

绝密★本科目考试启用前

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语（北京卷）

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

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

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 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每

小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。
听第 6 段材料，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 speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Electronic waste.
- B. Soil pollution.
- C. Recycling benefits.

9. What does the woman decide to do with her cell phone 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 two speakers?

- 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 speakers 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，完成第 16 至 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Regular
Time to pick up	5:00 __ 18 __ afternoon
Packing	A medium box
Customer's information	Mr. Hudson __ 19 __
	89 Street, 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。

例：It's so nice to hear from her again. _____ we last met more than thirty years ago.

A. What's more

B. That's to say

C. In other words

D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

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 remembers 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 a 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 from Manitoba, Canada. One day, when she was five years old, she was walking with her mother in downtown Winnipeg. They saw a man ___36___ out of a garbage can. She asked her mother why he did that, and her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry. Hannah was very ___37___. She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food. Hannah started to think about how she could ___38___, but, of course, there is not a lot one five-year-old can do to solve (解决) the problem of homelessness.

Later, when Hannah attended school, she saw another homeless person. It was a woman, ___39___ an old shopping trolley (购物车) which was piled with ___40___. It seemed that everything the woman owned was in them. This made Hannah very sad, and even more ___41___ to do something. She had been talking to her mother about the lives of homeless people ___42___ they first saw the homeless man. Her mother told her that if she did something to change the problem that made her sad, she wouldn't ___43___ as bad.

Hannah began to speak out about the homelessness in Manitoba and then in other provinces. She hoped to ___44___ her message of hope and awareness. She started the Ladybug Foundation, an organization aiming at getting rid of homelessness. She began to ___45___ "Big Bosses" lunches, where she would try to persuade local business leaders to ___46___ to the cause. She also organized a fundraising (募捐) drive in "Ladybug Jars" to collect everyone's spare change during "Make Change" month. More recently, the foundation began another ___47___ called National Red Scarf Day—a day when people donate \$20 and wear red scarves in support of Canada's ___48___ and homeless.

There is an emergency shelter in Winnipeg called "Hannah's Place",

something that Hannah is very ___49___ of. Hannah's Place is divided into several areas, providing shelter for people when it is so cold that ___50___ outdoors can mean death. In the more than five years since Hannah began her activities, she has received a lot of ___51___. For example, she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing the ___52___ of young people to change the world. But ___53___ all this, Hannah still has the ___54___ life of a Winnipeg schoolgirl, except that she pays regular visits to homeless people.

Hannah is one of many examples of young people who are making a ___55___ in the world. You can, too!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. jumping | B. eating | C. crying | D. waving |
| 37. A. annoyed | B. nervous | C. ashamed | D. upset |
| 38. A. behave | B. manage | C. help | D. work |
| 39. A. pushing | B. carrying | C. buying | D. holding |
| 40. A. goods | B. bottles | C. foods | D. bags |
| 41. A. excited | B. determined | C. energetic | D. grateful |
| 42. A. since | B. unless | C. although | D. as |
| 43. A. sound | B. get | C. feel | D. look |
| 44. A. exchange | B. leave | C. keep | D. spread |
| 45. A. sell | B. deliver | C. host | D. pack |
| 46. A. contribute | B. lead | C. apply | D. agree |
| 47. A. campaign | B. trip | C. procedure | D. trial |
| 48. A. elderly | B. hungry | C. lonely | D. sick |
| 49. A. aware | B. afraid | C. proud | D. sure |
| 50. A. going | B. sleeping | C. travelling | D. playing |
| 51. A. praises | B. invitations | C. replies | D. appointments |
| 52. A. needs | B. interests | C. dreams | D. efforts |
| 53. A. for | B. through | C. besides | D. along |
| 54. A. healthy | B. public | C. normal | D. tough |
| 55. A. choice | B. profit | C. judgement | D. difference |

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Experts say Paris is right: For a sudden heart failure, the single best

chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly.

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

56. What happened to Paris on a March day?

- A. She caught a bad cold.
- B. She had a sudden heart problem.
- C. She was knocked down by a ball.
- D. She shivered terribly during practice.

57. Why does Paris say she was lucky?

- A. She made a worthy friend.
- B. She recovered from shock.
- C. She received immediate CPR.
- D. She came back on the softball team.

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

- A. Enthusiastic and kind.
- B. Courageous and calm.
- C. Cooperative and generous.
- D. Ambitious and professional.

B

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.

<p>What is so special about TOKNOW Magazine?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>What’s inside?</p> <p>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.</p>
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59. Why is TOKNOW a special magazine?

- A. It entertains young parents.
- B. It provides serious advertisements.
- C. It publishes popular science fictions.
- D. It combines fun with complex concepts.

60. What does TOKNOW offer its readers?

- A. Online courses.
- B. Articles on new topics.
- C. Lectures on a balanced life.
- D. Reports on scientific discoveries.

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

- A. £55.
- B. £60.
- C. £65.
- D. £70.

62. Subscribers of TOKNOW would get _____.

- A. free birthday presents
- B. full refund within 28 days
- C. membership of the TOKNOW club
- D. chances to meet the experts in person

C

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parents ought to be able to opt out only for limited medical or religious

reasons. But personal opinions? Not good enough. Everyone enjoys the life-saving benefits vaccines provide, but they'll exist only as long as everyone shares in the risks.

63. The first two paragraphs suggest that _____.

- A. a small number of measles cases can start a dangerous trend
- B. the outbreak of measles attracts the public attention
- C. anti-vaccine movement has its medical reasons
- D. information about measles spreads quickly

64. Herd immunity works well when _____.

- A. exemptions are allowed
- B. several vaccines are used together
- C. the whole neighborhood is involved in
- D. new regulations are added to the state laws

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

- A. The overuse of vaccine.
- B. The lack of medical care.
- C. The features of measles itself.
- D. The vaccine opt-outs of some people.

66. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce the idea of exemption.
- B. To discuss methods to cure measles.
- C. To stress the importance of vaccination.
- D. To appeal for equal rights in medical treatment.

D

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

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

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

Solving the safety problem well enough to move forward in AI seems to be possible but not easy. There are probably decades in which to plan for the arrival of super intelligent machines. But the problem should not be dismissed out of hand, as it has been by some AI researchers. Some argue that humans and machines can coexist as long as they work in teams—yet that is not

possible unless machines share the goals of humans. Others say we can just “switch them off” as if super intelligent machines are too stupid to think of that possibility. Still others think that super intelligent AI will never happen. On September 11, 1933, famous physicist Ernest Rutherford stated, with confidence, “Anyone who expects a source of power in the transformation of these atoms is talking moonshine.” However, on September 12, 1933, physicist Leo Szilard invented the neutron-induced (中子诱导) nuclear chain reaction.

67. Paragraph 1 mainly tells us that artificial intelligence may _____.

- A. run out of human control
- B. satisfy human's real desires
- C. command armies of killer robots
- D. work faster than a mathematician

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

- A. prevent themselves from being destroyed
- B. achieve their original goals independently
- C. do anything successfully with given orders
- D. beat humans in international chess matches

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

- A. help super intelligent machines work better
- B. be secure against evil human beings
- C. keep machines from being harmed
- D. avoid robots' affecting the world

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

- A. It will disappear with the development of AI.
- B. It will get worse with human interference.
- C. It will be solved but with difficulty.
- D. It will stay for a decade.

第二节（共 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 reinforcing (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 form the next day. __73__

Now we have the most direct evidence yet that he is right. __74__ The synapses in the mice taken at the end of a period of sleep were 18 per cent smaller than those taken before sleep, showing that the connections between neurons weaken while sleeping.

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

Their research also suggests how we may build lasting memories over time even though the synapses become thinner. The team discovered that some synapses seem to be protected and stayed the same size. __75__ “You keep what matters,” Tononi says.

- A. We should also try to sleep well the night before.
- B. It's as if the brain is preserving its most important memories.
- C. Similarly, when people go for a few days without sleeping, they get sick.
- D. The processes take place to stop our brains becoming loaded with memories.
- E. That's why students do better in tests if they get a chance to sleep after learning.

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

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

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

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

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

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

