2017 江苏卷高考真题

英　　语

第一部分　听力(共两节，满分 20 分)

第一节　(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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。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：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.　B. £9.18.　C. £9.15.

1. What does the woman think of the movie?

A. It's amusing.

B. It's exciting.

C. It's disappointing.

2. How will Susan spend most of her time in France?

A. Traveling around.

B. Studying at a school.

C. Looking after her aunt.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Going out.

B. Ordering drinks.

C. Preparing for a party.

4. Where are the speakers?

A. In a classroom.

B. In a library.

C. In a bookstore.

5. What is the man going to do?

A. Go on the Internet.

B. Make a phone call.

C. Take a train trip.

第二节　(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。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 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the woman looking for?

A. An information office.

B. A police station.

C. A shoe repair shop.

7. What is the *Town Guide* according to the man?

A. A brochure.

B. A newspaper.

C. A map.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man say about the restaurant?

A. It’s the biggest one around.

B. It offers many tasty dishes.

C. It’s famous for its seafood.

9. What will the woman probably order?

A. Fried fish.

B. Roast chicken.

C. Beef steak.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will Mr White be at 11 o’clock?

A. At the office.

B. At the airport.

C. At the restaurant.

11. What will Mr White probably do at one in the afternoon?

A. Receive a guest.

B. Have a meeting.

C. Read a report.

12. When will Miss Wilson see Mr White?

A. At lunch time.

B. Late in the afternoon.

C. The next morning.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why is Bill going to Germany?

A. To work on a project.

B. To study German.

C. To start a new company.

14. What did the woman dislike about Germany?

A. The weather.

B. The food.

C. The schools.

15. What does Bill hope to do about his family?

A. Bring them to Germany.

B. Leave them in England.

C. Visit them in a few months.

16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow-travelers.

B. Colleagues.

C. Classmates.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did it rain last time in Ju rez?

A. Three days ago.

B. A month ago.

C. A year ago.

18. What season is it now in Ju rez?

A. Spring.

B. Summer.

C. Autumn.

19. What are the elderly advised to do?

A. Take a walk in the afternoon.

B. Keep their homes cool.

C. Drink plenty of water.

20. What is the speaker doing?

A. Hosting a radio program.

B. Conducting a seminar.

C. Forecasting the weather.

第二部分　英语知识运用(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节：单项填空(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 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。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child ____ he or she wants.

A. however　　B. whatever

C. whichever　　D. whenever

答案是 B。

21. Many Chinese brands，____ their reputations over centuries，are facing new challenges from the modern market.

A. having developed　　B. being developed

C. developed　　D. developing

22. ____ not for the support of the teachers，the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were　　B. Were it

C. It was　　D. Was it

23. Located____ the Belt meets the Road，Jiangsu will contribute more to the Belt and Road construction.

A. why　　B. when

C. which　　D. where

24. The publication of *Great Expectations*，which____both widely reviewed and highly praised，strengthened Dickens' status as a leading novelist.

A. is　　B. are

C. was　　D. were

25. Working with the medical team in Africa has____ the best in her as a doctor.

A. held out　　B. brought out

C. picked out D. given out

26. We choose this hotel because the price for a night here is down to $20，half of____ it used to charge.

A. that B. which

C. what D. how

27. He hurried home，never once looking back to see if he____.

A. was being followed B. was following

C. had been followed D. followed

28. In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme，one of____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. its

C. whose D. whom

29. Only five years after Steve Jobs' death，smart-phones defeated ____ PCs in sales.

A. controversial B. contradictory

C. confidential D. conventional

30. A quick review of successes and failures at the end of year will help ____ your year ahead.

A. shape B. switch

C. stretch D. sharpen

31. He's been informed that he ____ for the scholarship because of his academic background.

A. hasn't qualified B. hadn't qualified

C. doesn't qualify D. wasn't qualifying

32. Determining where we are ____ our surroundings remains an essential skill for our survival.

A. in contrast to B. in defense of

C. in face of D. in relation to

33. —What does the stuff on your T-shirt mean?

—It's nothing.Just something ____.

A. as clear as day

B. off the top of my head

C. under my nose

D. beyond my wildest dreams

34. The disappearance of dinosaurs is not necessarily caused by astronomical incidents.But ____ explanations are hard to find.

A. alternative B. aggressive

C. ambiguous D. apparent

35. —Going to watch the Women's Volleyball Match on Wednesday?

—____！Will you go with me?

A. You there B. You bet

C. You got me D. You know better

第二节：完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 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。

For a long time Gabriel didn't want to be involved in music at all.In his first years of high school，Gabriel would look pityingly at the music students，__36__ across the campus with their heavy instrument cases，__37__at school for practice hours __38__ anyone else had to be there.He swore to himself to__39__ music，as he hated getting to school extra early.

__40__，one day，in the music class that was __41__of his school's standard curriculum，he was playing idly (随意地) on the piano and found it __42__ to pick out tunes.With a sinking feeling，he realized that he actually __43__ doing it.He tried to hide his __44__ pleasure from the music teacher，who had __45__ over to listen.He might not have done this particularly well，__46__ the teacher told Gabriel that he had a good__47__ and suggested that Gabriel go into the music store-room to see if any of the instruments there __48__ him.There he decided to give the cello(大提琴) a __49__.When he began practicing，he took it very __50__.But he quickly found that he loved playing this instrument，and was __51__ to practicing it so that within a couple of months he was playing reasonably well.

This __52__，of course，that he arrived at school early in the morning，__53__his heavy instrument case across the campus to the __54__ looks of the non-musicians he had left__55__.

36. A.travelling	B. marching	C. pacing	D. struggling
37. A.rising up	B. coming up	C. driving up	D. turning up
38. A.before	B. after	C. until	D. since
39. A.betray	B. accept	C. avoid	D. appreciate
40. A.Therefore	B. However	C. Thus	D. Moreover
41. A.part	B. nature	C. basis	D. spirit
42. A.complicated	B. safe	C. confusing	D. easy
43. A.missed	B. disliked	C. enjoyed	D. denied
44. A.transparent	B. obvious	C. false	D. similar
45. A.run	B. jogged	C. jumped	D. wandered
46. A.because	B. but	C. though	D. so
47. A.ear	B. taste	C. heart	D. voice
48. A.occurred to	B. took to	C. appealed to	D. held to
49. A.change	B. chance	C. mission	D. function
50. A.seriously	B. proudly	C. casually	D. naturally
51. A.committed	B. used	C. limited	D. admitted
52. A.proved	B. showed	C. stressed	D. meant
53. A.pushing	B. dragging	C. lifting	D. rushing
54. A.admiring	B. pitying	C. annoying	D. teasing
55. A.over	B. aside	C. behind	D. out

第三部分　阅读理解(共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 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

CHRONOLOGICA

— The Unbelievable Years that Defined History

DID YOU KNOW...



- In 105 AD paper was invented in China?
- When Columbus discovered the New World?
- The British Museum opened in 1759?



CHRONOLOGICA is a fascinating journey through time,from the foundation of Rome to the creation of the internet.Along the way are tales of kings and queens,hot air balloons...and monkeys in space.

Travel through 100 of the most unbelievable years in world history and learn why being a Roman Emperor wasn't always as good as it sounds,how the Hundred Years' War didn't actually last for 100 years and why Spencer Perceval holds a rather unfortunate record.



CHRONOLOGICA is an informative and entertaining tour into history,beautifully illustrated and full of unbelievable facts.While CHRONOLOGICA tells the stories of famous people in history such as Thomas Edison and Alexander the Great,this book also gives an account of the lives of lesser-known individuals including the explorer Mungo Park and sculptor Gutzon Borglum.



This complete but brief historical collection is certain to entertain readers young and old,and guaranteed to present even the biggest history lover with something new!

56. What is CHRONOLOGICA according to the text?

A. A biography. B. A travel guide.

C. A history book. D. A science fiction.

57. How does the writer recommend CHRONOLOGICA to readers?

A. By giving details of its collection.

B. By introducing some of its contents.

C. By telling stories at the beginning.

D. By comparing it with other books.

B



Red-backed fairy wrens(鹪鹩), which live in northern and eastern Australia,lay three or four eggs at a time.

Before birth，babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices.They can even distinguish their mother's voice from that of a female stranger.But when it comes to embryonic learning(胎教)，birds could rule the roost.As recently reported in *The Auk*：*Ornithological Advances*，some mother birds may teach their young to sing even before they hatch(孵化). New-born chicks can then imitate their mom's call within a few days of entering the world.

This educational method was first observed in 2012 by Sonia Kleindorfer，a biologist at Flinders University in South Australia，and her colleagues.Female Australian superb fairy wrens were found to repeat one sound over and over again while hatching their eggs.When the eggs were hatched，the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers—a sound that served as their regular "feed me！" call.

To find out if the special quality was more widespread in birds，the researchers sought the red-backed fairy wren，another species of Australian songbird.First they collected sound data from 67 nests in four sites in Queensland before and after hatching.Then they identified begging calls by analyzing the order and number of notes.A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks，ranking them by similarity.

It turns out that baby red-backed fairy wrens also emerge chirping like their moms.And the more frequently mothers had called to their eggs，the more similar were the babies' begging calls.In addition，the team set up a separate experiment that suggested that the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom's voice were rewarded with the most food.

This observation hints that effective embryonic learning could signal neurological(神经系统的) strengths of children to parents.An evolutionary inference can then be drawn."As a parent，do you invest in quality children，or do you invest in children that are in need？" Kleindorfer asks."Our results suggest that they might be going for quality."

58. The underlined phrase in Paragraph 1 means "____".

A. be the worst　　B. be the best

C. be just as bad　　D. be just as good

59. What are Kleindorfer's findings based on?

A. Similarities between the calls of moms and chicks.

B. The observation of fairy wrens across Australia.

C. The data collected from Queensland's locals.

D. Controlled experiments on wrens and other birds.

60. Embryonic learning helps mother birds to identify the baby birds which____.

A. can receive quality signals

B. are in need of training

C. fit the environment better

D. make the loudest call

C

A new commodity brings about a highly profitable，fast-growing industry，urging antitrust(反垄断) regulators to step in to check those who control its flow.A century ago，the resource in question was oil.Now similar concerns are being raised by the giants(巨头) that deal in data，the oil of the digital age.The most valuable firms are Google，Amazon，Facebook and Microsoft.All look unstoppable.

Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up.But size alone is not a crime.The giants' success has benefited consumers.Few want to live without search engines or a quick delivery.Far from charging consumers high prices，many of these services are free (users pay，in effect，by handing over yet more data). And the appearance of new-born giants suggests that newcomers can make waves，too.

But there is cause for concern.The internet has made data abundant，all-present and far more valuable，changing the nature of data and competition.Google initially used the data collected from users to target advertising better.But recently it has discovered that data can be turned into new services：translation and visual recognition，to be sold to other companies.Internet companies' control of data gives them enormous power.So they have a "God's eye view" of activities in their own markets and beyond.

This nature of data makes the antitrust measures of the past less useful.Breaking up firms like Google into five small ones would not stop remaking themselves：in time，one of them would become great again.A rethink is required—and as a new approach starts to become apparent，two ideas stand out.

The first is that antitrust authorities need to move from the industrial age into the 21st century.When considering a merger(兼并)，for example，they have traditionally used size to determine when to step in.They now need to take into account the extent of firms' data assets(资产) when assessing the impact of deals.The purchase price could also be a signal that an established company is buying a new-born threat.When this takes place，especially when a new-born company has no revenue to speak of，the regulators should raise red flags.

The second principle is to loosen the control that providers of on-line services have over data and give more to those who supply them.Companies could be forced to reveal to consumers what information they hold and how much money they make from it.Governments could order the sharing of certain kinds of data，with users' consent.

Restarting antitrust for the information age will not be easy.But if governments don't want a data economy controlled by a few giants，they must act soon.

61. Why is there a call to break up giants?

A. They have controlled the data market.

B. They collect enormous private data.

C. They no longer provide free services.

D. They dismissed some new-born giants.

62. What does the technological innovation in Paragraph 3 indicate?

A. Data giants' technology is very expensive.

B. Google's idea is popular among data firms.

C. Data can strengthen giants' controlling position.

D. Data can be turned into new services or products.

63. By paying attention to firms' data assets，antitrust regulators could____.

A. kill a new threat

B. avoid the size trap

C. favour bigger firms

D. charge higher prices

64. What is the purpose of loosening the giants' control of data?

A. Big companies could relieve data security pressure.

B. Governments could relieve their financial pressure.

C. Consumers could better protect their privacy.

D. Small companies could get more opportunities.

D

Old Problem，New Approaches

While clean energy is increasingly used in our daily life，global warming will continue for some decades after CO_2 emissions(排放) peak.So even if emissions were to begin to decrease today，we would still face the challenge of adapting to climate change.Here I will stress some smarter and more creative examples of climate adaptation.

When it comes to adaptation，it is important to understand that climate change is a process.We are therefore not talking about adapting to a new standard，but to a constantly shifting set of conditions.This is why，in part at least，the US

National Climate Assessment says that："There is no 'one-size fits all' adaptation." Nevertheless，there are some actions that offer much and carry little risk or cost.

Around the world，people are adapting in surprising ways，especially in some poor countries.Floods have become more damaging in Bangladesh in recent decades.Mohammed Rezwan saw opportunity where others saw only disaster.His not-for-profit organization runs 100 river boats that serve as floating libraries，schools，and health clinics，and are equipped with solar panels and other communicating facilities.Rezwan is creating floating connectivity(连接) to replace flooded roads and highways.But he is also working at a far more fundamental level：his staff show people how to make floating gardens and fish ponds to prevent starvation during the wet season.

Elsewhere in Asia even more astonishing actions are being taken.Chewang Norphel lives in a mountainous region in India，where he is known as the Ice Man.The loss of glaciers(冰川) there due to global warming represents an enormous threat to agriculture.Without the glaciers，water will arrive in the rivers at times when it can damage crops.Norphel's inspiration came from seeing the waste of water over winter，when it was not needed.He directed the wasted water into shallow basins where it froze，and was stored until the spring.His fields of ice supply perfectly timed irrigation(灌溉) water.Having created nine such ice reserves，Norphel calculates that he has stored about 200,000m^3 of water.Climate change is a continuing process，so Norphel's ice reserves will not last forever.Warming will overtake them.But he is providing a few years during which the farmers will，perhaps，be able to find other means of adapting.

Increasing Earth's reflectiveness can cool the planet.In southern Spain the sudden increase of greenhouses (which reflect light back to space) has changed the warming trend locally，and actually cooled the region.While Spain as a whole is heating up quickly，temperatures near the greenhouses have decreased.This example should act as an inspiration for all cities.By painting buildings white，cities may slow down the warming process.

In Peru，local farmers around a mountain with a glacier that has already fallen victim to climate change have begun painting the entire mountain peak white in the hope that the added reflectiveness will restore the life-giving ice.The outcome is still far from clear.But the World Bank has included the project on its list of "100 ideas to save the planet".

More ordinary forms of adaptation are happening everywhere.A friend of mine owns an area of land in western Victoria.Over five generations the land has been too wet for cropping.But during the past decade declining rainfall has allowed him to plant highly profitable crops.Farmers in many countries are also adapting like this—either by growing new produce，or by growing the same things differently.This is common sense.But some suggestions for adapting are not.When the polluting industries argue that we've lost the battle to control carbon pollution and have no choice but to adapt，it's a nonsense designed to make the case for business as usual.

Human beings will continue to adapt to the changing climate in both ordinary and astonishing ways.But the most sensible form of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution.After all，if we adapt in that way，we may avoid the need to change in so many others.

65. The underlined part in Paragraph 2 implies____.

A. adaptation is an ever-changing process

B. the cost of adaptation varies with time

C. global warming affects adaptation forms

D. adaptation to climate change is challenging

66. What is special with regard to Rezwan's project?

A. The project receives government support.

B. Different organizations work with each other.

C. His organization makes the best of a bad situation.

D. The project connects flooded roads and highways.

67. What did the Ice Man do to reduce the effect of global warming?

A. Storing ice for future use.

B. Protecting the glaciers from melting.

C. Changing the irrigation time.

D. Postponing the melting of the glaciers.

68. What do we learn from the Peru example?

A. White paint is usually safe for buildings.

B. The global warming trend cannot be stopped.

C. This country is heating up too quickly.

D. Sunlight reflection may relieve global warming.

69. According to the author，polluting industries should____.

A. adapt to carbon pollution

B. plant highly profitable crops

C. leave carbon emission alone

D. fight against carbon pollution

70. What's the author's preferred solution to global warming?

A. Setting up a new standard.

B. Reducing carbon emission.

C. Adapting to climate change.

D. Monitoring polluting industries.

第四部分　任务型阅读(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意：请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

Population Change

Why is the world's population growing？The answer is not what you might think.The reason for the explosion is not that people have been reproducing like rabbits，but that people have stopped dropping dead like flies.In 1900，people died at the average age of 30.By 2000 the average age was 65.But while increasing health was a typical feature of the 20th century，declining birth rate could be a defining one of the 21st.

Statistics show that the average number of births per woman has fallen from 4.9 in the early 1960s to 2.5 nowadays.Furthermore，around 50% of the world's population live in regions where the figure is now below the replacement level (i.e.2.1 births per woman) and almost all developed nations are experiencing sub-replacement birth rate.You might think that developing nations would make up the loss(especially since 80% of the world's people now live in such nations)，but you'd be wrong.Declining birth rate is a major problem in many developing regions too，which might cause catastrophic global shortages of work force within a few decades.

A great decline in young work force is likely to occur in China，for instance.What does it imply？First，China needs to undergo rapid economic development before a population decline hits the country.Second，if other factors such as

technology remain constant，economic growth and material expectations will fall well below recent standards and this could invite trouble.

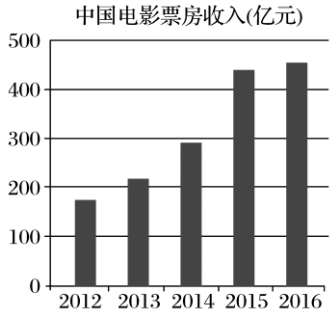
Russia is another country with population problems that could break its economic promise.Since 1992 the number of people dying has been bigger than that of those being born by a massive 50%.Indeed official figures suggest the country has shrunk by 5% since 1993 and people in Russia live a shorter life now than those in 1961.Why is this occurring？Nobody is quite sure，but poor diet and above all long-time alcoholism have much to do with it.If current trends don't bend，Russia's population will be about the size of Yemen's by the year 2050.

In the north of India，the population is booming due to high birth rates，but in the south，where most economic development is taking place，birth rate is falling rapidly.In a further twist，birth rate is highest in poorly educated rural areas and lowest in highly educated urban areas.In total,25% of India's working-age population has no education.In 2030，a sixth of the country's potential work force could be totally uneducated.

One solution is obviously to import foreign workers via immigration.As for the USA，it is almost unique among developed nations in having a population that is expected to grow by 20% from 2010－2030.Moreover，the USA has a track record of successfully accepting immigrants.As a result it's likely to see a rise in the size of its working-age population and to witness strong economic growth over the longer term.

第五部分　书面表达(满分 25 分)

81. 请认真阅读下面有关我国电影票房收入(box-office income)的柱状图及相关文字，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。



Saturday Afternoon.In a Shopping Centre.

Li Jiang：Hi，Su Hua.Which movie shall we see?

Su Hua：Whatever.We've got so many choices，*Kung Fu Yoga*，*Journey to the West*...Each sounds great!

Li Jiang：Yeah！And some movie stars are fantastic.

Su Hua：And the high-tech！...

Li Jiang：Perfect！Let's get some food first.We only have 20 minutes left.

Su Hua：No hurry.The cinema is on the same floor.

One Day in 2016.*At Home.*

Son：Mum，shall we go and see a film tonight?

Mother：Why bother？We can stay at home and watch films online.It's convenient with our new and faster network.

Son：But it feels good in a cinema.

Mother：And the price...We have to pay 50 yuan a ticket.

Son：Only 10 yuan more than last year.

Mother：But still we cannot get the money’s worth.Some films are just boring...

【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个单词概述柱状图信息的主要内容；

2. 我国电影票房收入变化的原因有哪些，简要谈谈你的看法(上述对话仅供参考，原因不少于两点)；

3. 谈谈你对我国电影票房收入走向的看法，并简要说明理由。

【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；

2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

参考答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

1．（1 分）What does the woman think of the movie？

A．It's amusing．

B．It's exciting．

C．It's disappointing．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

2．（1 分）How will Susan spend most of her time in France？ A

A．Traveling around．

B．Studying at a school．

C．Looking after her aunt．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】M：Susan，I heard you are going to France．How long will you be staying there？

W：A whole year．My aunt lives there．I'm going to do a one﹣month course at a language school and spend the rest of the time traveling．

【解答】A

【点评】略

3．（1 分）What are the speakers talking about？

A．Going out．

B．Ordering drinks．

C．Preparing for a party．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

4．（1 分）Where are the speakers？

A．In a classroom．B．In a library．C．In a bookstore．

【考点】15：短对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】B

【点评】略

5．（1 分）What is the man going to do？

A．Go on Internet．

B．Make a phone call.

C．Take a train trip.

【考点】15：短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

6．（2 分）听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题.

6．What is the woman looking for?

A．An information office． B．A police station C．A shoe repair shop.

7．What is the Town Guide according to the man?

A．A brochure．B．A newspaper．C．A map.

【考点】16：长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】CA

【点评】略

7．（2 分）听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题.

8．What does the man say about the restaurant?

A．It's the biggest one around.

B．It offers many tasty dishes.

C．It's famous for its seafood.

9．What will the woman probably order?

A．Fried fish B．Roast chicken． C．Beef steak.

【考点】16：长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】BC

【点评】略

8．（3 分）听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题.

10．Where will Mr．White be at 11 o'clock?

A．At the office B．At the airport．C．At the restaurant.

11．Where will Mr．White probably do at one in the afternoon?

A．Receive a guest．B．Have a meeting． C．Read a report.

12．When will Miss Wilson see Mr．White?

A．At lunch time.

B．Late in the afternoon.

C．The next morning.

【考点】16：长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】BBC

【点评】略

9．（4分）听下面一段材料，回答各题．

（1）Why is Bill going to Germany？

A．To work on a project．

B．To study German．

C．To start a new company．

（2）What did the woman dislike about Germany？

A．The weather．

B．The food．

C．The schools．

（3）What does Bill hope to do about his family？

A．Bring them to Germany．

B．Leave them in England．

C．Visit them in a few months．

（4）What is the probable relationship between the speakers？

A．Fellow－travelers．

B．Colleagues．

C．Classmates．

【考点】16：长对话理解．

【分析】略

【解答】ABAB

【点评】略

10．（4分）听第10段材料，回答第17至20题．

17．When did it rain last time in Juarez？

A．Three days ago． B．A month ago． C．A year ago．

18．What season is it now in Juarez？

A．Spring． B．Summer． C．Autumn．

19．What are the elderly advised to do？

A．Take a walk in afternoon．

B．Keep their homes cool．

C．Drink plenty of water．

20．What is the speaker doing？

A．Hosting a radio program．

B．Conducting a seminar．

C．Forecasting the weather．

【考点】17：短文理解．

【分析】略

【解答】CACA

【点评】略

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节）第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

11．（1 分）Many Chinese brands，_____their reputations over centuries，are facing new challenges from the modern market．（　　）

A．having developed　　B．being developed

C．developed　　D．developing

【考点】B2：现在分词的完成式．

【分析】在过去几个世纪形成的许多中国品牌现在正面临来自现代市场的新挑战．

【解答】答案：A

句中有逗号分隔，没有连词，要用非谓语动词；develop 与主语 brands 构成主谓关系，要用表示主动的现在分词；develop 的动作发生在谓语动词 face 之前，要用现在分词的完成式．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．

12．（1 分）_____ not for the support of the teachers，the student could not overcome her difficulty．（　　）

A．It were　　B．Were it　　C．It was　　D．Was it

【考点】GJ：虚拟语气．

【分析】要不是有老师的支持，这位学生无法克服她的困难．

【解答】答案：B

考查虚拟语气倒装形式．虚拟语气倒装一般有：were…；should…；had…所以此题答案为 B，完整的句型为 If it were not for the support…，句意是"要不是老师的支持…"

故选：B．

【点评】考生需掌握 if 引导虚拟倒装的用法，并结合具体语境灵活使用．

13．（1 分）Located_____the Belt meets the Road，Jiangsu will contribute more to the Belt and Road construction．（　　）

A．why　　B．when　　C．which　　D．where

【考点】92：从属连词．

【分析】坐落于一带一路的交汇点，江苏将为一带一路建设作出更大的贡献．

【解答】答案：D

locate 坐落于某地，后接地点状语；句中 the Belt meets the Road 结构完整，要用 where 来连接地点状语从句．

故选：D．

【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．

14．（1分）The publication of Great Expectations，which _____both widely reviewed and highly praised，strengthened Dickens′status as a leading novelist．（　　）

A．is　　B．are　　C．was　　D．were

【考点】E2：一般过去时；GH：主谓一致．

【分析】《远大前程》的出版，得到了广泛的评论和高度的赞扬，增强了狄更斯作为一位杰出的小说家的地位．

【解答】答案：C

根据句式可知，which _____both widely reviewed and highly praised 是 which 引导一个非限制性定语从句，缺少谓语，句子的主语是 The publication of Great Expectations，故使用单数，结合具体语境，叙述发生在过去的事情，故使用一般过去时，答案为 was．

【点评】考生在答题时能分析句子结构，并掌握主谓一致的规则，如书名等做主语谓语需单数．

15．（1分）Working with the medical team in Africa has_____the best in her as a doctor．（　　）

A．held out　　B．brought out

C．picked out　　D．given out

【考点】A9：动词短语．

【分析】与医疗队在非洲一块工作让她把自己作为医生最好的一面表现了出来．

【解答】答案：B

hold out 伸出；bring out 呈现；pick out 挑出；give out 分发；bring out the best in sb"把某人最好的一面表现出来"，常用搭配短语．

故选：B．

【点评】动词短语是一个比较难的语言点，搭配较多，用法灵活．学习时，要注意积累．尤其是相似或相近的用法，要注意区分和掌握．

16．（1分）We choose this hotel because the price for a night here is down to $20，half of_____it used to charge．（　　）

A．that　　B．which　　C．what　　D．how

【考点】59：关系代词；H2：非限制性定语从句．

【分析】我们选择该旅店因为一晚的价格已经下降到 20 美元，这可是过去要价的一半．

【解答】答案：C

分析句式可知，half of_____it used to charge 是$20 的同位语从句．所以在该从句 charge 后缺宾语，half of 后也缺宾语，在名词性从句中缺宾语用 what，故答案为 C．此题容易认为是 定语从句，像 half of which 那就是 10 美元了，不符合题意．

【点评】本题考查名词性从句，比较难．考生需根据具体语境分析句式才能找到答案．

17．（1分）He hurried home，never once looking back to see if he_____．（　　）

A．was being followed　　B．was following

C．had been followed　　D．followed

【考点】F7：过去进行时的被动语态．

【分析】他匆忙回家，一次都没有回头看是否有人跟踪他．

【解答】答案：A

句中 follow 与主语 he 构成动宾关系，要用被动语态；follow 的动作与 look back 的动作同步进行，不是过去的过去，不能用过去完成时态．故选 A．

【点评】过去进行时态表示过去在某一时间段或某一段时间内正在发生或进行的动作或状态，常与表示过去的时间状语连用．

18．（1 分）In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme，one of_____purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation．（　　）

A．which　　B．it's　　C．whose　　D．whom

【考点】59：关系代词；H2：非限制性定语从句．

【分析】1963 年联合国建立了一个是世界粮食项目，其宗旨之一是要减缓世界范围之饥荒．

【解答】答案：C

分析句式可知，one of_____purposes is to…是一个非限制性定语从句，whose purpose＝the purpose of which，意思是项目的目的，故选 C．

【点评】考查需先对句子结构分析，并结合定语从句的知识在具体语境中选出合适的引导词．

19．（1 分）Only five years after Steve Jobs'death，smart﹣phones defeated _____PCs in sales．（　　）

A．controversial　　B．contradictory

C．confidential　　D．conventional

【考点】64：形容词词意辨析．

【分析】就在乔布斯去世的五年后，智能手机就在销售方面击败了传统的个人电脑．

【解答】答案：D

考查形容词辨析，controversial 引起争论的；contradictory 矛盾的；confidential 机密的，conventional 传统的，常规的，根据句意只有 D 符合句意．

【点评】考生平时一定要多积累形似的形容词，并根据具体语境灵活使用．

20．（1 分）A quick review of successes and failures at the end of year will help _____your year ahead．（　　）

A．shape　　B．switch　　C．stretch　　D．sharpen

【考点】AE：动词的辨析．

【分析】年末对一年的成功失败快速回顾一下会帮助你在来年的发展．

【解答】答案：A

shape 塑造，体现，影响…的发展；switch 转换；stretch 伸展；sharpen 使敏锐，加重；句意表达的是"帮助你来年的发展"．故选 A．

【点评】动词辨析是一个比较难的语言点，搭配较多，用法灵活．学习时，要注意积累．尤其是相似或相近的用法，要注意区分和掌握．

21．（1 分）He's been informed that he _____for the scholarship because of his academic background．（　　）

A．hasn't qualified　　B．hadn't qualified

C．doesn't qualify　　D．wasn't qualifying

【考点】E8：现在完成时．

【分析】有人已经通知他，因为他的学术背景，他不具备享受奖学金的资格．

【解答】答案：C

考察动词时态语态．该题中并没有时间标志词，但结合 has been informed 可知，句子的基准点是现在，句子里他不具有奖学金资格是目前的客观事实，故用一般现在时，答案为 C．

【点评】考查时态．考生在答题时要根据所给具体语境来推出时态的使用．

22．（1 分）Determining where we are _____our surroundings remains an essential skill for our survival．（　　）

A．in contrast to　　B．in defense of

C．in face of　　D．in relation to

【考点】8B：介词短语．

【分析】决定我们与周围环境的关系仍然是我们生存的基本技能．

【解答】答案：D

考查介词短语．in contrast to 相比之下；in defense of 为保证；in face of 面临； in relation to 与…有关．根据句意：决定我们与周围环境的关系仍然是我们生存的基本技能．所以答案选 D．

【点评】介词的题目要认真掌握好常用介词的主要用法及动词与介词的搭配．这是考查的重点，也是做题的基础．在具体的题目中，要首先判断考查方式，是考查介词辨析，介词短语，还是带介词的定语从句，判断后再做分析．

23．（1 分）－－What does the stuff on your T－shirt mean？（　　）

－－It's nothing．Just something _____．

A．as clear as day

B．off the top of my head

C．under my nose

D．beyond my wildest dreams

【考点】JI：语言交际．

【分析】－－－你 T－shirt 上的东西是什么意思？

－－－没有什么．只是一点东西而已．

【解答】答案：B

考查习语．as clear as day adj．一清二楚；Off the top of one's head 是说一个人对某件事没有准确的信息，只是根据自己脑子里的大概记忆或猜测来发表意见．Under one's nose 的意思也就是一样东西离你很近，但是，你就是没有看到．beyond one's wildest dreams 是大大超过所望的（地），大大出乎意料的（地），做梦也想不到等．根据句意，选 B．

【点评】考查语言交际，考生要多积累常见交际用语结合具体语境灵活使用．

24．（1 分）The disappearance of dinosaurs is not necessarily caused by astronomical incidents．But _____explanations are hard to find．（　　）

A．alternative　　B．aggressive

C．ambiguous　　D．apparent

【考点】64：形容词词意辨析．

【分析】恐龙的消失不一定是由天文事件引起的，但却很难找到能替代的解释．

【解答】答案：A

考查形容词辨析．alternative 可替代的；aggressive 进取的、侵略的；ambiguous 暧昧的，模糊的；apparent 明显的．根据句意可知只有 A 符合题．

【点评】考生在平时要加大词汇的记忆积累，尤其是形似的一些形容词．

25．（1 分）－－Going to watch the Women's Volleyball Match on Wednesday？

－－_____!Will you go with me？（　　）

A．You there　　B．You bet

C．You got me　　D．You know better

【考点】JI：语言交际．

【分析】－－－去看周三晚上的女子排球赛吗？

－－－当然去．你跟我一起去吗？

【解答】答案：B

You bet 表示"当然"，符合语境；You there 你在那里；You got me 你难住我了；你逮到我了；You know better 你知道的更好，都不符合语境，故答案为 B．

【点评】考生平时需积累常见的交际用语并结合具体语境灵活使用．

第二节：完形填空（满分 20 分）请阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 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．

26．（20 分）For a long time Gabriel didn't want to be involved in music at all．In his first years of high school，Gabriel would look pityingly at music students，（1）__D__ across the campus with their heavy instrument cases．（2）__D__ at school for practice hours（3）__A__ anyone else had to be there．He swore to himself to （4）__C__music，as he hated getting to school extra early．

（5）__B__，one day，in the music class that was （6）__A__of his school's standard curriculum，he was playing idly（随意地）on the piano and found it （7）__D__to pick out tunes．With a sinking feeling，he realized that he actually（8）__C__doing it．He tried to hide his （9）__B__pleasure from the music teather，who had （10）__D__over to listen．He might not have done this particularly well，（11）__A__the teacher told Gabriel that he had a good（12）__A__ and suggested that Gabriel go into the musin store－room ti see if any of the instruments there（13）__C__him．There he decided to give the cello（大提琴）a（14）__B__．When he began practicing，he took it very （15）__C__．But he quickly found that he loved playing this instrurnent，and was （16）__A__to practicing it so that within a couple of months he was playing reasonably well．

This（17）__D__，of course，that he arrived at school early in the morning，（18）__B__his heavy instrument case across the campus to the（19）__B__looks of the non－musicians he had left（20）__C__．

（1）A．travelling　B．marching　C．pacing　D．struggling

（2）A．rising up　B．coming up　C．driving up　D．turning up

（3）A．before　B．after　C．until　D．since

（4）A．betray　B．accept　C．avoid　D．appreciate

（5）A．Therefore　B．However　C．Thus　D．Moreover

（6）A．part　　B．nature　　C．basis　　D．spirit

（7）A．complicated　　B．safe　　C．confusing　　D．easy

（8）A．missed　　B．disliked　　C．enioyed　　D．denied

（9）A．transparent　　B．obvious　　C．false　　D．similar

（10）A．run　　B．jogged　　C．jumped　　D．wandered

（11）A．because　　B．but　　C．though　　D．so

（12）A．ear　　B．taste　　C．heart　　D．voice

（13）A．occurred to　　B．took to　　C．appealed to　　D．held to

（14）A．change　　B．chance　　C．mission　　D．function

（15）A．seriously　　B．proudly　　C．casually　　D．admitted

（16）A．committed　　B．used　　C．limited　　D．admitted

（17）A．proved　　B．showed　　C．stressed　　D．meant

（18）A．pushing　　B．dragging　　C．lifting　　D．rushing

（19）A．admiring　　B．pitying　　C．annoying　　D．teasing

（20）A．over　　B．aside　　C．behind　　D．out

【考点】M1：人物故事．

【分析】本文是学生熟悉的校园生活，描写了主人公对音乐由最初的排斥甚至不屑到热爱的心路历程．

【解答】36﹣40 DDACB　41﹣45 ADCBD　46﹣50 AACBC　51﹣55 ADBBC

36．D 考查动词辨析．结合句意，Gabriel 同情地看着那些音乐学生带着沉重的乐器箱在学校里艰难（struggle）行进．travel 意为"旅行，移动"，march 意为"行军，前进"，pace 意为"踱步"，语气上不如 struggle 能体现出"可怜的感觉"，均不符合文意．故正确答案为 D．

37．D 考查动词短语辨析．结合文意，在练习时间出现（turn up）在学校．rise up 意为"升起，起义"，come up 意为"走近，发生，被提出"，drive up 意为"抬高，开车到…"，均不符合文意．故正确答案为 D．

38．A 考查连词辨析 结合文意，音乐系的学生们要在其他学生出现在学校之前（before）练习数个小时．There 指代 school，表示音乐系的学生们很早到校练习．after 意为"在…之后"，until 意为"直到…"，since 意为"自从…"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 A．

39．C 考查动词辨析．结合上文，Gabriel 一点也不想卷入音乐学习中．以及后文提到"as he hated getting to school extra early"，因为他讨厌过早到校．因此可以推测文意为他向自己发誓避免（avoid）音乐．betray 意为"背叛"，accept 意为"接受"，appreciate 意为"欣赏"．均不符合文意． 故正确答案为 C．

40．B 考查副词辨析 结合后文，Gabriel 在音乐课上随意地弹了钢琴，被老师发现其擅长音乐．与前文提到 Gabriel 讨厌音乐形成了转折关系，因此 however 意为"然而"符合文意．Therefore 意为"因此"表递进，thus 意为"因此"表递进，moreover 意为"此外"表递进．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 B．

41．A 考查名词辨析． 结合文意可知，音乐课应该是学校课程的一部分（part）．basis 意为"基础"，由于后文已经说了 standard curriculum，因此 basis 导致句意重复，逻辑不通．nature 意为"自然"，spirit 意为"精神"，均不符合文意．故正确答案为 A．

42．D 考查形容词辨析．结合文意可知，他随意地弹奏着钢琴，发现很容易（easy）就弹奏出了曲调．complicate 意为"使复杂化"，safe 意为"安全的"，confusing 意为"混乱的，使人困惑的"，均不符合文意．故正确答案为 D．

43．C 考查动词辨析．结合文意，带着不安的情绪他意识到他实际上享受弹钢琴，与后文 Gabriel 努力隐藏他的快乐形成呼应．miss 意为"想念；错过"，dislike 意为"不喜欢"，deny 意为"否认"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 C．

44． B 考查近义词辨析和上下文串联．Gabriel 不想让音乐老师看到自己表露出来的很明显的喜悦之情，transparent 指（谎言、借口）易看穿的；obvious 明显的，显然的，故选 B．

45．D 考查动词辨析．结合文意，他努力隐藏来自徘徊着（wander）倾听的音乐老师的快乐．run 意为"跑"，jog 意为"慢跑"，jump 意为"跳"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 D．

46．A 考查上下文串联．根据"and suggested that Gabriel go into the music store﹣room to see if any of the instruments"可知，老师让 Gabriel 挑选乐器，说明他弹得不够好，钢琴不太适合他，因此是因果关系．故选 A．

47．A 考查近义词辨析和上下文串联．老师认为 Gabriel 有着很好辨音能力，并建议他去挑一件称心的乐器．ear 辨音力，灵敏的听力；taste 鉴赏力，欣赏力，指对作品的欣赏能力．由于 Gabriel 没有经过专业的训练，不能说他有很好的音乐鉴赏能力，taste 不符合语境．故选 A．

48．C 考查动词辨析．结合文意，老师告诉 Gabriel 有很好的辨音能力并且建议他去音乐商店看看有没有吸引（appealed to）他的乐器．occur to 意为"突然想起"，take to 意为"开始喜欢"，为主动的"喜欢"，hold to 意为"抓住"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 C．

49．B 考查名词辨析．结合文意，他决定给大提琴一个机会（chance）．change 意为"改变"，mission 意为"任务"，function 意为"功能"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 B．

50．C 考查副词辨析．结合文意，开始练习时，他非常随意地（casually）对待它．但是他很快发现他热爱演奏这个乐器并且坚定的练习．由 but 可知前后句为对比关系，seriously 意为"认真地；严重地"，proudly 意为"骄傲地"，admitted 意为"公认的"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 C．

51．A 考查动词辨析 结合文意，并且很坚定地（committed）练习大提琴以至于在几个月内演奏的相当的好．used 意为"习惯的；二手的"，limited 意为"有限的"，admitted 意为"公认的；被承认的"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 A．

52．D 考查动词辨析．结合文意，这意味着（mean）他要到校很早．This 指代前文提到的 Gabriel 练习大提琴．stress 意为"强调；使紧张"，prove 意为"证明；检验"，show 意为"展示"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 D．

53．B 考查动词辨析．结合文意，拖着（drag）他沉重的乐器箱穿过校园．与文章第一段相呼应．push 意为"推"，lift 意为"举起"，rush 意为"赶；抢"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 B．

54．B 考查动词辨析．结合文意，非音乐生怜悯的（pitying）看法．与文章第一段相呼应．admire 意为"钦佩；赞美"，annoy 意为"骚扰；使烦恼"，tease 意为"取笑；戏弄"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 B．

55．C 考查动词短语辨析．结合文意，他已经把非音乐生怜悯的看法抛在身后（behind）．leave over 意为"剩下"，leave aside 意为"搁置"，leave out 意为"忽略，忘记"．均不符合文意．故正确答案为 C．

【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（满分 30 分）请阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 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．

27．（4 分）

CHRONOLOGICA

－－The Unbelievable Years that Defined History

DID YOU KNOW…

In 105 AD paper was invented in China？

When Columbus discovered the New World？

The British Museum opened in 1759？



CHRONOLOGICA is a fascinating journey through time，from the foundation of Rome to the creation of the internet．Along the way are tales of kings and queens，hot air balloons…and monkeys in space．

Travel through 100 of the most unbelievable years in world history and learn why being a Roman Emperor wasn't always as good as it sounds，how the Hundred Years'War didn't actually last for 100 years and why Spencer Perceval holds a rather unfortunate record．

CHRONOLOGICA is an informative and entertaining tour into history，beautifully illustrated and full of unbelievable facts．While CHRONOLOGICA tells the stories of famous people in history such as Thomas Edison and Alexander the Great，this book also gives an account of the lives of lesser－known individuals including the explorer Mungo Park and sculptor Gutzon Borglum．



This complete but brief historical collection is certain to entertain readers young and old，and guaranteed to present even the biggest history lover with somgthing new!

56．What is CHRONOLOGICA according to the text？ C

A．A biography．　　B．A travel guide．

C．A history book.　　D．A science fiction.

57．How does the writer recommend CHRONOLOGICA to readers？ B

A．By giving details of its collection.

B．By introducing some of its contents.

C．By telling stories at the beginning.

D．By comparing it with other books.





【考点】O3：广告布告类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇广告布告类阅读，文章主要介绍了 CHRONOLOGICA 这本书，它是一本历史书，是一个穿越时空的奇妙的旅程的书，从罗马的建立介绍到互联网的创建.

【解答】CB

56．C 细节理解题．根据 CHRONOLOGICA 部分中的内容：CHRONOLOGICA is a fascinating journey through time，from the foundation of Rome to the creation of the internet．可知 CHRONOLOGICA 这本书是一个穿越时空的奇妙的旅程，从罗马的建立到互联网的创建．再根据 While CHRONOLOGICA tells the stories of famous people in history such as Thomas Edison and Alexander the Great，可知 CHRONOLOGICA 这本书讲述了历史上 Thomas Edison 和 Alexander the Great 等名人的故事．由此可知，CHRONOLOGICA 这本书是一本历史书．故选 C.

57．B 理解选择题．根据 CHRONOLOGICA 部分中的内容：While CHRONOLOGICA tells the stories of famous people in history such as Thomas Edison and Alexander the Great，this book also gives ab account of the lives of lesser‐known individuals including the exploeer Mungo Park and sculptor Gutzon Borglum．可知 CHRONOLOGICA 这本书讲述了历史上 Thomas Edison 和 Alexander the Great 等名人的故事．这本书也介绍了一些鲜为人知的人物，包括 Mungo Park 和雕塑家 Gutzon Borglum．由此可知，笔者通过引入这本书的一些内容来向读者介绍的．故选 B.

【点评】本文考察学生的理解推断能力以及细心程度，只要抓住文章的关键词，采用寻读的方法查找细节，就能找到正确答案.

28．（6分）Before birth，babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices．They can even distinguish their mother's voice from that of a female stranger．But when it comes to embryonic learning（胎教），birds could rule the roost．As recently reported in The Auk：Ornithological Adrances，some mother birds may teach their young to sing even before they hatch（孵化）．New－born chicks can then imitate their mom's call within a few days of enering the world．This educational method was first observed in 2012 by Sonia Kieindorfer，a biologist at Flinders University in South Australia，and her colleagues．Female Australian superb fairy wrens were found to repeat one sound over and over again while hatching their eggs，When the eggs were hatched，the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers－a sound that served as their regular"feed me!"call．

To find out if the special quality was more widespread in birds，the researchers sought the red－backed fairy wren，another species of Australian songbird．First they collected sound data from 67 nests in four sites in Queenslang before and after hatching，Then they identified begging calls by analyzing the order and number of notes．A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks，ranking them by similarity．

It turns out that baby red－backed fairy wrens also emerge chirping like their moms．And the more frequently mothers had called to their eggs，the more similar were the babies'begging calls．In addition，the team set up a separate experiment that suggested that the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom's voice were rewarded with the most food．

This observation hints that effective embryonic learning could signal neurological（神经系统的）strengths of children to parents．An evolutionary inference can then be drawn．"As a parent，do you invest in quality children，or do you invest in children that are in need？"Kleindorfer asks．"Our results suggest that they might be going for quality．"

58．The underlined phrase in Paragraph 1 means"__B__".

A．be the worst　　B．be the best

C．be the as bad　　D．be just as good

59．What are Kleindorfer's findings based on？__A__

A．Similarities between the calls moms and chicks．

B．The observation of fairy wrens across Australia．

C．The data collected from Queensland's locals．

D．Controlled experiments on wrens and other birds．

60．Embryonic learning helps mother birds to identify the baby birds which__C__.

A．can receive quality signals

B．are in need of training

C．fit the environment better

D．make the loudest call．



Red-backed fairy wrens (鹪鹩), which live in northern and eastern Australia, lay three or four eggs at a time.

【考点】O5：科教类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇科教类阅读，文章主要介绍鸟类在胎教方面可以称第一，有些鸟妈妈会教它们的孩子叫，甚至在它们孵化的过程中．有效地胚胎学习可以向鸟妈妈告知它们孩子的神经系统得到加强.

【解答】58．B 词义辨析题．根据第二段 As recently reported in The Auk：Ornithological Adrances，some mother birds may teach their young to sing even before they hatch（孵化）．New－born chicks can then imitate their mom's call within a few days of enering the world．可知海雀近日报道：有些鸟妈妈会教它们的孩子叫，甚至在它们孵化的过程中．新出生的小鸡就可以模仿它们的妈妈叫声．由此可知，But when it comes to embryonic learning（胎教），birds could rule the roost．的意思是：说到胎教，鸟类可以称第一．即"rule the roost"的意思是：最好的．故选 B．

59．A 理解判断题．根据第二段""可知，研究发现是对澳大利亚两种会鸟鸣的鸟儿进行了记录，根据第三段"the researchers sought the red－backed fairy wren，another species of Australian songbird．"可知，研究人员并未在全澳洲范围展开调查；未对其它鸟类进行记录研究，排除 BD 项．根据倒数第三段"A computer analysis blindlycompared calls produced by mothers and chicks，ranking them by similarity．"可知，故选 A．

60．C 细节理解题．根据倒数第二段"the baby birds that mostclosely imitated their mom's voice were rewarded with the most food"和最后一段"Our results suggest that they might be going for quality．"可知，模仿母鸟模仿得最好的雏鸟得到最多的食物，研究结果表明，母亲会选择质量好的雏鸟、孩子，即能比较好地适应环境的孩子．故选 C．

【点评】本文考察学生的理解推断能力以及细心程度，只要抓住文章的关键词，采用寻读的方法查找细节，就能找到正确答案.

29．（8 分）A new commodity brings about a highly profitable，fast－growing industry，urging antitrust（反垄断）regulators to step in to check those who control its flow．A century ago，the resource in question was oil．Now similar concerns are being raised by the giants（巨头）that deal in data，the oil of the digital age．The most valuable firms are Googole，Amazon，Facebook and Microsoft．All look unstoppable．

Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up．But size alone is not a crime，The giants'success has benefited consumers．Few want to live without search engines or a quick delivery，Far from charging consumers high prices，many of these services are free （users pay，in effect，by handing over yet more data）．And the appearance of new－born giants suggests that newcomers can make waves，too．

But there is cause for concern．The internet has made data abundant，all－present and far more valuable，changing the nature of data and competition．Google initially used the data collected from users to target advertising better．But recently it has discovered that data can be turned into new services：translation and visual recognition，to be sold to other companies．Internet companies'control of data gives them enormous power．So they have a"God's eye view"of activities in their own markets and beyond.

This nature of data makes the antitrust measures of the past less useful．Breaking up firms like Google into five small ones would not stop remaking themselves：in time，one of them would become great again．A rethink is required－and as a new approach starts to become apparent，two ideas stand out．

The first is that antitrust authorities need to move form the industrial age into the 21st century．When considering a merger（兼并），for example，they have traditionally used size to determine when to step in．They now need to take into account the extent of firms'data assets（资产） when assessing the impact of deals．The purchase price could also be a signal that an established company is buying a new－borm threat．When this takes place，especially when a new－born company has no revenue to speak of，the regulators should raise red flags．

The second principle is to loosen the control that providers of on－line services have over data and give more to those who supply them．Companies could be forced to consumers what information they hold and how much money they make from it．Governments could order the sharing of certain kinds of data，with users'consent．

Restarting antitrust for the information age will not be easy．But if governments don't wants a data oconomy by a few giants，they must act soon．

61．Why is there a call to break up giants？ A

A．They have controlled the data market．

B．They collect enormous private data．

C．They no longer provide free services．

D．They dismissed some new－born giants．

62．What does the technological innovation in Paragraph 3 indicate？ C

A．Data giants'technology is very expensive．

B．Google's idea is popular among data firms．

C．Data can strengthen giants'controlling position．

D．Data can be turned into new services or products．

63．By paying attention to firms'data assets，antitrust regulators could B ．

A．kill a new threat

B．avoid the size trap

C．favour bigger firms

D．charge higher prices

64．What is the purpose of loosening the giants'control of data？ D

A．Big companies could relieve data security pressure．

B．Governments could relieve their financial pressure．

C．Consumers could better protect their privacy．

D．Small companies could get more opportunities．

【考点】O7：政治经济类阅读．

【分析】本文是一篇经济类阅读，文章主要介绍了现在的一些科技巨头，如谷歌，控制了数据市场，这让人们很担忧．但把像谷歌这样的公司分成五个小公司，它们不会停止自我改造：随着时间的推移，它们中的某一个会再次强

大起来．为了达到上述的情况，有两个方法：1、合并公司时需要考虑公司的数据资产以及收购价格；2、放松科技巨头的数据控制．

【解答】ACBD

61．A 细节理解题．根据第二段 Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up．可知这种情况导致了科技巨头被打压的呼声．"Such situations"指代第一段的"Now similar concerns ares being raised by the giants（巨头）that deal in data，the oil of the digital age．"科技巨头控制了数据市场，这让人们很担心．故选 A．

62．C 理解判断题．根据第三段"Internet companies'control of data gives them enormous power．So theyhave a"God's eye view"of activities in their own markets and beyond．"可知，互联网公司对数据的掌控使得它们拥有了很大的权力，说明数据会加强大公司的统治地位，故选 C．

63．B 细节理解题．根据倒数第三段 When considering amerger（兼并），they have traditionally used size todetermine when to step in．They now need to take intoaccount the extent of firms'data assets（资产） whenassessing the impact of deals．可知在反垄断监管机构考虑公司兼并时，他们传统上通过公司规模大小来决定何时介入．评估交易的影响时，他们需要把公司的数据资产考虑在内．由此可知，通过关注公司的数据资产，反垄断监管机构可以避免规模陷阱．故选 B．

64．D 细节判断题．根据第四段 Breaking up firms like Google into five small ones would not stop remaking themselves：in time，one of them would become great again．A rethink is required－and as a new approach starts to become apparent，two ideas stand out．可知把像谷歌这样的公司分成五个小公司，它们不会停止自我改造：随着时间的推移，它们中的某一个会再次强大起来．为了达到上述的情况，有两个方法：1、合并公司时需要考虑公司的数据资产以及收购价格；2、放松科技巨头的数据控制．由此可知，通过放松科技巨头的数据控制，小公司可以获得更多的机会，变得强大起来．故选 D．

【点评】本文考察学生的理解推断能力以及细心程度，只要抓住文章的关键词，采用寻读的方法查找细节，就能找到正确答案．

30．（12 分）

Old Problem，New Approaches

While clean energy is increasingly used in our daily life，global warning will continue for some decades after CO_2 emissions（排放）peak．So even if emission were to begin to decrease today，we would still face the challenge of adapting to climate．Here I will stress some smarter and more creative examples of climate adaptation．

When it comes to adaptation，it is important to understand that climate change is a process．We are therefore not talking about adapting to a new standard，but to a constantly shifting set of conditions．This is why in part at least，the US National Climate Assessment says that："there is no'one－size fit all'adaptation．"Nevertheless，there are some actions that offer much and carry little risk or cost．

Around the world，people are adapting in surprising ways，especially in some poor countries．Floods have become more damaging in Bangladesh in recent decades．Mohammed Rezwan saw opportunity where others saw only disaster．His not－for－profit organization runs 100 river boats that serve as floating libraries，schools，and health clinics，and are equipped with solar panels and other communication facilities．Rezwan is creating floating connectivity（连接） to replace flooded roads and highways．But he is also working at a far more fundamental level：his staff show people how to make floating gardens and fish ponds to prevent starvation during the wet season．

Elsewhere in Asia even more astonishing actions are being taken．Chewang Norphel lives in a mountainous region in India，where he is known as the Ice Man．The loss of glaciers（冰川） there due to global warming represents an enormous threat to agriculture．Without the glaciers，water will arrive in the rivers at times when it can damage crops．Norphel's inspiration came from seeing the waste of water over winter，when it was not needed．He directed the wasted water into shallow basins where it froze，and was stored until the spring．His fields of ice supply perfectly timed irrigation（灌溉） water．Having created nine such ice reserves．Nophel calculates that he has stored about 200，000m^3 of water．Climate change is a continuing process，so Norphel's ice reserves will not last forever．Warming will overtake them．But he is providing a few years during which the farmers will，perhaps，be able to find other means of adapting．

Increasing Earth's reflectiveness can cool the planet．In southern Spain the sudden increase of greenhouses（which reflect light back to space） has changed the warming trend locally，and actually cooled the region．While Spain as a whole is heating up quickly，temperatures near the greenhouses have decreased．This example should act as an inspiration for all cities．By painting buildings white，cities may slow down the warming process．

In Peru，local farmers around a mountain with a glacier that has already fallen victim to climate change have begun painting the entire mountain peak white in the hope that the added reflectiveness will restore the life－giving ice．The outcome is still far from clear．But the World Bank has included the project on its of"100 ideas to save the planet".

More ordinary forms of adaptation are happening everywhere．A friend of mine owns an area of land in western Victoria．Over five generations the land has been too wet for cropping．But during the past decade declining rainfall has allowed him to plant highly profitable crops．Farmers in many countries are also adapting like this－－either by growing new produce，or by growing the same things differently．This is common sense，But some suggestions for adapting are not．When the polluting industries argue that we've lost the battle to control carbon pollution and have no choice but to adapt，it's a nonsense designed to make the case for business as usual．

Human beings will continue to adapt to the changing climate in both ordinary and astonishing ways．But the most sensible form of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution．After all，if we adapt in the way，we may avoid the need to change in so many others．

65．The underlined part in Paragraph 2 implies．__A__

A．adaptation is an ever－changing process

B．the cost of adaptation varies with time

C．global warming affects adaptation forms

D．adaptation to climate change is challenging

66．What is special with regard to Rezwan's project？__C__

A．The project receives government support．

B．Different organizations work with each other．

C．His organization makes the best of a bad situation．

D．The project connects flooded roads and highways．

67．What did the Ice Man do to reduce the effect of global warming？__A__

A．Storing ice for future use．

B．Protecting the glaciers from melting．

C．Changing the irrigation time．

D．Postponing the melting of the glaciers．

68．What do we learn from the Peru example？ D

A．White paint is usually safe for buildings．

B．The global warming tread cannot be stopped．

C．This country is heating up too quickly．

D．Sunlight reflection may relieve global warming．

69．According to the author，polluting industries should D ．

A．adapt to carbon pollution

B．plant highly profitable crops

C．leave carbon emission alone

D．fight against carbon pollution

70．What's the author's preferred solution to global warming？ B

A．Setting up a new standard．

B．Reducing carbon emission．

C．Adapting to climate change．

D．Monitoring polluting industries．

【考点】OA：健康环保类阅读．

【分析】本文通过详细的讲解全球变暖的问题，从洪水的危害一直讲解到污染的企业应该怎么做，为了减少全球变暖问题，应该减少碳排放．

【解答】ACADDB

65．A 推理判断题，划线句意为"并没有一种万全之策"，下一句 Nevertheless 表示转折，再根据 there are some actions that offer much and carry little risk or cost．可知，没有放之四海而皆准的方法，即适应是根据具体情况而不断做出调整，而非一成不变，故答案为 A

66．C 细节理解题．根据第三段第二句 Mohammed Rezwan saw opportunity where others saw only disaster 可知，在洪水这一灾害面前，Rezwan 看到了机遇，他充分利用不利的情况，C 项符合题意．故正确答案为 C．

67．A 细节理解题．根据第五段第六句 He directed the wasted water into shallow basins where it froze，and was stored until the spring．His fields of ice supply perfectly timed irrigation water 可知，他充分利用水的冰冻，储藏水以备灌溉，A 项符合题意．故正确答案为 A．

68．D 推理判断题．根据"Increasing Earth's reflectiveness can cool the planet．"由此可见太阳反射也许能够减轻全球变暖的问题，D 项符合题意．故正确答案为 D．

69．D 推理判断题．根据倒数第二句最后一句 When the polluting industries argue that we've lost the battle to control carbon pollution…可知，当污染行业认为我们已经失去了控制碳污染的斗争，别无选择，只能适应，这是无意义的…，所以污染企业应该与二氧化碳污染作斗争，D 项符合题意．故正确答案为 D．

70．B 细节理解题．本文通过详细的讲解全球变暖的问题，从洪水的危害一直讲解到污染的企业应该怎么做，为了减少全球变暖问题，应该减少碳排放（Readuce carbon emission），根据文章最后一段的"But the most sensible form

of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution．"可知 B 项符合题意．A 项意为"建立新标准"，文中无表示，错误．C 项意为"适应气候变化"，这不是作者偏向的解决办法，错误．D 项意为"主导污染企业"，文中无表示，错误．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．

第四部分：任务型阅读（满分 10 分）请阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词．注意：请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上．每个空格只填一个单词．

31．（10 分）

Population Change

Why is the world's population growing？The answer is not what you might think．The reason for the explosion is not that people have been reproducing like rabbits，but that people have stopped dropping dead like flies．In 1900，people died at the average age of 30．By 2000 the average age was 65．But while increasing health was a typical feature of the 20th century，declining birth rate could be a defining one of the 21st．

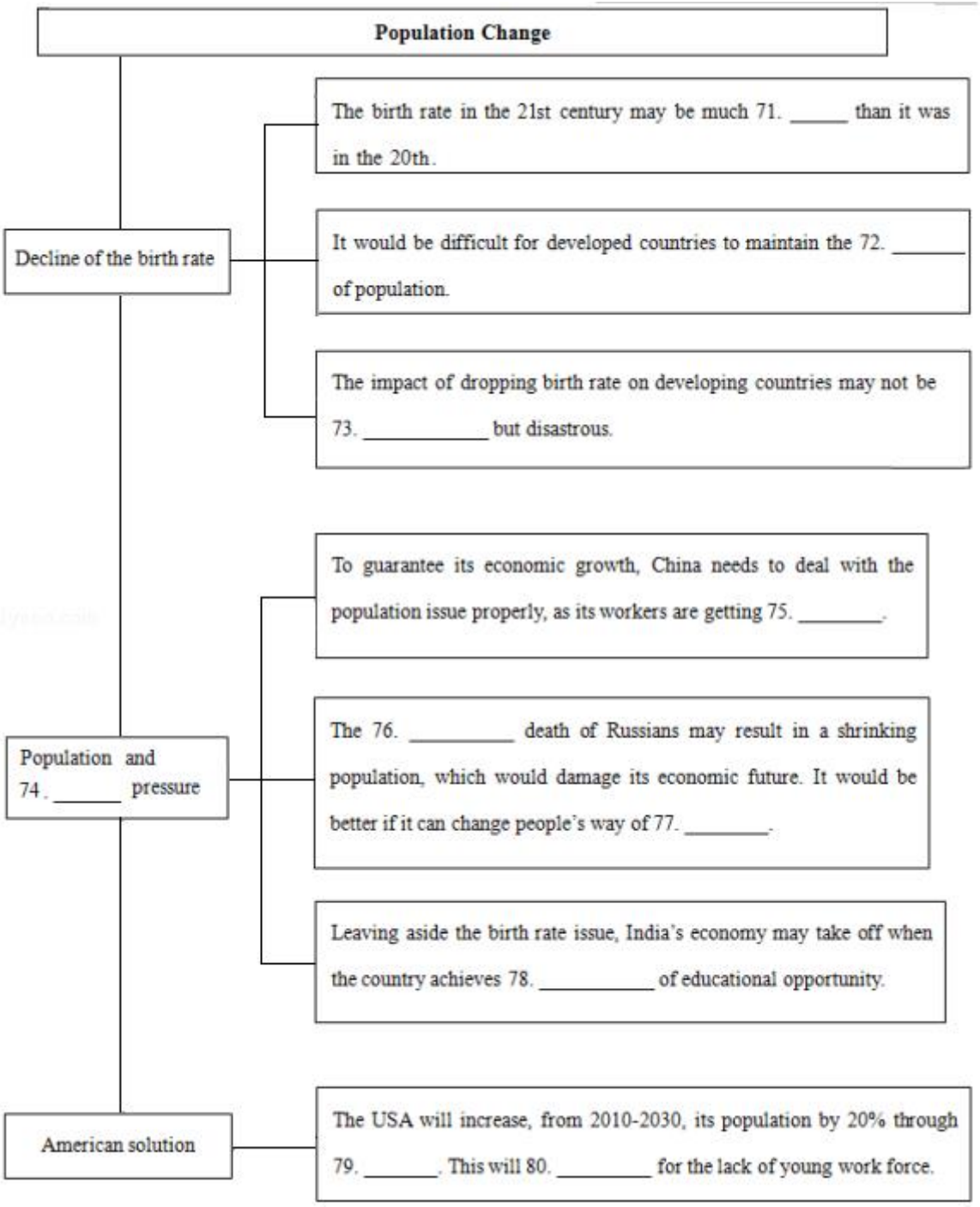
Statistics show that the average number of births per woman has fallen from 4.9 in the early 1960s to 2.5 nowadays．Furthermore，around 50% of the world's population live in regions where the figure is now below the replacement level（i．e.2.1 births per woman）and almost all developed nations are experiencing sub－replacement birth rate．You might think that developing nations would make up the loss（especially since 80% of the world's people now live in such nations），but you'd be wrong，Declining birth rate is a major problem in many developing regions too，which might cause catastrophic global shortages of work force within a few decades．

A great decline in young work force is likely to occur in China，for instance．What does it imply？First，China needs to undergo rapid economic development before a population decline hits the country．Second，if other factors such as technology remain constant，economic growth and material expectations will fall well below recent standards and this could invite trouble．

Russia is another country with population problems that could break its economic promise．Since 1992 the number of people dying has been bigger than that of those being born by a massive 50%，Indeed official figures suggest the country has shrunk by 5% since 1993 and people in Russia live a shorter life now than those in 1961．Why is this occurring？Nobody is quite sure，but poor diet an above all long－time alcoholism have much to do with it．If current trends don't bend．Russia's population will be about the size of Yemen's by the year 2050．

In the north of india，the population is booming due to high birth rates，but in the south，where most econmoic development is taking place，birth rate is falling rapidly．In a further twist，birth rate is highest in poorly educated rural areas an lowest in highly educated urban areas．In total，25% of India's working－age population has no education．In 2030，a sixth of the country's potential work force could be totally uneducated．

One solution is obviously to import foreign workers via immigration．As for the USA，it is almost unique among developed nations in having a population that is expected to grow by 20% from 2010－2030，Moreover，the USA has a track record of successfully accepting immigrants．As a result it's likely to see a rise in the size of its working－age population and to witness strong economic growth over the longer term．



71．lower 72．size/scale 73．immediate 74．economic 75．old/older

76．earlier 77．living/life 78．equality 79．immigration 80．compensate．

【考点】PC：阅读表格．

【分析】这篇文章主要讲述了全球的人口现状，出生率的下降在许多发展中地区是一个重要问题，这可能会导致在几十年的灾难性全球劳动力短缺． 人口负增长对发达国家以及发展中国家的经济发展可能会带来的不良影响，应该采取相应的应对方法．

【解答】71．lower 72．size/scale 73．immediate 74．economic 75．old/older 76．earlier 77．living/life 78．equality 79．immigration 80．compensate

71．lower 信息归纳题 根据"declining birth rate could be a defining one of the 21st．"可知，21 世纪人口出生率比 20 世纪低，且 much/even/far/a lot/a little 等修饰比较级，故填 lower

72．size/scale 信息归纳题．根据第二段"almost all developed nations are experiencing sub﹣replacement birth rate"可知，发达国家人口出生率正在下降，即人口难以维持现有的规模，"maintain"一词是做题的依据，故填 size/scale．

73．immediate 信息归纳题．根据第二段"which might cause catastrophic global shortages of work force within a few decades"中的"within a few decades"可知，出生率的下降对发展中国家和全球的消极影响还没有发生，由此联想到"影响不是立即产生的".

74．economic 貌似信息查找题，其实还是信息归纳题．接下来几段分别讲了中国、俄罗斯、印度的人口与经济的问题，根据"economic development before a population decline hits the country"可知答案．

75．old/older 信息归纳题．根据"A great decline in young work force is likely to occur in China"可知，中国可能会迎来年轻劳动力的危机，就现在而言，中国的劳动力正在"老化"，故填 older．

76．earlier 信息归纳题．根据"the country has shrunk by 5% since 1993 and people in Russia live a shorter life now than those in 1961…but poor diet an above all long﹣time alcoholism have much to do with it"可知，俄罗斯人口由于缩短的寿命而急剧下降．

77．living/life 信息归纳题．如果俄罗斯人改变他们的生活方式，他们的情况可能会好一些．故答案为 living/life

78．equality 信息归纳题　根据"but in the south，where most econmoic development is taking place，birth rate is falling rapidly．"可知，教育可以降低出生率，因此，可以通过普及教育来抑制人口增长，

79．immigration　信息查找题　根据"One solution is obviously to import foreign workers via immigration．"可知，通过移民来引进工人是解决劳动力短缺的一种方法．

80．compensate 信息归纳题　根据"Moreover，the USA has a track record of successfully accepting immigrants．As a result it's likely to see a rise in the size of its working﹣age population"可知，美国的移民政策将会使劳动力有所增加，接纳移民可以弥补劳动力的短缺．

【点评】该题考查学生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力及概况归纳能力，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，从而概括出关键词．

第五部分：书面表达（满分 25 分）

32．（25 分）请认真阅读下面有关我国电影票房收入（box﹣office income）的柱状图及相关文字，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章．



Saturday Afternoon．In a Shopping Center．

Li Jiang：Hi，Su Hua．Which movie shall we see？

Su Hua：Whatever．We'er got so many choice，Kung Fu Yoga，Journey to the West…Each sounds great!

Li Jiang：Yeah!And some movie stars are fantastic．

Su Hua：And the high－tech!…

Li Jiang：Perfect!Let's get ome food first．We only have 20 minutes left．

Su Hua：No hurry．The cinema is on the same floor．

One Day in 2016．At Home．

Son：Mum，shall we go and see a film to night？

Mother：Why bother？We can stay at home and watch films online．It's convenient with our new and faster network

Son：But it feels good in a cinema．

Mother：And the price..We have to pay 50 yuan a ticket．

Son：Only 10 yuan more than last year．

Mother：But still we cannot get the money's worth．Some films are just boring…

【写作内容】

1．用约 30 个单词概述柱状图信息的主要内容；

2．我国电影票房收入变化的原因有哪些，简要谈谈你的看法（上述对话仅供参考，原因不少于两点）；

3．谈谈你对我国电影票房收入走向的看法，并简要说明理由．

【写作要求】

1．写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；

2．作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；

3．不必写标题．

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当．

As is indicated in the graph，the box－office income of Chinese films increased constantly from 2012 to 2015，but its growth，for one reason or another，slowed down in 2016．

The increase in the box－office income can be attributed to a number of factors．The quality of life has improved and watching films is regarded as a good means of entertainment．Besides，filming technology has advanced and more quality films are on offer．Moreover，the internet plays animportant part．On the internet，people can seek information about their favorite stars and buy tickets at a discount as well，which is both time－saving and economical．

However，the film market may witness a slowdown in the near future．Cinemas have gradually given way to the rise of the Internet and cellphones，and the ticket price is on the increase．

Therefore，the film industry should make greater efforts to attract more viewers．．

【考点】R5：读写任务作文．

【分析】（高分句型一）As is indicated in the graph，the box﹣office income of Chinese films increased constantly from 2012 to 2015…

在描述图标时，使用了 as 引导的非限制性定语从句，as 充当主语，意思是正如…；

（高分句型二）On the internet，people can seek information about their favorite stars and buy tickets at a discount as well，which is both time﹣saving and economical．

该句型使用 which 引导非限制性定语从句，which 做主语，指前面在互联网上购票；

高级词汇：slow down 缓慢，下降； be regarded as 被认为是；

连接词使用比较好，如：Besides；Moreover；However；Therefore

【解答】（高分句型一）As is indicated in the graph，the box﹣office income of Chinese films increased constantly from 2012 to 2015，but its growth，for one reason or another，slowed down in 2016．（30 个词概括）

The increase in the box﹣office income can be attributed to a number of factors．The quality of life has improved and watching films is regarded as a good means of entertainment．Besides，filming technology has advanced and more quality films are on offer．Moreover，the internet plays an important part．（高分句型二）On the internet，people can seek information about their favorite stars and buy tickets at a discount as well，which is both time﹣saving and economical．（分析票房变化的原因）

However，the film market may witness a slowdown in the near future．Cinemas have gradually given way to the rise of the Internet and cellphones，and the ticket price is on the increase．Therefore，the film industry should make greater efforts to attract more viewers．（个人看法）

【点评】考生首先要看清柱状图的内容，特别是 2012 至 2016 年的变化趋势，并结合两段材料概括大意，在陈述变化原因时要注意一些过渡词的使用，另外，最后一段发表自己看法的时候可以灵活 多变．