

2017年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛 高一年级组试题

(总分:150分 答题时间:120分钟)

听力部分(共三大题,计30分)









I. Sentences (句子听写) (共5小题;每小题1分,计5分)

Please listen to the following five sentences. There are two missing words in each sentence. Fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. Each sentence will be read twice. (请听下面五个句子,每个句子中均有几个缺失的单词,请根据你所听到的单词填空。每个句子读两遍。)(答案写在答题纸上)

1. I _____ he would arrive here on time.
2. He's hoping to _____ in the Hangzhou _____ Marathon.
3. They _____ that we have _____ at the new restaurant.
4. We should try our best to _____ children from _____.
5. The man over there is _____ of the old castle now.

II. Dialogues (对话理解) (共10小题;每小题1分,计10分)

(A) Please listen to the following five mini-dialogues. Each dialogue is followed by a question. Choose the best answer to each question according to what you hear. Each dialogue and question will be read twice. (请听下面五组小对话,每组对话后有一个问题,根据你所听到的对话内容,选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。每组对话和问题读两遍。)(答案涂在答题纸上)

- 6.
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| A. | B. | C. | D. |
- 7.
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| A. | B. | C. | D. |

8. A. £10. B. £10.60. C. £15.60. D. £25.60.
9. A. The music was awful. B. The story line was weak.
C. The acting was poor. D. The seat was uncomfortable.
10. A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday. D. On Saturday.

(B) Please listen to the following longer dialogue. It is followed by five questions. Choose the best answer to each question according to what you hear. The dialogue and questions will be read **twice**. (请听下面较长对话及对话后的五个问题,根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项,对话和问题读**两遍**。)(答案涂在答题纸上)

11. A. Because he needs some advice about weight loss.
B. Because he's got a fever and is coughing a lot.
C. Because he'd like some advice on quitting smoking.
D. Because he wants to put on some weight.
12. A. Italian food. B. Chinese food. C. Fast food. D. Healthy food.
13. A. Reads books. B. Cooks Chinese food.
C. Does homework. D. Plays computer games.
14. A. Half an hour. B. An hour. C. An hour and a half. D. Two hours.
15. A. This weekend. B. Next month. C. In three months. D. At the end of the year.

III. Passages (短文理解) (共 10 小题;16—20 题每小题 1 分,21—25 题每小题 2 分,计 15 分)

(A) Please listen to the following passage. It is followed by five questions. Choose the best answer to each question according to what you hear. The passage and questions will be read **twice**. (请听下面的短文及短文后的五个问题,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文和问题读**两遍**。)(答案涂在答题纸上)

16.



- A. B. C. D.
17. A. Going to high school. B. Holding a birthday party.
C. Visiting Anna's house. D. Writing her diary.
18. A. Sixteen years old. B. Seventeen years old.
C. Eighteen years old. D. Nineteen years old.
19. A. Strict. B. Great. C. Kind. D. Boring.
20. A. Her parents. B. Her friend. C. Her grandma. D. Her sister.

(B) Please listen to the following passage and fill in the blanks according to what you hear,

using **only one word** for each blank. The passage will be read **twice**. (请听下面的短文, 根据你所听到的内容填空。每空一词。短文读两遍。)(答案写在答题纸上)

Bus Tour

This tour will last about 21. _____ hour(s). First you can see the town's new 22. _____ on Queens Road. Then it's the City Theater on your 23. _____ which is 100 years old. The city has a new entertainment center now. The bus won't go along High Street into Market Place today because some musicians are 24. _____ an outdoor concert there. So the bus is going a slightly 25. _____ way.



笔试部分 (共七大题, 计 120 分)

I. Knowledge and Usage (知识与用法) (共 20 小题; 26—35 题每小题 0.5 分, 36—45 题每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please complete the following sentences with one word for each blank by using the Chinese or English hints given in the brackets. (请根据括号中所给的汉语或英语提示完成下列句子, 每空一词。)(答案写在答题纸上)

26. The above-mentioned decision is _____ (值得) further consideration.
27. A red light is usually a _____ (信号) for danger.
28. As a teacher for all these years, she'd _____ (赢得) the respect and admiration of her students.
29. Our vacation was a disaster. Not only was the food terrible, the weather was awful _____ (也).
30. I know he hasn't finished the work, but _____ (毕竟), he's done his best.
31. It may snow, but I'll go to town _____ (anyway).
32. Heavy rain at this time of the year is _____ (seldom happens).
33. The research unit is _____ (connected) to that university.
34. He traveled around the world _____ (looking for) adventure.
35. What can we do for them _____ (as payment or reward) for all the help they've given us?

(B) Please complete the following passage by choosing the best of the four choices in the boxes, marked A, B, C and D. (请从方框中所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项选出最佳选项完成下面的短文。)(答案涂在答题纸上)

- A. which
- B. who
- C. when
- D. where

36. For many years, it was difficult to talk to a person _____ had been born without hearing. Deaf or hearing *impaired* (受损的) people weren't able to speak or understand a spoken language.

37. Beginning in the 1700s, the deaf were taught _____ special language. Using this

- A. /
- B. a
- C. an
- D. the

38. _____ language, they _____ share thoughts and ideas with others. However, it

- A. shall
- B. should
- C. can
- D. could

39. _____ a language without sound. It was a “sign” language.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. was
- D. were

40. How did this sign language _____? The deaf

- A. work
- B. do
- C. make
- D. feel

41. _____ were taught to make certain movements

- A. use
- B. to use
- C. using
- D. used

_____ their hands, faces and bodies. These movements _____ things and ideas. For example, a person could move their forefinger across

- A. stood for
- B. provided for
- C. pointed to
- D. used for

their lips to say, “You aren’t telling the truth.”

The deaf were also taught to use a finger alphabet. They used their fingers to make the letters of the alphabet. In this way, they spelled out words. Some deaf people could spell out

43. words _____ a speed of 130 words per minute.

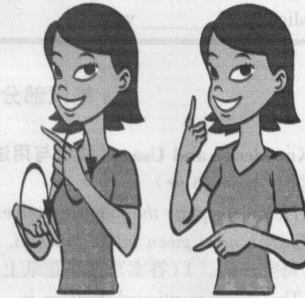
- A. on
- B. in
- C. at
- D. for

44. The sign language and the finger spelling aren’t used as _____ as they once were.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. possibly
- D. quickly

45. Today, people with hearing _____ (损伤) are taught to understand _____ by watching their lips, called lip-reading, and they’re also taught how to speak.

- A. other
- B. the other
- C. another
- D. others

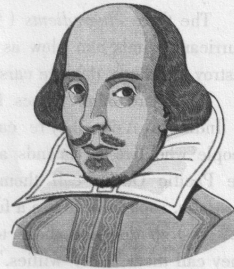


II. Cloze (完形填空) (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box, according to the context. (请阅读下面的短文, 并根据其内容提示, 从方框中所给的 7 个词语中选出 5 个, 并用其正确形式填空。)(答案写在答题纸上)

wide, at the age of, local, survive, take place, include, translate into

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright (剧作家) and actor. He was born on April 26, 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon. His father was a successful 46. _____ businessman and his mother was the daughter of a landowner. Shakespeare is 47. _____ regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's great playwright. He's often called England's national poet. His plays have been 48. _____ every major living language.



Around 1613, 49. _____ 49, he retired to Stratford. He died on April 23, 1616. Few records of Shakespeare's private life 50. _____. His plays remain highly popular today.

(B) Please read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one word** in one of the following three ways: ① based on the context; ② using the correct forms of the given words; ③ based on the given letters of the words. (请阅读下面的短文, 用以下三种形式中的一种填空: ① 根据上下文填空; ② 用所给单词的正确形式填空; ③ 根据单词所给的字母填空, 每空一词。)(答案写在答题纸上)

Today every city has police officers, but in 1700 London had 51. _____ policemen at all. A few old 52. _____ (man) used to protect the city streets at night but they weren't paid very much.

About 300 years ago, London was 53. _____ (start) to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There 54. _____ (be) so many thieves who stole money in the streets 55. _____ most people stayed at home if they didn't have to go out.



In 1750, Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop the thieves. They were called the "Bow Street Runners" 56. _____ they worked near Bow Street.

Fifty years 57. _____ (late), there were 120 Bow Street Runners, but London had grown very big and needed more policemen. In 1829, the 58. _____ (one) London Police Force was started with 3,000 officers. Most of them worked and *patrolled* (巡逻) 59. _____ foot, but a few rode horses. Until 1920, all London police were men.

Today, London police are quite well 60. _____ (pay), women serve on the force and for the few police officers who ride horses on their job, the pay is even better than for the others.

III. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解) (共 20 小题;61—65 小题每小题 1 分,66—80 小题每小题 2 分,计 35 分)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Please respond to the questions according to the instructions given at the end of each passage. (阅读下面的短文,每篇短文后设有若干问题,请根据短文后的要求回答问题。)(61—65 小题答案涂在答题卡上,66—80 小题答案写在答题卡上)

A

Have you ever been in a *hurricane* (飓风)? If you're lucky, you haven't. Hurricanes are deadly!

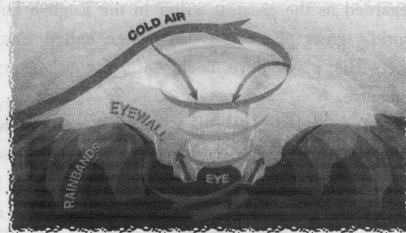
The three "ingredients (要素)" in a hurricane are oceans, strong winds and heavy rains. Hurricane winds can blow as fast as 290 kilometers an hour. High winds can pull up trees, destroy buildings, damage cars and injure people. Hurricanes can destroy anything in their path.

There are other names for hurricanes.

In India in Asia, they're called cyclones. People who live on islands and areas near the Pacific Ocean call them typhoons. In Australia, some people use a funny *nickname* (绰号) to describe these terrible storms. They call them "willy-willies."

Although hurricanes occur in most parts of the world, they all start over the ocean near the equator. Hurricanes gather heat and energy from the warm ocean water. The heat from the warm *ocean currents* (洋流) increases the power of the hurricane. Hurricanes that remain over warm water usually get bigger and stronger but weaken once they get over land.

During the official hurricane season, which lasts from June 1 to November 30, these large storms sometimes hit coastal areas. **A.** As these hurricanes approach, they bring heavy rains and strong winds. **B.** Meteorologists, scientists who study the weather, watch these storms very carefully. **C.** They classify hurricanes into five *categories* (种类) depending upon how strong the winds are. **D.** Because hurricanes move slowly, people have a chance to get out of the way. Category 1 and 2 hurricanes are the weakest, Category 4 and 5 are the strongest, and Category 3 are in between.



Questions 61-65: Choose the best answer from A, B, C and D according to the passage.

61. How many conditions are needed to *create* (生成) a hurricane?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
62. Which of the following is not a name used for a hurricane?
A. Cyclone. B. Typhoon.
C. Torpedo. D. Willy-willy.
63. Where do all hurricanes begin?
A. In the deep ocean. B. Near the equator.
C. At the two poles of the Earth. D. Near underwater volcanoes.
64. What might a meteorologist study?
A. Clouds and winds. B. Rocks and plants.
C. Wild animals. D. Insects and spiders.
65. There are four sentences marked A, B, C and D in the last paragraph. Please choose the one which should not be there.

B

66. _____

When we see the sharks, we slowly drop the cage into the water. This special cage has 12 mm steel bars—and yes, a lid (盖子)!



Divers get into the cage from the side of the boat. When the sharks are close enough to the cage, the lid is finally closed.

67. _____ Divers breathe through a special tube which carries air from the boat into the cage.

68. _____

Is it safe?

We'll give you a short course before you dive, so you don't need to be an experienced or qualified diver. All you need is courage!

Do I need any special qualifications?

Divers have never been injured in the cage. Sharks will come up to the cage and may hit against it. Don't worry—they cannot reach you.

How many divers can go into the cage at a time?

Up to four—six, if two are children. So you can dive with the whole family.

When

69. _____ The sharks come to the islands to look for their favorite food—young seals—and there are plenty of seals on the islands during this time.

Where

South Africa is the Great White Shark capital of the world. About 12 km from the seaside village of Gansbaai, on the south coast of the Cape of Good Hope, two small islands—Dyers Island and Geyser Rock are home to thousands of penguins and seals. Between the two islands there's a narrow passage of water known as Shark Alley. 70. _____

Questions 66–70: Choose from the headings and sentences, A–G, to complete the passage. There are two choices which you don't need.

- A. The costs
- B. The cage
- C. Frequently asked questions
- D. And this is where we'll meet the Great White Shark.
- E. Then the cage is lowered to about one meter below the surface of the water.
- F. The trip takes about five hours—including breakfast on the boat.
- G. The best time for cage diving with Great Whites is between May and September.

I'm Late For School

by Risha Ahmed

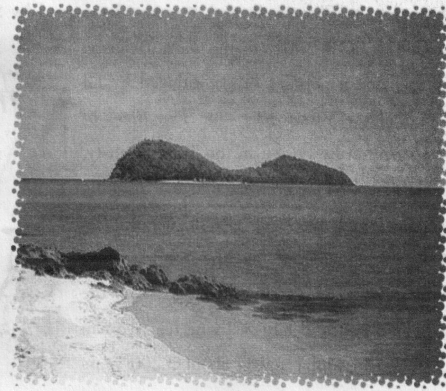
Oh no I'm late for school
 The alarm woke me up late in the morn
 Oh how could this happen?
 I'm sure I had set the alarm right, I could have sworn (发誓)
 I was supposed to wake up at seven
 But now it's nearly eight
 If I'm not on time my teacher will kill me
 Or else she will use me for fishing as bait
 In a total *hustle bustle* (忙碌) I tried to pack my bag
 Oh now where is my math book gone?
 And then I also realized I
 Had left my pencil box on the lawn
 Mom tried to stop me but I was too busy
 To hear what she had to say
 Without breakfast I ran to bus stop
 Whilst the sun on me, cast its many a bright ray
 I stood there waiting for my bus
 Which always came at eight
 But it didn't arrive at all
 Uh oh, was I too late?
 At last I gave up hope
 And came home to rest for the day
 When my eyes fell on the calendar
 And I realized today is Sunday.



Questions 71–75: Answer the questions according to the poem.

71. When did the writer get up?
72. Where did the writer leave her pencil box?
73. Did the writer have breakfast?
74. How did the writer want to go to school?
75. What day was it today in the poem?

Long ago, a huge snake lived deep in the ocean. He was called Thugine. He had beautifully colored *scales* (鳞片) on his skin. Have you ever seen a rainbow in the sky? Well, that's Thugine, bending his back, with the sun shining on his skin. One day, a group of people *made a camp* (扎营) near the sea. When the men went to catch fish in the morning, they left two young boys alone in the camp. Before they left, the men said to the boys, "Be careful! Don't go into the forest, where wild dogs might eat you. And don't go to the beach, where Thugine might catch you." When the men had gone, the boys played for a while, but they soon grew bored. In the end, one of them said, "Let's go and cool down in the sea. If we come back before it gets dark, no one will know." They walked down to the sea, along a path through the bushes.



After a while, they came to an opening in the trees, and saw the most beautiful scene: a golden beach and the huge blue ocean. They stood looking and listening in amazement as the waves *crashed* (撞击) onto the sand. Meanwhile, Thugine saw the boys. He quickly swam up and caught them. When the men came home, the boys were gone. They searched for them all night, and in the morning, they went to the beach to continue their search. Suddenly, they saw two black rocks in the middle of the sea.

Thugine had taken the boys and turned them into stone. The men were sad as they walked back to their camp.

Today you can see those rocks near Double Island Point in Australia.

Questions 76–80: Complete the summary of the passage with **no more than two words** for each blank according to the passage.

Long long ago, there was a 76. _____ called Thugine that lived deep in the ocean. One day, some people camped near 77. _____. They left two boys alone in the camp when they themselves 78. _____. The boys were warned not to go to 79. _____ or the beach. But they didn't listen to the advice and walked down to the sea. They were caught by Thugine and 80. _____ two black rocks.

IV. Translation (翻译) (共 6 小题; 81—82 题每小题 1 分, 83—86 题每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

(A) Please translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. (请将短文中的划线句子译成汉语。)(答案写在答题纸上)

According to Chinese legend, tea was discovered by Shennong, Chinese Father of Agriculture, around 2,737 BC. 81. In the Tang Dynasty, tea became a popular drink, enjoyed by all social classes. *Cha Jing* (or *The Book of Tea*), written by Lu Yu in the Tang Dynasty, explained ways of growing tea, tea drinking customs, and types of tea in detail. The book is considered as the world's first monograph (专著) about tea. 82. And the world's oldest and largest living tea tree can be found in China and is about 3,200 years old.



(B) Please translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in the brackets. (请根据括号内所给的提示, 将下列句子译成英语。)(答案写在答题纸上)

83. 你还记得四年前我们去过的那个小村庄吗? (定语从句)
84. 这部新电影将于下周在中国上映。(被动语态)
85. 说实话, 我真的觉得这本书很乏味。(to be honest)
86. 你们一定都很熟悉这位著名的音乐家。(be familiar with)

V. Error Correction (短文改错) (共 10 处错误; 每处错误 1 分, 计 10 分)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows, and write your answers on the lines on the answer sheet. For a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write the missing word; for an unnecessary word, cross it out using the symbol “\” and write the word with “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the errors is provided below.

下文中共有 10 处错误。错误涉及缺词、多词与错词三种。请根据以下要求修改文中出现的错误并将答案写在答题纸的答题线上。

- 缺词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 并写出该词;
多词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 写出该词, 并用斜线 (\) 划掉;
错词: 在错词下划一横线, 并写出改正后的词。(答案写在答题纸上)

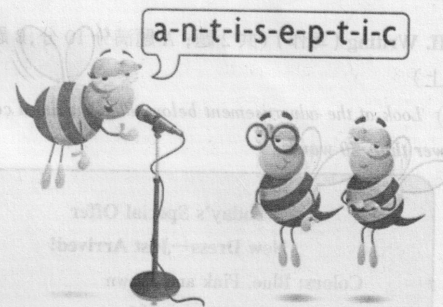
例如:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities \wedge they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors where near her home.

1. is 2. than 3. where

I'm very exciting that I won a competition at my school today! It's the first competition I've never won. The competition was calling Spelling Bee. The children in my class have to spell a lot of difficult words and our teacher wrote our names and how much words we could spell on a piece of paper. I spelled most words right, so I won!

The teacher said I could have a CD and a computer game, but I didn't know what one to choose. I didn't real care about the prize. I like the competition itself. Because of my good performance, my mother gave to me a dictionary as a Christmas present.



87—96:

VI. IQ Test (智力测试) (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

Answer the following questions. (回答下列问题。)(答案写在答题纸上)

97. We turned this place **upside down**, looking for the lost ring.

What does the phrase "**upside down**" mean in Chinese?

98. Each letter in this *addition* (加法) problem *represents* (代表) the same *digit* (数字) wherever it occurs. The digits are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. What digit is represented by each letter?

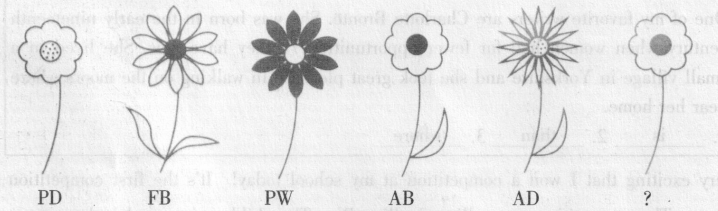
$$\begin{array}{r} A A E \\ + E A C \\ \hline B D D \end{array}$$

99. What word in brackets completes the first word and starts the second?

main (_____) mark

100. What kind of dogs never bite?

101. Which code matches the shape given at the end of the line?



VII. Writing (写作) (共2题; A题满分10分, B题满分20分, 计30分)(答案写在答题纸上)

(A) Look at the advertisement below. Please write a composition to describe it. Please write **no fewer than 70 words**.

Today's Special Offer
New Dress—Just Arrived!

Colors: Blue, Pink and Brown
Sizes: Small, Medium and Large
20% Discount
Buy a dress and get a **FREE** silk scarf!



(B) Nowadays, people are used to typing on a computer. Do you think handwriting is going to be important? Why or why not? Please write a composition to express your view. You need to write **no fewer than 100 words**.