绝密★考试结束前

**2017年11月浙江省普通高校招生选考科目考试英语试题**

**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纸上。

**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：How much is the shirt?

A.￡19.15. B.￡9.18. C.￡9.15.

答案是C。

1. **What is the man looking for ?**

**A. His pen B. His book C. His phone**

1. **What does Carol’s father ask her to do ?**

**A. Talk with her friends**

**B. Go out with him.**

**C. Put on warm clothes .**

1. **How many members are there in Alice’s group now?**

**A. Two B. Four C. Six .**

1. **What are the speakers talking about ?**

**A. Ways of cooking**

**B. Healthy food for kids**

**C. Kids helping in the kitchen.**

1. **What is the woman?**

**A. She’s a shop assistant**

**B. She’s a receptionist**

**C. She’s a secretary.**

**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罝。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。****

1. Why does the man sound surprised?

A. lily rejected a job offer.

B. Lily was absent from school

C. Lily turned down a scholarship

1. What has Lily decided to do ?

A. Travel to Dubai. B. Stay with her mom .C. Start a business.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers ?

A. Colleagues. B. Relatives C. Classmates

1. What is Sabrina’s sister doing ?

A. Touring in Africa . B. Teaching in a village. C. Working in a company.

1. How can Sabrina reach her sister now?

A. By phone .B. By email C. By letter .

**听第8段材料，回答11至13题**

1. What does Maria think of the soup?

A. Tasteless B. Just fine C. Thick

1. What does Karl say can be added to the soup?

A. Salt B. Onions C. Pepper

1. Where are the speakers ?

A. At home B. At a restaurant C. At a friend’s house

**听第9段材料，回答14至16题**

1. When will someone come to check the hot water?

A. This afternoon B. Tomorrow C. At the weekend

1. How did the students know about the flat?

A. From a friend B. From a newspaper C. From a house agency.

1. What will the woman do to settle the problem about the fridge?

A.Pay the students for the new one .

B.Get someone to fix the old one

C. Order one on the Internet .

**听第10段材料，回答17至20题**

1. Who is the speaker?

A. An invited guest

B. A news reporter

C. A radio host .

1. In what way has the speaker changed ?

A. He speaks faster. B. He becomes heavier C. He cooks more often

1. What is difficult for the speaker to get used to ?

A. The food . B. The weather C. The language

1. What does the speaker think of the French people?

A. A bit cold B. Generous C. Easy-going

**听力部分答案：ACBCB/ CBABC / ACBAB / AABCA**

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。阅读理解：**

**A**

When I was in fourth grade, I worked part-time as a paperboy. Mrs.Stanley was one of my customers. She'd watch me coming down her street, and by the time I'd biked up to her doorstep, there'd be a cold drink waiting. I'd sit and drink while she talked.

Mrs.Stanley talked mostly about her dead husband, "Mr. Stanley and I went shopping this morning." she'd say. The first time she said that, soda(汽水) went up my nose.

I told my father how Mrs. Stanley talked as if Mr. Stanley were still alive. Dad said she was probably lonely, and that I ought to sit and listen and nod my head and smile, and maybe she'd work it out of her system. So that's what I did, and it turned out Dad was right. After a while she seemed content to leave her husband over at the cemetery(墓地).

I finally quit delivering newspapers and didn't see Mrs. Stanley for several years. Then we crossed paths at a church fund-raiser(募捐活动). She was spooning mashed potatoes and looking happy. Four years before, she'd had to offer her paperboy a drink to have someone to talk with. Now she had friends. Her husband was gone, but life went on.

I live in the city now, and my paperboy is a lady named  Edna with three kids. She asks me how I'm doing. When I don't say "fine", she sticks around to hear my problems. She's lived in the city most of her life, but she knows about community. Community isn't so much a place as it is a state of mind. You find it whenever people ask how you're doing because they care, and not because they're getting paid to do so. Sometimes it's good to just smile, nod your head and listen.

**21. Why did soda go up the author's nose one time?**

A. He was talking fast. *B. He was shocked.*

C. He was in a hurry. D. He was absent-minded.

**22. Why did the author sit and listen to Mrs. Stanley according to Paragraph 3?**

A. He enjoyed the drink. *B. He wanted to be helpful.*

C. He took the chance to rest. D. He tried to please his dad.

**23. Which of the following can replace the underlined phrase "work it our of her system"?**

*A. recover from her sadness* B. move out of the neighborhood

C. turn to her old friends D. speak out about her past

**24. What does the author think people in a community should do?**

A. Open up to others. B. Depend on each other.

C. Pay for other's help D. Care about one another.

**B**

It's surprising how much simple movement of the body can affect the way we think. Using expansive gestures with open arms makes us feel more powerful, crossing your arms makes you more determined and lying down can bring more insights(领悟).

So if moving the body can have these effects, what about the clothes we wear? We're all well aware of how dressing up in different ways can make us feel more attractive, sporty or professional, depending on the clothes we wear, but can the clothes actually change cognitive(认知) performance or is it just a feeling?

Adam and Galinsky tested the effect of simply wearing a white lab coat on people's powers of attention. The idea is that white coats are associated with scientists, who are in turn thought to have close attention to detail.

What they found was that people wearing white coats performed better than those who weren't. Indeed, they made only half as many errors as those wearing their own clothes on the Stroop Test(one way of measuing attention). The reserchrs call the effect "enclothed cognition," suggesting that all manner of different clothes probably affect our cognition in many differnt ways.

This opens the way for all sorts of clothes-based experiments. Is the writer who wears a fedora more creative? Is the psychologist wearing little round glasses and smoking a cigar more insightful? Does a chef's hat make the restaurant food taste better?

From now on I will only be editing artcles for PsyBlog while wearing a white coat to help keep the typing error count low. Hopefully you will be doing your part by reading PsyBlog in a cap and gown(学位服).

**25. What is the main idea of the text?**

A. Body movements change the way people think.

B. How people dress has an influencee on their feelings.

*C. What people wear can affect their cognitive performance.*

D. People doing different jobs should wear different clothes.

**26. Adam and Galinsky's experiment tested the effect of clothes on their wearers'\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. insights B. movements *C. attention* D. appearance

**27. How does the author sound in the last paragraph?**

A. Academic. *B. Humorous.* C. Formal. D. Hopeful.

**C**

There are energy savings to be made from all recyclable materials, sometimes huge savings. Recycling plastics and aluminum, for instance, uses only 5% to 10% as much energy as producing new plastic or smelting（提炼）aluminum.

Long before most of us even noticed what we now call "the environment," Buckminster Fuller said, "Pollution is nothing but the resources（资源）we are not harvesting. We allow them to be left around because we've been ignorant of their value." To take one example, let's compare the throwaway economy（经济）with a recycling economy as we feed a cat for life.

Say your cat weigh 5kg and eats one can of food each day. Each empty can of its food weights 40g. In a throwaway economy, you would throw away 5,475 cans over the cat's 15-year lifetime. That's 219kg of steel-more than a fifth of a ton and more than 40 times the cat's weight.

In a recycling economy, we would make one set of 100 cans to start with, then replace them over and over again with recycled cans. Since almost 3% of the metal is lost during reprocessing, we'd have to make an extra 10 cans each year. But in all, only 150 cans will be used up over the cat's lifetime-and we'll still have 100 left over for the next cat.

Instead of using up 219kg of steel, we've used only 6kg. And because the process of recycling steel is less polluting than making new steel, we've also achieved the following significant savings: in energy use-47% to 74%; in air pollution-85%; in water pollution-35%; in water use-40%.

**28. What does Buckminster Fuller say about pollution?**

A. It is becoming more serious.

B. It destroys the environment.

C. It benefits the economy.

D. It is the resources yet to be used.

**29. How many cans will be used up in a cat's 15-year lifetime in a recycling economy?**

A. 50     B. 100    C. 150 D. 250

**30. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?**

A. To promote the idea of recycling.

B. To introduce an environmentalist.

C. To discuss the causes of pollution.

D. To defend the throwaway economy.

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

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

**How to Remember What You Read**

Reading is important. But the next step is making sure that you remember what you've read! \_\_31\_\_you may have just read the text. But the ideas, concepts and images（形象）may fly right out of your head. Here are a few tricks for remembering what you read.

●   \_\_32\_\_

If the plot, characters, or word usage is confusing for you, you likely won't be able to remember what you read. It's a bit like reading a foreign language. If you don't understand what you're reading, how would you remember it? But there are a few things you can do... Use a dictionary; look up the difficult words.

**●   Are you connected?**

Does a character remind you of a friend? Does the setting make you want to visit the place? Does the book inspire you, and make you want to read more? With some books, you may feel a connection right away. \_\_33\_\_  How willing are you to make the connections happen?

**●   Read it; hear it; be it!**

Read the lines. Then, speak them out loud. And, put some character into the words. When he was writing his novels, Charles Dickens would act out the parts of the characters. He'd make faces in the mirror, and change his voice for each character. \_\_34\_\_

**●   How often do you read?**

If you read frequently, you'll likely have an easier time with remembering what you’re reading and what you've read. \_\_35\_\_As you make reading a regular part of your life, you'll make more connections, stay more focused and understand the text better. You’ll learn to enjoy literature- as you remember what you read!

A. Are you confused?

B. Practice makes perfect.

C. What's your motivation?

D. Memory is sometimes a tricky thing.

E. Marking helps you remember what you read.

F. But other books require a bit more work on your part.

G. You can do the same thing when you are reading the text!

31-35 DAFGB

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分〉**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。**

A young English teacher saved the lives of 30 students when he took\_\_36\_\_ of a bus after its driver suffered a serious heart attack. Guy Harvold,24, had \_\_37\_\_ the students and three course leaders from Gatwick airport, and they were travelling to Bourme mouth to \_\_38\_\_ their host families. They were going to \_\_39\_\_ a course at the ABC Language School in Bournemouth where Harvold works as a \_\_40\_\_.

Harvold, who has not \_\_41\_\_ his driving test, said, "I realized the bus was out of control when I was \_\_42\_\_ the students." The bus ran into trees at the side of the road and he \_\_43\_\_the driver was slumped(倒伏) over the wheel. The driver didn't \_\_44\_\_. He was unconscious. The bus\_\_45\_\_ a lamp post and it broke the glass on the front door before Harvold \_\_46\_\_ to bring the bus to a stop. Police\_\_47\_\_ the young teacher's quick thinking. If he hadn't \_\_48\_\_ quickly, there could have been a terrible\_\_49\_\_.

The bus driver never regained consciousness and died at Easy Surrey Hospital. He had worked regulary with the \_\_50\_\_ and was very well regarded by the teachers and students. Harvold said, "I was \_\_51\_\_ that no one else was hurt, but I hoped that the driver would \_\_52\_\_.

The head of the language school told the local newspaper that the school is going to send Harvold on a weekend \_\_53\_\_ to Dublin with a friend, thanking him for his \_\_54\_\_. A local driving school has also offered him six \_\_55\_\_driving lessons.

36. A. control   B. care C. advantage D. note

37. A. taken in B. picked up C. tracked down D. helped out

38. A. greet B. thank C. invite D. meet

39. A. present B. introduce C. take D. organize

40. A. drive B. doctor C. librarian D. teacher

41. A. given B. marked C. passed D. conducted

42. A. speaking to   B. waiting for C. returning to D. looking for

43. A. learned  B. noticed  C. mentioned D. doubted

44. A. sleep B. cry C. move D. recover

45. A. ran over   B. went by C. carried D. hit

46. A. remembered B. continued C. prepared D. managed

47. A. witnessed B. recorded C. praised D. understood

48. A. appeared B. reacted C. escaped D. interrupted

49. A. delay B. accident C. mistake D. experience

50. A. airport B. hospital C. school D. police

51. A. happy  B. fortunate C. touched D. sorry

52. A. survive B. retire C. relax  D. succeed

53. A. project B. trip  C. dinner D. duty

54. A. bravery  B. skill C. quality D. knowledge

55. A. necessary B. easy C. different D. free

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。**

**Easy Ways to Build Vocabulary**

It's not all that hard to build an advanced and large vocabulary. Like many things in life, it's \_\_56\_\_ongoing process, and the best part of the process is that there's enough room for improvement, \_\_57\_\_means you'll just keep getting better and better. Of course you have to work at it. You wouldn't think that a few \_\_58\_\_(month) of exercise in your teens would be enough \_\_59\_\_ the rest of your life, and that's also true for building your vocabulary--you have to keep at it daily, and pretty soon you will find that you have an excellent vocabulary.

One of the \_\_60\_\_(effect) ways to build vocabulary is to read good books. You need to \_\_61\_\_(real) read at least one good book a week, preferably a classic. This isn't as hard as it \_\_62\_\_(sound), and it is far better than any other method because you improve your vocabulary while \_\_63\_\_(read) an interesting piece of literature. Another nice thing is that you learn both new words and \_\_64\_\_(they) use unconsciously, meaning that you will tend to use the words \_\_65\_\_(learn) this way in conversations almost automatically.

**参考答案**

**56. an 57. which 58. months59. for 60. most effective 61. really 62. sounds 63. reading64. their**

**(后面的use是名词）65. learned (过去分词作后置定语修饰words)**

**【应用文写作】**

    假如你是李华，你们学校的外教Mr. Hall寒假不回国。你打算邀请他去你家里一起过春节。 文章内容需包含以下要点：

1. 时间   2. 家人  3. 春节活动。

注意：1. 词数80词左右；2。 可以适当增加细节。

【解析】本次高考应用文延续6月浙江高考考查题材，**为典型的邀请类应用文**。这一文章题材逻辑清晰，要点明确。但想要拿高分，新东方老师认为**考生需适当增加细节并且配合亮点词句。**

实战解析

文章开头：表明写信目的，可套用句式如, “I am cordially/sincerely inviting you to celebrate the Spring Festival with my family.”

文章中间段： 将所给关键词扩写成句或适当增加细节。扩写方向大都为增加“原因/目的/结果（如本文中过春节的意义）/举例（如本文的春节具体活动）。 描述春节的目的或者意义时，可用应用文写作中最高频亮点词，例：enhance 提高the family bonds联系; provide a platform for family reunion聚会。对春节具体活动的描述，可套用以下句型：In addition to …. or …, it’s also a custom for Chinese people to … ; There is no exception例外 to …

文章结尾段： 本文目的为邀请外教一起庆祝春节，除常用结尾句式，如“Your presence is highly expected”，可适当增加参加这个活动对于外教老师的“意义”，如“I believe that you can cultivate种植，耕作 a better understanding and appreciation of the traditional festival through the activities.”

【读后续写】

 原题大意

文章中文大意：我的母亲和健忘（absent-minded and forgetful）,一家四口去祖父母在的省自驾旅游，途中发生了有趣的事情，比如爸爸叫我盯住妈妈，以防她开车的时候睡着：

第一段开头句：我们拿出来新买的帐篷

第二段开头句：我们愉快地欣赏路边的景色

关键词： mom dad  David (弟弟) tent  camping  nice trouble forgetful absent-minded

浙江省在新高考改革后的第三次的英语高考中，**又又又一次考了续写！**（说好的概要和续写交替出现呢？）但是这次的续写话题和之前两次又不太一样，（2016年10月：森林迷路；2017年6月：路上遇狼；）之前两次的话题都有着明确的主线和情节发展方向，但是**这次的话题非常开放，主线非常不明确**，进而导致的问题是同学们不知道该怎么展开处理了 。

实战解析

首先，根据文章当中第二段内容比较开心的基调，第一段的故事情节应该比较偏向正面感情色彩，例如：我们在露营过程中一起搭建帐篷的开心时光或露营过程中的趣事（尤其是前文有铺垫妈妈是个forgetful的人，这一点也可以埋下伏笔来表达后面过程中由于妈妈健忘而带来的趣事）（也有同学在此处描述了露营过程中对其他陌生人提供帮助，来集中体现nice这一个点）；

  其次，第二段开头说来描述欣赏风景： 此处可以用一些描述景色环境的表达来烘托下氛围，但是第二段不能仅仅只能有景色描述； 例如：这里可以实写和虚写结合的方式，看到景色（同时回忆往事），最终把故事的落脚点放在“家人的感情”“亲情”“生活的乐趣”“与妈妈一起的趣事”等等角度都可以的；当然也有同学描述与陌生人的相遇，引出了陌生人的善意这个主题；总之这次的话题比较开放，情节可以写的角度比较多；

再次，除了情节方面的内容以外，以下几个方面是考生需要着重关注的得分点：字迹清晰程度，语法多样性和句式丰富性，衔接成分的使用，语言的场景恰当程度；高考英语写作中，考生所采用的句型结构一定程度上影响了老师对考生写作水平的判断；说到语法丰富性方面，例如在作文中用到从句结构、强调句、非谓语结构等。尤其应该注意的是：避免句型单一化，如通篇使用定语从句，这样反而使阅卷老师觉得该考生对句型掌握的不够充分。应该在文章写作中有意识地多使用不同的句型结构。例如：They said it was such a beautiful day that they would remember it forever.（such...that结构）。  由于阅卷老师在评卷时的时间十分有限，在作文中放入显耀的连接词可以帮助老师快速抓住文章结构，促使老师更好地理解文章主旨，同时清晰的连接词可以显示作者写作时严谨的逻辑。例如：upon one's arrival, then, however, besides, while等。