way："If we use，to achieve our purposes，a mechanical agency with whose operation we cannot effectively interfere（干预），we had better be quite sure that the purpose put into the machine is the purpose which we really desire．"

A machine with a specific purpose has another quality，one that we usually associate with living things：a wish to preserve its own existence．For the machine，this quality is not in－born，nor is it something introduced by humans； it is a logical consequence of the simple fact that the machine cannot achieve its original purpose if it is dead．So if we send out a robot with the single instruction of fetching coffee，it will have a strong desire to secure success by disabling its own off switch or even killing anyone who might interfere with its task．If we are not careful，then，we could face a kind of global chess match against very determined，super intelligent machines whose objectives conflict with our own，with the real world as the chessboard．

The possibility of entering into and losing such a match should concentrate the minds of computer scientists．Some researchers argue that we can seal the machines inside a kind of firewall，using them to answer difficult questions but never allowing them to affect the real world．Unfortunately，that plan seems unlikely to work：we have yet to invent a firewall that is secure against ordinary humans，let alone super intelligent machines．

Solving the safety problem well enough to move forward in AI seems to be possible but not easy．There are probably decades in which to plan for the arrival of super intelligent machines．But the problem should not be dismissed out of hand，as it has been by some AI researchers．Some argue that humans and machines can coexist as long as they work in teams－－yet that is not possible unless machines share the goals of humans．Others say we can just"switch them off"as if super intelligent machines are too stupid to think of that possibility．Still others think that super intelligent AI will never happen．On September 11，1933，famous physicist Ernest Rutherford stated，with confidence，"Anyone who expects a source of power in the transformation of these atoms is talking moonshine．"However，on September 12，1933，physicist Leo Szilard invented the neutron－induced（中子诱导） nuclear chain reaction．

67．Paragraph 1 mainly tells us that artificial intelligence may_____.

A．run out of human control

B．satisfy human's real desires

C．command armies of killer robots

D．work faster than a mathematician

68．Machines with specific purposes are associated with living things partly because they might be able to_____.

A．prevent themselves from being destroyed

B achieve their original goals independently

C．do anything successfully with given orders

D．beat humans in international chess matches

69．According to some researchers，we can use firewalls to_____.

A．help super intelligent machines work better

B．be secure against evil human beings

C．keep machines from being harmed

D．avoid robots'affecting the world

70．What does the author think of the safety problem of super intelligent machines？

A．It will disappear with the development of AI.

B．It will get worse with human interference.

C．It will be solved but with difficulty.

D．It will stay for a decade.

第二节（共 10 分）根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出正确的填入空白处．选项中有两项为多余选项．

Every animal sleeps，but the reason for this has remained foggy．When lab rats are not allowed to sleep，they die within a month．（71）

One idea is that sleep helps us strengthen new memories．（72）_____We know that，while awake，fresh memories are recorded by reinforeing（加强）connections between brain cells，but the memory processes that take place while we sleep have been unclear.

Support is growing for a theory that sleep evolved so that connections between neurons（神经元）in the brain can be weakened overnight，making room for fresh memories to from the next day．（73）

Now we have the most direct evidence yet that he is right．（74）_____The synapses in the mice taken at the end of a period of sleep were 18 per cent smaller than those taken before sleep，showing that the connections between neurons weaken while sleeping.

If Tononi′s theory is right，it would explain why，when we miss a night′s sleep，we find it harder the next day to concentrate and learn new information－－our brains may have smaller room for new experiences.

Their research also suggests how we may build lasting memories over time even though the synapses become thinner．The team discovered that some synapses seem to be protected and stayed the same size．（75）_____"You keep what matters，"Tononi says.

A．We should also try to sleep well the night before.

B．It's as if the brain is preserving its most important memories.

C．Similarly，when people go for a few days without sleeping，they get sick.

D．The processes take place to stop our brains becoming loaded with memories.

E．That's why students do better in tests if they get a chance to sleep after learning.

F．"Sleep is the price we pay for learning，"says Giulio Tononi，who developed the idea.

G．Tononi's team measured the size of these connections，or synapses，in the brains of 12 mice.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）第一节（15 分）

32．（15 分）你的英国朋友 Jim 所在的学校要组织学生来中国旅行，有两条线路可以选择："长江之行"或者"泰山之旅"．Jim 来信希望你能给些建议．请你给他回信，内容包括：

1．你建议的线路；

2．你的理由；

3．你的祝愿．

注意：

1．词数不少于 50；

2．开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数．

Dear Jim，

Yours，

Li Hua．

第二节 （20 分）

33．（20 分）假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记录毕业前夕你们制作以"感恩母校"为主题的毕业纪念视频的全过程．

注意：词数不少于 60．

提示词：视频 video



2017年普通高等学校全国招生统一考试英语（北京卷）

参考答案

第一节 （共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）听下面5段对话．每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置．听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题．每段对话仅读一遍．

略

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45分）第一节 单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，共15分）从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑．

21．【分析】我们班个子最高的男孩Samuel能够很容易够到书架最上面的书．

【解答】答案：C

must必须；should应该；can能够；need需要；句中the tallest boy in our class他个子最高，说明他能够很容易够到最上面的书．故选C．

【点评】情态动词的用法是英语中常考的语言点．通常考查的方式有虚拟和推测，本题考查的是情态动词的基本．学习时要注意积累．

22．【分析】﹣彼得，请给我们寄贺卡，这样我们就能知道你到过那些地方．

﹣没问题．

【解答】答案：D

祈使句+and/so+陈述句，是常用的句型结构，表示做某事就会怎样；祈使句+or+陈述句，表示做某事否则就怎样，其它介词没有这样的搭配结构．故选D．

【点评】并列连词用来连接并列句．常用的并列连词有：表并列关系的and，neither…nor…，either…or…，as well as，not only…but also…；表转折关系的but，yet，however，still，while；表选择关系的either…or…，neither…nor…，or，otherwise；表因果关系的for，therefore，so，学习时要加以区分和掌握．

23．【分析】每年，只要做的风筝是最漂亮的，都会获得风筝节的奖品．

【解答】答案：B

根据句式可知，考查主语从句．句子缺少主语成分，再结合具体意思，"无论谁做的风筝漂亮都会获奖"，确定whoever．该句式等于Anyone who makes the most beautiful kite will win a…whomever在句子里不能充当主语；whatever是无论什么；whichever是无论哪一个都不符合题意．故选B．

【点评】考生在答题时要分析句子结构，来判断所缺成分并结合具体语境灵活使用．

24. 【分析】－－昨天你有打电话给那家公司看看他们对我们产品的看法吗？

－－有．他们对于产品很满意．

【解答】答案：A

考查时态．根据时间状语 yesterday 可以判断出，本句应该用一般过去时，B 选项是现在完成时；C 选项为将来时；D 选项为过去进行时，所以答案选 A，一般过去时．

【点评】高考题目对时态的考查是重点，谓语动词要与时间状语保持一致，时态与时间是密不可分的，各种时态却要受到时间和语言环境的限制，根据题干提供的时间或者时间状语体现的时间来判断句子的时态是最直接的解题方法，扎实的语法功底加上准确的理解至关重要．

25. 【分析】虽然鸟类用羽毛飞行，但它们的一些羽毛是为了其他用途．

【解答】答案 C．

once"一旦"，引导条件状语从句．if"如果"，引导条件状语从句．although"尽管，虽然"，引导让步状语从句．because"因为"，引导原因状语从句．分析可知前后两句话之间是逻辑上的"让步"关系，再结合句子所表达的意思可知答案选 C．

【点评】本题考查从属连词的用法．连词的用法辨析，要注意分析主从句之间的逻辑关系，再确定相应的连词，同时注意不同的连词的语义及用法区别．

26. 【分析】Jane 漫无目的地沿着绿树成荫的街道走着，不知道她该往何方．

【解答】答案：B

句中 she was heading 作 knowing 的宾语，是一个宾语从句；前面的 aimlessly 表示漫无目的，说明的是不知道目的地，要用 where 来连接．故选 B．

【点评】从属连词是连词的一种，用来引导名词性从句和状语从句．大致可分为三大类：that（无词义，不做成分）if，whether （表达是否的意义，但不做句子成分）； 连接代词：who，whom，whose，what，which，whatever，whoever，whichever（有词义，在句子中可作主语、表语、宾语）；连接副词：when，where，why，how，how many，how long，how far，however，whenever，wherever （有词义，作从句的状语）．学习时，要注意区分和掌握．

27. 【分析】现在很多航班允许乘客在线打印登机牌，以便节约他们宝贵的时间．

【解答】答案：C

句中 Many airlines now allow passengers to print their boarding passes online 是完整的句子结构，后面要用非谓语动词；to save 表示目的，要用动词不定式构成目的状语．故选 C．

【点评】动词不定式是非谓语动词是一种，表示未发生的动作，用法较多．常用来作定语，主语，宾语，补语，状语等．本题中用来作目的状语，相当于 in order to"为了".

28．【分析】如果你不理解某事，你可以研究，学习，和其他人交谈直到你找到答案.

【解答】答案 C.

because"因为"，引导原因状语从句．though"尽管，虽然"，引导让步状语从句．until"直到"，引导时间状语从句．since 意思是"自从…以来"时，引导时间状语从句；意思是"既然"时，引导原因状语从句．分析可知前后两句话之间是逻辑上的"时间"关系，可排除 A 和 B；再结合句子所表达的意思"如果你不理解某事，你可以研究，学习，和其他人交谈直到你找到答案．"可知答案选 C.

【点评】本题考查从属连词的用法．连词的用法辨析，要注意分析主从句之间的逻辑关系，再确定相应的连词，同时注意不同的连词的语义及用法区别.

29．【分析】二十世纪五十年代在美国，绝大多数家庭只有一部电话，无线电话还没有发明出来.

【解答】答案：D

句中 invent 与主语 phones 构成动宾关系，要用被动语态；invent 的动作发生在谓语动词 had 之前，是过去的过去，要用过去完成时态的被动语态．故选 D.

【点评】表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作对过去的某一点造成的某种影响或是结果，用来指在另一个过去行动之前就已经完成了的事件．它表示动作发生的时间是"过去的过去"，侧重事情的结果.

30．【分析】国家公园里有大量的野生动物，从蝴蝶到大象都有.

【解答】答案：A

句中有逗号分隔，没有连词，要用非谓语动词；range 与 collection 构成主谓关系，要用表示主动的现在分词来构成；句意表达的是一般事实，不是未发生的动作，不能用不定式．故选 A.

【点评】现在分词是非谓语动词的一种，表达主动或进行；过去分词表达被动或完成；动词不定式表达未发生的动作．学习时，要注意区分和掌握.

31．【分析】我们日常生活中遇到的小问题可能是伟大发明的灵感.

【解答】答案：A

考查定语从句．这是一个限制性定语从句．本句中的先行词是 problems，在定语从句 we meet in our daily lives 中做宾语，所以用关系代词 that 引导．where 和 when 引导定语从句在从句中做状语．as 引导非限制性定语从句．所以答案选 A.

【点评】定语从句又称为形容词性从句，综观历年高考试题，我们可以发现该语法项目是测试中的热点与难点，解定语从句的题目首先要知道哪一句是主句，哪一句是从句，被修饰的词是谁，从句中的句子成分缺失什么，

根据缺失成分的不同从而选出相对应的关系代词或者关系副词，从而选出正确的答案，解题的关键是从句句子的成分分析．

32．【分析】Jim 已经退休了，但他仍然记得和他的学生一起度过的快乐时光．

【解答】答案：D

句中 spend 作 time 的后置定语，要用非谓语动词；句中 spend 与 time 构成动宾关系，要用表示被动的过去分词来构成．故选 D．

【点评】过去分词是非谓语动词的一种，用法很灵活，分为简单式 done（表示与谓语同时或几乎同时发生的动作）；完成式 having been done（表示先于谓语的动作）．学习时，要把握其用法特征：表示被动和完成．同时还要注意区分现在分词和不定式．

33．【分析】人们现在比过去有更好的途径看病，结果更长寿．

【解答】答案：B

分析句意可知，是拿人们看病的途径现在和过去进行对比，叙述的是现在的一种客观情况，故使用一般现在时．另外考查固定短语，have access to 可接近的，故答案为 B．

【点评】考生在答题时要根据所给语境，仔细揣摩，体会句意所暗示的意思．

34．【分析】如果新的安全系统被投入使用，这个事故本就不会发生．

【解答】答案：A

根据句意可知，考查虚拟语气．跟过去事实相反，从句用 had done，主句用 would have done，再结合 new safety system 是被投入使用，故用 had been done，即答案为 A．

【点评】考生需掌握虚拟语气的使用，尤其是和过去事实相反的时候，要记住固定的句型搭配．

35．【分析】许多住在沿海地区的人靠捕鱼业谋生．

【解答】答案 B．

at prep．（表示位置）在；在（某时间或时刻）；以，达； 向，朝；in prep．采用（某种方式）；穿着，带着；（表示位置）在…里面，（表示领域，范围）在…以内；（表示品质、能力等）在…之中； on prep．（表示方向）向；（表示对象）对；（表示位置）在…上；（表示时间）在…之时； by prep．在…旁边；表示方式；由于；经过．答案应该是选 B．by 也可表示谋生的一中方式，但应该是这样 make a living by fishing 来表达．故答案不选 D．

【点评】介词题一直是高考的热点之一，它注重考查考生结合语境准确选用词语的能力，由于英语词汇丰富，考生掌握起来有一定难度，因此平时应注意介词的积累，理解其含义和用法，再联系句子所表述的意思和语境，选出正确答案．

第二节完形填空（每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上讲该项涂黑.

【分析】本文讲述了一位心地善良的小女孩，在两次目睹忍饥耐寒、无家可归的流浪者的悲惨生活后，竭尽所能的给予他们帮助．并在自己的努力和影响下，影响了更多的人．

【解答】36﹣40 BDCAD　41﹣45 BACDC　46﹣50 AABCB　51﹣55 ADCCD

36．B 本题考查动词辨析　A．跳，B．吃，C．哭，D．挥手． 根据后文 the man was homeless and hungry，可以知道此时这个人在垃圾桶捡东西吃，故选 B．

37．D 本题考查形容词辨析 A 恼怒的，B 紧张的，C 耻辱的，D 难过的．根据后文"She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food"可知，她的心情是难过的，同时在第二段最后一句，有 sad 近义词复现，故选 D．

38．C 本题考查动词辨析 A 表现、举止，B 管理、经营，C 帮助，D 工作 根据上文 Hannah 看到无家可归的人感觉很难过，所以想要伸出援手，选择 C．

39．A 本题考查动词辨析　A 推；B 拿着、扛着，C 买，D 拿着．主语是无家可归的女人，宾语是一个老旧的购物车，所以动作为 pushing 推，故选 A．

40．D 本题考查名词辨析 A 货物，商品，私人物品，不能与 in them 搭配；B 瓶子，"她的一切都在瓶里"逻辑不通顺；C 食物，与上文"无家可归的人捡垃圾的"人设不符合；D 袋子，逻辑通顺，"她的一切东西都在袋子里"．根据后文 everything the women owned was in them，them 指代上文里手推车里堆满的东西，故选择 D．

41．B 本题考查形容词辨析 A excited 激动的，B determined 坚定的，C energetic 有活力的，D grateful 感激的．由 37 空 Hannah 看到那个流浪汉后心中感到不安，及后来她又看到一个无家可归的女人，原文说 This made Hannah very sad． 正是这种强烈的对比，才使得 Hannah 决心要帮助无家可归的人．而且此空前还有 even more 加强语气，故选 B．

42．A 本题考查连词辨析．A 自从，B 除非，C 尽管，D 当．正如，随着，根据上文 37 空 Hannah 看到那个流浪汉时，Hannah 无法理解为什么有人无家可归还要饿肚子，Hannah was very sad． 所以此处句意是说自从他们遇到了那个无家可归的人，Hannah 就一直在和她妈妈讨论无家可归的人的生活，had been talking 指一直在说，所以这里表示自从，答案选 A since．

43．C 本题考查动词辨析 A 听起来，B 得到，变得，C 感觉，D 看起来．根据上文，Hannah 的感觉是 sad，所以她妈妈告诉她如果她可以做点什么，改变这一切，那么她就不会感觉这么糟糕了，此处应填"感到"，故选 C．

44．D 本题考查动词辨析 A 交换，B 离开、留下，C 保持，D 传播．根据此段第一句的 speak out，Hannah 开始在公开场合做些关于无家可归的人的演讲，想呼吁人们关注他们，根据 speak out，可知此空是说她希望传播希望和提升人们的意识，故选 D．

45．C 本题考查动词辨析 A 卖，B 寄送，C 主持，举办，D 打包．根据此空句子后半句，她会在午餐期间尽力说服当地的企业家为这一扶贫事业做出贡献．所以此空 Hannah 是举办一些"大老板"午餐，这是她举办的一种活动．所以此题选 C．

46．A 本题考查动词辨析，A 做贡献、出力，B 导致，C 应用，D 同意．根据原文可知，Hannah 开始卖饭给当地的大老板，在这个过程中她尝试去说服当地的大商人为摆脱 homelessness 出一把力，故选 A．

47．A 本题考查名词辨析 A 政治或商业活动，B 旅行，C 流程，D 试验．根据本空前一个 another，提醒前面已经出现过同类型的一个名词；而前文提到的与募捐有关的活动，是一个"零钱月"，而 another 后面的另一个内容是"National Red Scarf Day"，让人们在当天捐出 20 美金，同样也是一个活动，故选 A．

48．B 本题考查形容词辨析 A 年长的，B 饥饿的，C 孤独的，D 生病的．根据上文第一段妈妈的话中提到"the man was homeless and hungry"，则和本空相对应，名词复现，故选 B．

49．C 本题考查形容词辨析 A 意识到的，B 担忧的，C 骄傲的，D 确认的．根据下文的描述，Hannah's Place 分布在了好几个区域，能够给流浪者们提供避难以及躲避严寒的地方，所以 Hannah 已经为很多流浪者提供了帮助，是她感到骄傲的事，故选 C．

50．B 本题考查动词辨析 A 去、到，B 睡觉，C 旅行，D 玩耍．根据全文可以知道 Hannah 帮助的主角是流浪汉，本句想表达的是 Hannah'Place 能让流浪汉在严寒的日子找到避难所，而这种寒冷的条件下，睡在户外相当于死亡，故选 B．

51．A 本题考查名词辨析 A 表扬，B 邀请，C 回复，D 约会．根据下文可知 Hannah 曾获得"2007 BRICK Award"奖，可判断主人公因自己的善行获得了很多表扬，故选 A．

52．D 本题考查名词辨析 A 需求，B 兴趣，C 梦想，D 努力．根据前文可知，Hannah 曾获得"2007 BRICK Award"奖，这个奖认可年轻人为改变世界做出的努力，故选 D．

53．C 本题考查介词辨析 A 因为，B 通过，C 除了，D 一起．根据下文可知，Hannah 仍然过着普通校园女生的生活，做慈善、领奖等都是校园生活以外的内容，根据前后情节的逻辑关系，故选 C．

54．C 本题考查形容词辨析 A 健康的，B 公共的，C 平常的，D 困难的．根据上下文，可知 Hannah 在慈善活动以外，依旧过着普通校园女孩的生活，和其他女孩并没有区别，只是常常要去探望无家可归的人，故选 C．

55．D 本题考查名词辨析 A 选择，B 利润，C 判断，D 不同．根据上文可知，Hannah 是一个通过自己的努力改变世界的年轻人，make a difference 意为使变得不同，有影响，故选 D．

【点评】非等距离挖空的命题方式是完形填空的最大特色．短文首句不挖空，以便为考生理解全文留下足够信息，命题者根据考查目的进行挖空，造成信息链中断，这就要求考生依据上下文的文意捕捉到空白处的缺词．从近几年高考完形填空题看，纯语法知识几乎不考，主要考查考生灵活运用所学词汇的能力，尤其是以考查实词或信息词为主，着重考查考生对文章的内在逻辑和整体把握能力．因此，把握句间和段落之间的内在逻

辑关系，通过上下文暗示，对篇章、段落或句意的整体把握；再则，干扰项的设置与语法结构无甚关系，重在文意干扰．因此，把握文意和具体语境，通过对词义的辨析，是解完形填空的最好手段．

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑．

【分析】本文属于记叙文阅读，作者通过这篇文章主要向我们描述了巴黎一次心脏病发作后得到队友及时的帮助挽回了性命的故事．

【解答】56．B．细节理解题．根据第三段 It certainly was，Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure．Without immediate medical care，Paris would die 可知巴黎在三月的一天心脏病发作了；故选 B．

57．C．细节理解题．根据文章 Experts say Paris is right：For a sudden heart failure，the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly 可知巴黎说她很幸运因为她立即接受了心肺复苏术；故选 C．

58．B．推理判断题．根据文章 Taylor's swift action helped her teammates calm down．One girl called 911．Two more ran to get the school nurse，who brought a defibrillator，an electronic devices（器械） that can shock the heart back into work 可知泰勒勇敢而冷静；故选 B．

【点评】考察学生的细节理解和推理判断能力，做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确的选择．在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断．

【分析】本文是一则广告，介绍了 TOKNOW 杂志的内容，特别之处，征订价格等信息．TOKNOW 杂志的读者群是儿童，它将先进的观点以有趣的方式展现给儿童．

【解答】DBDB

59．D 推理判断题．根据第一个方框里内容 TOKNOW makes complex ideas attractive and accessible to children 可知，TOKNOW 的特别之处在于它会把复杂的概念变得有吸引力并且很容易接受的，D 项符合题意．故正确答案为 D．

60．B 细节理解题．根据第二个方框里 the magazine introduces a fresh new topic with articles 可知这个杂志提供了探讨新潮话题的文章，B 项符合题意．故正确答案为 B．

61．D 推理判断题．根据 Annual Subscription with Gift Pack 一栏中的 Rest of World£70 可知，不包括欧洲在内的其它国家都是£70，D 项符合题意．故正确答案为 D．

62．B 推理判断题．根据文章最后一段最后一句 Refund Policy - the subscription can be cancelled within 28 days and you can get your money back 可知，28 天内取消订单你可以收回你的钱，B 项意为"28 天内全额退款"，符合题意．故正确答案为 B．

【点评】阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释．考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点．

【分析】文章介绍了曾经致命且几乎消失了的麻疹在近年来卷土重来，究其原因，是少数人拒绝注射疫苗，导致了自己及其他人的健康受损，作者借此呼吁每个人都注射麻疹疫苗．

【解答】ACDC

63．A 推理判断题．结合文意，文章第一段通过介绍今年和去年的美国麻疹病例数量试图证明麻疹正在回潮，即使数量少，也要引起注意；而第二段则介绍了 herd immunity （群体免疫）以及为第三段群体免疫不成立的条件铺垫，也就是为了证明团体中少部分人有病症会导致全体免疫的崩溃．综合来看，第一、第二段的主旨句为第二段第一句 The numbers might sound small，but they are the leading edge of a dangerous trend．A 项意为"少量麻疹病例可能导致危险的趋势"，符合题意．B 项意为"麻疹的爆发引起了公众注意"．文中并未提及麻疹的爆发，而只是说有少量的麻疹病例，我们不能忽视．故 B 项错误．C 项意为"反疫苗行动有医学解释"．第一、第二段所提及的医学解释即群体免疫是为了证明反疫苗行动的不合理性的．故 C 项错误．D 项意为"关于麻疹的消息快速传播"．文中表达为 misinformation that is spreading quickly，是关于麻疹的错误消息．故 D 项错误．故正确答案为 A．

64．C 细节理解题．根据文中第三段第一句"herd immunity works only when nearly the whole herd joins in"可知需要群体中所有人参与才能形成群体免疫力，C 项意为"整个社区都参与"，符合文中题意．A 项意为"允许豁免"，B 项意为"多种疫苗同时使用"，D 项意为"州立法添加新条例"，均不符合题意．故正确答案为 C．

65．D 细节理解题．根据文中第一段第二句 caused by a growing anti‐vaccine movement and misinformation that is spreading quickly 可知麻疹回潮的原因是抵制疫苗和错误消息，D 项意为"一些人决定拒绝疫苗"，符合题意．A 项意为"疫苗过度使用"，B 项意为"医疗保护的缺乏"，C 项意为"麻疹本身特性"，均不符合文意．故正确答案为 D．

66．C 意图判断题．文章通过描述群体免疫效应以及群体免疫不成立条件论证集体接受疫苗的重要性．故 C 项符合文意．A 项意为"介绍例外性的概念"，文章抵制疫苗接种的例外性，故 A 项不符合文意．B 项意为"讨论治疗麻疹的方法"，文章并没有罗列多种方法，而只是强调疫苗接种．故 B 项不符合文意．D 项意为"呼吁医疗平等"，文章并未提到医疗平等问题．故 D 项不符合文意．故正确答案为 C．

【点评】阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释．考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点．

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者通过这篇文章主要向我们描述了人工智能可能会脱离人的控制，我们必须解决超级智能机器的安全问题

【解答】67．A．推理判断题．根据第一段 The real problem relates to the possibility that artificial intelligence（AI）may become extremely good at achieving something other than what we really want 可知人工智能可能会脱离人的控制；故选 A．

68．A．细节理解题．根据第二段 A machine with a specific purpose has another quality，one that we usually associate with living things：a wish to preserve its own existence 可知有特定用途的机器与生物有联系，部分原因是它们可能能防止自身被破坏；故选 A．

69．D．细节理解题．根据第三段 Some researchers argue that we can seal the machines inside a kind of firewall，using them to answer difficult questions but never allowing them to affect the real world 可知根据一些研究人员的说法，我们可以使用防火墙来避免机器人影响世界；故选 D．

70．C．推理判断题．根据最后一段 Solving the safety problem well enough to move forward in AI seems to be possible but not easy．There are probably decades in which to plan for the arrival of super intelligent machines 可知作者认为超级智能机器的安全问题会被解决尽管会十分艰难；故选 C．

【点评】考察学生的细节理解和推理判断能力，做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确的选择．在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断．

第二节（共 10 分）根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出正确的填入空白处．选项中有两项为多余选项．

【分析】这篇文章出自《可能最终揭露大脑对我们睡眠的神秘作用》，作者克莱尔•威尔逊．体裁依然是常考的说明文，主要探讨了动物（包括人类）睡眠的原因，提出了两种假设"帮助巩固新的记忆"和"为明天的全新记忆腾出空间"．其中，后一种假设得到了实验的支持，为越来越多的人所认可．同时，提出该假设的研究人员也指出，重要的记忆是不会被清除的，而是被保留下来，成为永久记忆．

【解答】71．C 推理判断题．该空为首段最后一句．该段首句指出，所有动物（包括人）都会睡眠，但原因仍然是谜．接下来是具体例证，说明睡眠是一种普遍现象，如实验室的老鼠被剥夺了睡眠，一个月内就会死亡，而同样地，人类如果连续几天不睡觉，就会生病，所以答案选 C．

72．E 推理判断题．该空为第二段的第二句话．第二段首句提出了第一个假设，睡眠帮助我们巩固新的记忆．与这个论点相呼应的例子是 E 项，该项第一个词 that 指代的就是前面的假设．也就是说，这个假设能够解释为什么学生如果能在学习之后睡觉休息，会在考试中发挥更好，所以答案选 E．

73．F 推理判断题．该空为第三段最后一句话，是对该段前面内容的总结．同时，结合第四段第一句话中的代词 he 可以知道，该空中必然包含一个人名，否则 he 就失去了所指对象．选项中包含人名的选项有 F 和 G，但只有 F 选项能与第三段的内容衔接．也就是说，睡眠会帮助清除一部分记忆，为新记忆腾出空间．按照研究人员 Tononi 的话说，"睡眠是我们为学习付出的代价"．

74．G 推理判断题．该空为第四段第二句话．第四段首句说现在我们有直接证据证明 Tononi 的假设是对的，那接下来应该是具体描述该证据．此外，该空后面一句话揭示了实验结果和意义．综合看来，只有 G 选项符合题意，指出了研究团队、实验对象以及实验内容．

75．B 推理判断题．该空为尾段的倒数第二句话，应该与其前后的句子意义连贯．该空前面一句里出现了 protect、stay，而该空后面一句出现了 keep、matter，正好与该选项里的 preserve 和 important 呼应．也就是说，重要的记忆会被保留下来．故答案选 B．

【点评】七选五阅读理解的题目常常出现在以下几点：一是描述性结构，主要介绍事物、问题或倾向的特点，因此时间、地点常是出题重点（记叙文）；二是释意性结果，解释某一理论、学科、事物，主要用比喻、类比阐述（说明文）；三是比较性结构，把两个人或事物的功能、特点、优缺点进行对比（议论文）；四是原因性结构，主要分析事物的成因，有客观的、主观的，也有直接的、间接的（说明文）；五是驳斥性结构，主要是先介绍一种观点，然后对其评论或驳斥，再分析其优缺点、危害性，最后阐明自己的观点（议论文）．

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）第一节（15 分）

32．【分析】高分句型：

句型一：

Of the two routes given by your school，I strongly recommend that（1）the trip to the Changjiang River deserve the effort（2）．你们学校所提供的两个路线中，我强烈建议长江之行值得付出努力．

（1）recommend vt．推荐，建议，后接宾语从句，从句中动词用"（should）+动词原形"，为虚拟语气的用法，是书面表达的亮点句型．

（2）deserve vt．值得；deserve the effort 值得付出努力．

句型二：

For one thing（1），you can experience rich Chinese culture along the river，which （2）has been handed down from generation to generation（3）； 一则，你能够体验长江沿途的中国文化，它是代代相传下来的文化．

（1）For one thing…for another 一则…再则…；关联词，使得文章流畅；

（2）which 引导的非限制性定语从句；which 指代上文的 Chinese culture；非限制性定语从句是书面表达中的常见的高级句型．

（3）hand down…from generation to generation 代代相传；短语是书面表达中的常见高级词汇．

句型三：

I believe that the trip，both relaxing and rewarding（1），is bound to （2）be a memorable experience for you．我相信，这个旅行，既放松又值得；肯定会成为你的一次难忘的经历．

（1）both relaxing and rewarding 既放松又值得，现在分词短语做 trip 的非限制性定语；分词做定语或状语一直是书面表达中被推崇的高分句型．

（2）be bound to do 必然会…

【解答】Dear Jim，

I am glad to learn that you are coming to visit China（表示欢迎）．

Of the two routes given by your school，I strongly recommend that the trip to the Changjiang River deserve the effort【高分句型一】（建议的线路）．For one thing，you can experience rich Chinese culture along the river，which has been handed down from generation to generation【高分句型二】； For another，the river，extending as long as 6300 kilometres，runs through different parts of China．As a result，it can provide splendid landscape of different kinds（选择该线的理由）．

I believe that the trip，both relaxing and rewarding，is bound to be a memorable experience for you【高分句型三】（祝愿）．

Yours，

Li Hua

【点评】写作时首先审题，本题体裁为建议信，属于常规复习内容．选择其中一条线路，围绕中国传统文化的主线去写就基本能扣题，稍微需要注意题干要点之间的界限，确保要点齐全．其次要考虑高分词语和句型的选用，从句、非谓语动词、倒装、强调句型等都是可考虑的高级句型；词语和句型的选用要包含作者的感情色彩和增强表达的气势；再次，运用关联词如 besides、what's more、moreover、for one thing …for another 等，使文字更加流畅．

第二节 （20 分）

33. 【分析】高分句型：

句型一：

Having had （1）a heated discussion，we agreed on （2）making a video to record our experiences at school．经过热烈的讨论，我们一致同意制作视频记录我们在学校的经历．

（1）having had 现在分词完成式做时间状语，相当于 after 引导的时间状语从句；分词做状语是书面表达的亮点句型．

（2）agree on 取得一致意见．

句型二：

Material collecting took us a whole week，during which （1）we interviewed our teachers and took pictures of every aspect of school life（2）．收集材料花费了我们整整一个星期；在此期间我们采访了老师，拍摄了我们学校生活的每一方面．

（1）during which 在此期间，which 引导的非限制性定语从句，which 指代上文的 a whole week，非限制性定语从句是书面表达中常用的高分句型．

（2）every aspect of school life 学校生活的每一方面

句型三：

We debated over （1）what to put into（2）the video．我们就把什么材料放进视频进行辩论．

（1）debate over 就…进行辩论．

（2）what to put into the video 为"疑问词+to do"相当于一个名词性从句，本句中相当于一个宾语从句；书面表达中运用"疑问词+to do"会使得表达简练．

【解答】Graduation finally came．My classmates and I decided to do something．Having had a heated discussion，we agreed on making a video to record our experiences at school【高分句型一】（图片一：决定制作视频）．

Material collecting took us a whole week，during which we interviewed our teachers and took pictures of every aspect of school life【高分句型二】（图片 2：收集视频材料）．The editing part after that was tough．We debated over what to put into the video【高分句型三】．Some compromises were unavoidable，but the video turned out perfect．（图片 3：视频取舍和制作） Several days later，when the video was played on the graduation ceremony，it was well received（图片 4：视频展示）．The students and teachers shared a great time，which surely gave us a great sense of achievement（结论）．

【点评】写作时首先审题要到位：审体裁、人称和时态；审要点．其次要考虑高分词语和句型的选用，从句、非谓语动词、倒装、强调句型等都是可考虑的高级句型；词语和句型的选用要包含作者的感情色彩和增强表达的气势；再次，运用关联词如 besides、what's more、moreover、for one thing …for another 等，使文字更加流畅．