绝密★启用前

2017年普通高等学校全国招生统一考试（北京卷）

英　语

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. Samuel, the tallest boy in our class, _____ easily reach the books on the top shelf.

A. must　B. should　C. can　D. need

22. —Peter, please send us postcards _____ we'll know where you have visited.

—No problem.

A. but　B. or　C. for　D. so

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

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

24. —_____ 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. _____ birds use their feathers for flight, some of their feathers are for other purposes.

A. Once　B. If　C. Although　D. Because

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

A. why　B. where　C. how　D. when

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

A. save　B. saving　C. to save　D. saved

28. 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. 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. The national park has a large collection of wildlife, _____ from butterflies to elephants.

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

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

A. that B. as C. where D. when

32.Jim has retired, but he still remember the happy time _____ with his students.

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

33.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. 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. 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（共 20 小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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 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 Foudation ,an organization aiming at getting rid of bomekssacss.

She began to “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 hasreceived 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. traveling	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 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 zxxk 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. "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 damaging 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' heartbeat returned.

"I know I was really lucky," Paris say 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

Inspiring young minds!

TOKNOW Magazine is a big hit in the world of children's publishing, bringing a unique combination of challenging ideas and good fun to young fans every month.

What is so special about TOKNOW magazine?

Well, it has no ads or promotions inside—instead it is jam-packed with serious ideas. TOKNOW makes complex ideas attractive and accessible to children, who can become involved in advanced concepts and even philosophy（哲学）—and they will soon discover that TOKNOW feels more like a club than just a magazine.

What's inside?

Every month the magazine introduces a fresh new topic with articles, experiments and creative things to make — the magazine also explores philosophy and wellbeing to make sure young readers have a balanced take on life.

Sounds too good to be true?

Take a look online—evidence shows that thousands of teachers and parents know a good thing when they see it and recommend TOKNOW to their friends.

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What could be more fun than a gift that keeps coming through the letterbox every month? The first magazine with your gift message will arrive in time for the special day.

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59. Why is TOKNOW a special magazine?

A. It entertains young parents.

B. It provides serious sdvertisements.

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 zxxk 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 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 concentrating 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.

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

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,we find it harder the next day to concentrate and learn new information-our brains may have smaller room for new experences.

Their research also suggests how we may build lasting memories over time even though the synapscs 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. Ti'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）

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）

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 年高考北京卷英语参考答案与解析

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）

21. C 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. C 28. C

29. D 30. A 31. A 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. B

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36. B 37. D 38. C 39. A 40. D

41. B 42. A 43. C 44. D 45. C

46. A 47. A 48. B 49. C 50. B

51. A 52. D 53. C 54. C 55. D

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）

56. B 57. C 58. B 59. D 60. B 61. D 62. B

63. A 64. C 65. D 66. C 67. A 68. A 69. D

70. C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71. C 72. E 73. F 74. G 75. B

第二部分：

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【答案】C

【翻译】我班最高的男孩塞缪尔，能轻松地拿到架子顶层的书。

【解析】本题考查情态动词。根据语境可以判断，塞缪尔能够拿到架子顶层的书。can 表示能力，译为“能够”；must 表示必要性，译为“必须”；should 表示劝告、建议，译为“应该”；need 表示需要，译为“需要”。can 与语境相符，答案选 C。

22【答案】D

【翻译】—彼得，请发给我们明信片这样我们就知道你参观了哪里。

—没问题。

【解析】本题考查并列连词。两个并列句存在因果关系，前一句是因，后一句是果，表示因果关系的连词，结果是

用 so。but 是表示转折关系的连词，or 是表示选择关系的连词，for 是表示因果关系的连词，后接原因，答案选 D。

23【答案】B

【翻译】每年，在风筝节中风筝做的最漂亮的人会赢得奖品。

【解析】本题考查主语从句。从句缺少主语，并且只有人能够发出制作风筝的动作，又因为 whomever 不能作主语，所以选 whoever，答案选 B。

24【答案】A

【翻译】—昨天你给那家公司打电话询问他们对我们的产品印象如何了吗？

—打过了，他们对产品很满意。

【解析】本题考查时态。文章给出明确的时间 yesterday，所以选用一般过去时。答案选 A。

25【答案】C

【翻译】虽然鸟用羽毛来飞行，（但是）一些羽毛是用作其他用途的。

【解析】本题考察状语从句，前后两句之间是转折关系，故选择 B. Although，A. Once“一旦”；B. If“如果”；D. Because“因为”，答案选 C。

26 【答案】B

【翻译】Jane 漫无目的地沿着林荫大道往前走，并不知道要去哪里。

【解析】本题考察名词性从句，动词 knowing 之后是宾语从句，head 是不及物动词，从句不缺主干成分，故选择连接副词，根据意思选择 where，答案选 B。

27【答案】C

【翻译】现在很多航空公司允许乘客们在线打印他们登机牌来节省时间。

【解析】本题考察非谓语动词，to do 表示目的，答案选 C。

28【答案】C

【翻译】如果遇到不懂的东西，你可以搜索，研究，和别人交流直到你弄清楚。

【解析】本题考查状语从句。 A 选项意为“因为”，B 选项意为“尽管”，D 选项“自从”或者“因为”，C 选项符合语境，答案选 C。

29【答案】D

【翻译】20 世纪 50 年代的美国，大多数家庭只有一部电话，无线电话直到那时还没有被发明出来。

【解析】本题考查动词的时态、语态。首先无线电话与发明是被动关系，所以排除 A 和 C，另外通过时间“直到那时”，相当于 by+过去的时间，应当选择过去完成时，答案选 D。

30【答案】A

【翻译】国家动物园有一大群野生动物，从蝴蝶到大象都有。

【解析】本题考查的是非谓语动词作状语，range 是不及物动词，意为“（在一定幅度内）变化”，不及物动词不能用被动，所以排除 D. ranged，B. range 为动词原形，只有当非谓语动词作补语时才会用到动词原形，C. to range 虽

是主动，但是表示目的，原因或结果，与题意不符，答案选 A。

31【答案】A

【翻译】我们在日常生活中遇到的那些小问题有可能会成为伟大发明的灵感。

【解析】本题考查定语从句。先行词是 the little problems，在从句中做 meet 的宾语，故选关系代词，排除 C 和 D，先行词前有不定代词 little 修饰，故选 that，答案选 A。

32【答案】D

【翻译】吉姆已经退休了，但是他仍然记得和学生们一起度过的快乐时光。

【解析】本题考查非谓语动词作定语。 我们常说“度过时光”， 所以 time 和 spend 是被动关系，故选 D spent 用过去分词表示被动和完成，答案选 B。

33【答案】B

【翻译】现在人们有了比过去更便捷的医疗，所以人们活得更久了。

【解析】本题考查时态。A. will have 一般将来时，B. have 一般现在时，C. had 一般过去时，D. had had 过去完成时，这句话都是在描述现在的医疗情况让人们变好，表达的是现在的状态，所以应该选择一般现在时 have，答案选 B。

34【答案】A

【翻译】要是安全系统被投入使用的话，这个意外就不会发生了。

【解析】本题考查虚拟语气。根据句意，可以判断是对过去的虚拟，所以从句是过去完成时的形式，答案选 A。

35【答案】B

【翻译】很多住在海边的人们靠养渔业为生。

【解析】本题考查介词。根据题意，“在...工业中”，应选 B. in 在…里，此题容易误选 D. by，误以为是靠捕鱼这种方式，而忽略了 fishing 后的名词 industry，答案选 B。

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

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。

36. 【答案】B

【解析】此题为上下文线索题。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. 【答案】D

【解析】此题为上下文线索题。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.【答案】C

【解析】此题为上下文线索题。A 表现、举止，B 管理、经营，C 帮助，D. work 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.，选择 C。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】此题为动词辨析题。 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. 【答案】D

【解析】此题为上下文线索题。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. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查形容词词意。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. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考查上下文线索。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. 【答案】C

【解析】此题考查上下文线索。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. 【答案】D

【解析】此题考查上下文线索。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. 【答案】C

【解析】此题为动词辨析题。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. 【答案】A

【解析】此题为动词辨析题，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. 【答案】A

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】B

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】C

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】B

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】A

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】D

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】C

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】C

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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. 【答案】D

【解析】此题为上下文线索题，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。

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）

A 篇

本篇是一篇记叙文，讲述了垒球队一名女孩 Paris 在打球的过程中突发心力衰竭，队友 Taylor 紧急对 Paris 进行了心肺复苏，送往医院后她恢复了心跳的故事，旨在说明面临心力衰竭时，保持冷静并进行紧急心肺复苏的重要性。

56 题 细节题 正确答案为：B

根据第三段第一行，“It certainly was. Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure.”可知，Paris 突发心脏病，所以答案为 B。

57 题 细节题 正确答案为：C

根据第五段第二行“Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR”以及第六段整段中队友的协助，得到了及时 CPR 救助的 Paris“heartbeat returned”, 所以 Paris 说自己非常的幸运。倒数第二段，“Experts say Paris is right. For a sudden failure, the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly”，专家的话也印证了 Paris 获得了及时的救助。所以答案为 C.

58 题 推断题 正确答案为：B

根据第五段第二行“But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR.”说明 Taylor 非常的勇敢，在没有人出来帮忙以及自己对自己不那么自信的情况下，她还是跑去救助了 Paris。由第五段第三行 Taylor 的话“It was scary. I knew it was the difference between life and death.”以及第六段首句“Taylor’s swift action helped her teammates calm down.”可知，Taylor 是一个勇敢并且冷静的女孩，面对这种情况，她没有慌乱，用自己学习到的急救知识迅速行动并用自己的举动感染了队友，使她们镇静下来帮忙救助。所以答案为 B.

B 篇

本文是一则广告，介绍 TORNOW 杂志，以其独特的观点和趣味性在儿童中很受欢迎。该杂志没有广告，内容创新，文章新颖，家长和儿童都推荐给身边的朋友，最后提到种类、价格和退订。

59 题 细节题 正确答案为：D

根据文章左上部的方框中 “TOKNOW makes complex ideas attractive and accessible to children”可以得出答案为 D 这本杂志将复杂的概念与娱乐性相结合.

60 题 细节题 正确答案为：B

根据文章右上部的方框中 “Every month the magazine introduces a fresh topic with articles, experiments and creative things to make” 可以得出答案为 B.

61 题 细节题 正确答案为：D

题目问的是“如果是在中国订阅该杂志的一个“Gift Pack”一年需要多少钱？” 由文章最下面的方框中第 2 个小标题下的内容，我们可以知道除欧洲的其他地区的项 “Rest of World”需要 70 英镑，所以答案为 D.

62 题 细节题 正确答案为：B

本题是 B 篇当中最难的一道题：问题是“TOKNOW 杂志的订阅者会得到什么？”其中 A 选项 free birthday presents 貌似很明显的出现在文章当中的大标题处“Happy Birthday All Year!”。但是仔细阅读这段文字我们可以了解到：有什么比每个月持续地在信箱中收到礼物更有意思的事情呢？第一份带着你礼品信息的杂志会在特别的时刻及时到达。因此这个礼物并不一定是生日礼物，只是每个月都会赠送的免费礼品，让你感觉到像过生日一样快乐。所以 A 选项说是免费的生日礼品是错的。其中的 B 选项在文章最后一行小字提到了 refund 退款政策：28 天内可以退款。因此正确答案为 B.

C 篇

（文章来源：USA TODAY）

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。

63 题 推断题 正确答案为：A

文章第二段第一行：“…but they are the leading edge of a dangerous trend ”得知 A 选项正确；由文章第一段最后两行和第二自然段第一行得知，媒体只是报道，而且数字听起来很小，并没有吸引公众关注，B 选项错误；前两段内容中 C 选项未提及；D 选项无中生有。

64 题 细节题 正确答案为：C

文章第三段第一行提到“But herd immunity works only when nearly the whole herd joins in”得知 C 选项为正确答案。由原文第 6 段看到“making things worse are state laws that make it too easy to opt out”得知 A 选项错误；第 7 段得知 D 选项错误，B 选项文章未提及。

65 题 推断题 正确答案为：D

文章由原文第 6 段，“Making things worse are state laws that make it too easy to opt out”可知 D 选项正确。A、B、C 项原文未提及。

66 题 主旨大意题 正确答案为：C

根据最后一段第二行中“Everyone enjoys the life-saving benefits vaccines provide, but they’ll exist only as long as everyone shares in the risk”可以推断出 C 为正确答案，A 选项错误。B 项“讨论治疗麻疹的方法”，并不是中心论点；D 项太过宽泛，过度推断。

D 篇

本文为科技文，来自于 2016 年 6 月的《科学美国人》（英文原名：Scientific American），主要讲的是人工智能 artificial intelligence (AI) 随着科技的发展可能超出人类的控制以及人类应如何应对此类安全问题。

67 题 推断题 正确答案为：A

从文章第一段第二句话人工智能可能会变得非常擅长完成目标，而这些可能不是人们真正想要的”可知与 A 选项 run out of human control 对应，因此选择 A。

68 题 细节题 正确答案为：A

根据题干原文定位的方法，定位到原文第二段第一句话，根据“a wish to preserve its own existence”同义转化为 prevent themselves from being destroyed，因此选择 A。

69 题 细节题 正确答案为：D

根据题干原文定位的方法，定位到原文第三段第二句话，根据“but never allowing them to affect the real word”同义转化为 avoid robots’ affecting the world，因此选择 D。

70 题 推断题 正确答案为：C

根据题干原文定位的方法，定位到原文第四段第一句话，根据“seems to be possible but not easy”推断出 It will be solved but with difficulty，因此选择 C。

第二节 七选五（10 分）

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。文章结构清晰，整体难度适中，解题线索明显，考生应谨慎应对干扰项。

71 题 【答案】C

【解析】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 题 【答案】E

【解析】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 题 【答案】F

【解析】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 题 【答案】G

【解析】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 题 【答案】B

【解析】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。

第四部分：书面表达

第一节：小作文

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。

参考词汇和句型：

I am glad to learn that …

Of the two routes given by …, I strongly recommend that …

immersed in the grandeur and splendor of the landscape

rich in history contexts / vivid legends passed on from one generation to another

I believe that the trip, both relaxing and rewarding, is bound to be a memorable experience for you.

【答案】略

【解析】文体：建议信+介绍

审题关键点：景点介绍、二选一、提建议、说明理由（对景点的介绍）、祝福

分段建议：三段式

写作思路：引出主题、表明建议；重点说明推荐理由，景点介绍；此路线的意义或收获，提出祝愿

简析：

对于考生来讲，看到题目应该不会有陌生感，因为此前的大小考中都考过类似的话题，无论是相关功能句还是表建议的句型都不会很大障碍，所以得分的关键点就集中在推荐理由一定要言之有物，要点出景物非常突出的特点，要有一定的景点介绍，好在长江和泰山，孩子们都非常熟悉，语文课文中也不乏名篇，但是想把自己心中的所知所想转化成流畅地道的英文表达就是彰显写作功底的核心点，也是评判分数的标准之一。另外，如能把“会当凌绝顶,一览众山小”这类名句恰当做出翻译，那就锦上添花了。

这是应用文在北京考查的第 4 年，3 年来的命题都是以中国的传统文化为底色，通过介绍中国传统节日、人和地点，通过英语为沟通桥梁，把中国的优秀传统文化推向全世界，让更多的国际友人了解中国，走进中国，喜欢上中国悠久的历史文化和大好河山，这也是命题人想要传递出的一种家国理想和情怀，更是一种期待，而英语学习就担负着这种使命。

第二节：大作文

校园生活类体裁，主题为毕业纪念视频。其中，讨论、拍摄、视频制作和展示都是考前复习过的类似场景，写作过程应该比较顺利。

参考词汇和句型：

In order to leave some impressive memories for all of us before graduation, our class made a special video to express our appreciation to our school.

carried out a discussion / various details were put forward

shot some wonderful videos in the school yard / interviewed our teachers / best wishes for us

Those who are talented in computer contributed to the making of the video. clipped the video / added into our love to school

The show received a warm welcome among our fellow schoolmates. / Memories of the past flooded into our minds / firm bond to our school

【答案】Last week, with the graduation moment upcoming, we felt it was even harder to say goodbye to our school. Aiming to express our heartfelt thanks and memorize the colorful three-year life, we made a decision to prepare a surprising gift for the graduation ceremony five days later. After a heated discussion among us, we reached an agreement to design a graduation video.

The following three days, we threw ourselves into carrying out our plan with great passion.

Some of us equipped ourselves with cameras to take pictures of our school. The main teaching building, the library, the playground and other familiar sites which witnessed our school life filled the photos. Others interviewed our teachers who expressed their impression and best wishes to us.

The following days, with the pictures and videos we collected, we took action to complete the final video in the school studio. The whole process turned to be a little hard. However, through our joint efforts and the knowledge we gained from school, we eventually made it. While we were watching the video, memories of the good old days in school flashed into our mind. We all felt greatly delighted and inspired.

Then came the graduation ceremony, We attended the unforgettable event in our school auditorium. Our video was showed when the ceremony came to an end. It was then that the thunderous applause rose from the watching crowd. Some students even rose to their feet to cheer for our video. Seeing this, we felt a sense of pride and achievement flooding into every corner of my heart. We promised to achieve ourselves in the future to show our gratitude to our school and teachers.

【解析】主题：感恩母校，制作视频，感谢学校培养付出。

内容：制作感恩母校的视频的过程，感谢学校的培养付出，记录学校的成长经历。

能力考察：考察学生结合图片，按照“见闻感想，行参附议”的内在逻辑，条理表述内容的能力；考察学生的语言功底，能够利用学过的语法和句式，做到语法正确，句式灵活，表达出图片显示的内容。

教育引导：培养学生的感恩意识和用实际行动表述自我的过程。

疑难问题：感情的描述，谢意的表达，此类心理描写容易被忽略。图三的细节不太容易展开。

应对策略：注意审题，围绕中心添加心理活动和原因描写；通过对动作过程描写代替对与中心无关的繁琐细节的挖掘。

图一：毕业来临——打算为毕业典礼设计礼物——讨论后决定制作毕业纪念视频

图二：收集素材视频：拍摄学校场景照片——采访老师

图三：制作过程——投入——完成——预览感受

图四：毕业典礼当天——欢聚礼堂——播放视屏——引起轰动