

2017 年北京市夏季普通高中会考

英 语 试 卷

考 生 须 知	1. 考生要认真填写考场号和座位序号。 2. 本试卷共 10 页, 五道大题 (共 100 分)。 3. 试题所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答; 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束后, 考生应将试卷和答题卡按要求放在桌面上, 待监考员收回。
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一、听力理解 (共 20 小题, 20 分。每小题 1 分)

第一节: 听下面八段对话或独白, 从各题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1 题。

1. What birthday gift did the man give Sally?
A. Chocolates. B. Some flowers. C. A birthday cake.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 2 题。

2. What will the two speakers do tomorrow?
A. Make a presentation.
B. Study physics together.
C. Get ready for a maths exam.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 3 题。

3. What is the woman doing?
A. Offering help. B. Asking the way. C. Making arrangements.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 4 题至第 5 题。

4. What do the speakers plan to do this evening?
A. See a movie. B. Play games. C. Work in the office.
5. When will the man meet the woman?
A. At 7:00. B. At 7:50. C. At 8:00.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 题至第 7 题。

6. Where does the woman live?
A. Next to a café. B. Beside a park. C. Near a river.
7. What is the woman doing here?
A. Visiting friends.
B. Going to a party.
C. Looking for a flat.

31. Like birds, ancient sailors could find their way _____ the sun and the stars.
A. used B. having used C. use D. using
32. Back from work, Dr Lee was very happy to see his pet dog _____ good care of in his neighbor's house.
A. taking B. taken C. take D. be taken
33. _____ scientists have learned a lot about the universe, there is still much to be explored.
A. Once B. Since C. Though D. Unless
34. —Why is Tom absent today?
—No idea. He _____ be ill at home.
A. might B. can C. must D. should
35. John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of _____ are family members.
A. them B. that C. which D. whom

三、完形填空 (共15小题, 15分。每小题1分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

It Started with a Bunch of Anthuriums

My first job out of high school was at a science research center. As a youngster, I was pretty worried by the PhDs who worked there. But no one _____ 36 _____ me more than the administrative supervisor(行政主管). She was pretty short but with a tough look that made me wish I didn't have to pass her desk every morning. In the first month there, I don't think I ever saw her _____ 37 _____.



anthuriums

I am not sure what encouraged me but one day I decided to bring her _____ 38 _____. They were bright red anthuriums. As soon as I walked into the office, I handed her the flowers (mind you, I was _____ 39 _____ inside). But then, came the most _____ 40 _____ smile. It spread across her face slowly and it seemed that the room got a bit _____ 41 _____ too. I remember my heart pounding out of my chest because I then _____ 42 _____ I had certainly not seen her smile before because I knew I would have _____ 43 _____ it if she had. She thanked me for the flowers and did so every day for as long as the flowers lasted (anthuriums last a long time). From then on, she always greeted me with a smile.

Then, it became my _____ 44 _____ to make her smile every day. Some days I'd bring her something I baked, tell a funny story, include her in a conversation, or invite her to lunch with our colleagues. _____ 45 _____ things changed. She began to smile more and talk to people, even when she didn't _____ 46 _____ to. She just seemed lighter.

Now you _____ 47 _____ think this story was about the administrative supervisor. It's not. It's about _____ 48 _____ it changed me. I used to be pretty _____ 49 _____ but after that day with the anthuriums, I started coming out of my shell too and I learned to smile more. I began to see people _____ 50 _____, you

know, actually “seeing” people by looking deeper rather than accepting the superficial(表面的). That experience taught me a lesson for life: A loving act of kindness has a beautiful way of helping both the receiver and the giver in ways that we cannot imagine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. worried | B. surprised | C. excited | D. interested |
| 37. A. talk | B. smile | C. work | D. play |
| 38. A. photos | B. books | C. biscuits | D. flowers |
| 39. A. shaking | B. apologizing | C. guessing | D. falling |
| 40. A. familiar | B. beautiful | C. confident | D. nervous |
| 41. A. hotter | B. larger | C. brighter | D. quieter |
| 42. A. regretted | B. hoped | C. realized | D. decided |
| 43. A. accepted | B. expected | C. ignored | D. remembered |
| 44. A. burden | B. duty | C. freedom | D. request |
| 45. A. Then | B. Again | C. Besides | D. Instead |
| 46. A. dream | B. like | C. agree | D. need |
| 47. A. should | B. would | C. can | D. shall |
| 48. A. when | B. why | C. how | D. where |
| 49. A. simple | B. brave | C. calm | D. shy |
| 50. A. differently | B. separately | C. clearly | D. equally |

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 30 分。每小题 2 分)

第一节: 阅读下面短文, 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Writing across Time

When students today need to take notes, they simply reach for their ballpoint pens. For students in the past, writing instruments were not so convenient.

Quill pens

Quill pens were made from large bird feathers. Students sharpened the quills with knives and then dipped them into pots of ink to write. The points needed constant re-sharpening and each dip of the quill provided only enough ink to write one word. Besides these problems, drops of ink often stained the page. Yet, people used quill pens for more than a thousand years. Can you imagine writing with a quill pen?



Brush pens

Chinese students traditionally used brush pens to practice writing characters. Unlike quill pens, brush pens had soft bristles that made smooth lines. Students dipped their brush pens in a pool of ink on an inkstone and then wrote.



Chalk

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, when paper was not easily available, chalk was widely used in classrooms. Teachers wrote with chalk on blackboards while students practiced writing and maths on their own slates(石板).

Fountain pens

Fountain pens were the first pens that stored ink inside, from where it flowed through the metal tip or nib(笔尖) for writing. In the 19th century, they finally replaced quills on school desks. However, even with fountain pens, ink still often spilt out, leaving stains everywhere.



Ballpoint pens

Early ballpoint pens leaked and wrote poorly. Three inventors took almost sixty years to finally solve these problems in the early 1950s. Today two of them, Hungarian journalist Josef Laszlo Biro and French Baron Bich, are known for making the ballpoint pen cheap and reliable. Biro and Bic pens are still hugely popular and useful today.

51. The passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. the origins of writing instruments
 - B. the quality of writing instruments
 - C. the materials of writing instruments
 - D. the development of writing instruments
52. What pens were the first to keep ink inside?
- A. Quill pens.
 - B. Brush pens.
 - C. Fountain pens.
 - D. Ballpoint pens.
53. Biro and Bic pens _____.
- A. cost less and work well
 - B. save ink and paper
 - C. leak when used
 - D. write poorly
54. The author writes the passage to _____.
- A. tell a story
 - B. give advice
 - C. offer an opinion
 - D. provide information

C

Video game addiction(上瘾) is not an official diagnosis(诊断), but studies show that 8 percent of children are affected by the condition. Questions like “Why are some games considered more addictive than others?” and “Are attention problems in children being caused by video gaming?” are being asked by researchers around the world.

In the meantime, video games are being played more than ever before at home, at school, in Internet cafés, on smartphones. In fact, a 2009 survey of about 9,000 Ontario students in Grades 7 to 12 suggests that more hours of “screen time” are logged by nearly 10 percent of high school students every day.

Video gaming problems are often defined like gambling(赌博) addiction or alcoholism. Professor Edward Swing from Iowa State University authored a study that was published in the online journal *Pediatrics* and established a link between video game playing and attention problems in more than 1,300 children aged eight to eleven. The findings, which were based on assessments by teachers, suggest that children who play video games for more than two hours a day, the maximum that is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics, are 1.5 to two times more likely to show attention problems.

According to Dr Brent Conrad, a clinical psychologist in Halifax who runs the website *TechAddiction.ca*, most people can play video games without becoming addicted, just as most adults can drink alcohol on occasion without becoming addicted. Most gamers play within healthy limits, but for just under 10 percent of gamers who develop excessive gaming habits, levels and rewards that are achieved in the virtual world can become the first thing in life that hinders their success and development in the real world.

Thirty-seven-year-old Wilson Wu, of Toronto, admits that he is “addicted” to a role-playing game, which is equipped with a large multi-player mode. He started playing the game at university in 1995 and now spends five to seven hours a day in virtual reality. “Coming home from work and then logging on to check email often leads to playing the game,” explains Wu. “This usually means I don’t have time for other things like grocery shopping or cleaning the apartment.” Researchers point out that gaming against others in a multi-player mode is more likely to devolve into compulsive behavior than playing solitary games against artificial intelligence: “You need the presence of a lot of other people. This raises the question if this is really addictive behavior or compelled to be social.”

Dr Bruce Ballon, head of CAMH’s Adolescent Clinical and Educational Services for problem gambling, gaming and Internet use, says that his practice focuses on 16- to 24-year-olds who show symptoms, such as depression, anxiety and so on, which are often linked to too much gaming. Most of Dr Ballon’s cases are done with the help of parents.

It is important to involve parents in the treatment process, Dr Ballon says. They need to understand that it is unpractical to tell their child, “Just don’t use the Internet”, since people are often

expected to access the Internet at work and school. Dr Ballon explains to parents and children that the key is to have a healthy relationship with the virtual world.

59. According to the passage, video games _____.
- A. lead to health problems
 - B. are restricted at schools
 - C. have ruined young children
 - D. attract more and more young people
60. The study led by Professor Edward Swing shows that _____.
- A. it is hard to assess students addicted to video games
 - B. playing video games can cause attention problems
 - C. playing video games for two hours a day is safe
 - D. younger children like to play video games
61. The example of Wilson Wu proves that _____.
- A. video gamers have strange behaviors
 - B. people playing video games are more social
 - C. video gaming can affect players' social behaviors
 - D. playing video games for too long causes depression
62. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. Addiction or just the desire to be social?
 - B. Why are some video games so addictive?
 - C. Are some gamers really addicted to gaming?
 - D. How can gamers avoid being addicted to video games?

第二节：阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

A Space Hero

Not long ago, few little girls imagined they could grow up to become astronauts. For years in the United States, only men had that opportunity. In 1983, that changed. Sally Ride made history by becoming the first American woman to travel into space. Ride was a national hero and a powerful role model. She inspired kids, especially girls, to reach for the stars.

A shining star

Ride became interested in space when she was a kid. "If you asked me when I was 12 whether I wanted to be an astronaut, I'm sure I would have said yes," she said in a 2010 interview. "But I didn't even think about that as a possible career."

After studying physics in college and graduate school, Ride got her chance. She was accepted into NASA's astronaut training program in 1978, and then chosen to be the first American female in

space. In 1983, she blasted into space aboard the Challenger shuttle. "There is no amusement park ride on Earth that even comes close," she said.

Ride returned to space on the Challenger a second time in 1984. Between the two missions(任务), she spent a total of 343 hours in orbit. After that, she remained involved with the space program and also worked to share her passion for science with kids. She wrote five science books for children, and started her own science education company.

Her legacy lives on

Ride knew that she held a unique place in history. "I realized how important it was for a woman to break that barrier and open the door for other women to be able to do the same exciting things that the men had been doing," she said.

Since Ride's historic trip, more and more women have traveled to space. They all had Ride to thank for opening the door to the final frontier.

63. What is Sally Ride famous for? (不多于 10 个单词)
64. What did Sally Ride do in 1984? (不多于 4 个单词)
65. What does Sally Ride's story show? (不多于 10 个单词)

五、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

根据题目所提出的具体要求, 在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 60。

假如你是李华, 你们学校上个月举办了“校园读书节”系列活动。请根据下面提供的信息, 给校刊英文版块投稿, 介绍活动情况, 并谈谈自己的收获和感受。

短文的题目和开头已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Activities:

- exchange books
- attend lectures on western literature
- take part in Chinese poetry reading competition
- ...

Campus Reading Festival

In May, our school held Campus Reading Festival to encourage students to read.

2017 年北京市夏季普通高中会考

英语试卷答案及评分参考

一、听力理解 (共 20 小题, 20 分。每小题 1 分)

第一节

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B | 6. C |
| 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. C | 11. A | 12. A |
| 13. A | 14. B | 15. C | 16. C | | |

第二节

17. 5210939 18. anchor 19. West 20. August

二、单项填空 (共 15 小题, 15 分。每小题 1 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. D | 22. A | 23. C | 24. A | 25. D |
| 26. B | 27. A | 28. C | 29. B | 30. B |
| 31. D | 32. B | 33. C | 34. A | 35. D |

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 15 分。每小题 1 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. A | 37. B | 38. D | 39. A | 40. B |
| 41. C | 42. C | 43. D | 44. B | 45. A |
| 46. D | 47. B | 48. C | 49. D | 50. A |

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 30 分。每小题 2 分)

第一节

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. D | 52. C | 53. A | 54. D | 55. A | 56. D |
| 57. B | 58. A | 59. D | 60. B | 61. C | 62. C |

第二节

63. Being the first American woman to travel into space.
64. She returned to space.
65. Women can do the same exciting things as men do.

五、书面表达 (共 1 小题, 20 分)

Possible version:

Campus Reading Festival

In May, our school held Campus Reading Festival to encourage students to read.

Nearly five hundred students went to the festival. Many of them took books from home and exchanged them with other students. Almost everyone seemed to have got the books they liked. Those who were interested in literature attended the lecture on famous western works. They also had a heated discussion after the lecture. The Chinese poetry reading competition attracted many students as well. All the participants performed so well that the judges found it very hard to select the winner.

Reading lights up our life. As one student put it, "Campus Reading Festival broadened our knowledge and aroused our interest in reading more books."

书面表达评分参考:

1. 第一档: (20~18分) (很好)

完全完成试题规定的任务。运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇, 语法或用词方面有个别错误, 但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致; 体现了较强的语言运用能力。全文结构紧凑, 逻辑清楚、合理。

2. 第二档: (17~15分) (好)

完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求, 语法和用词基本准确, 少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致。使用了简单的语句间连接成分, 内容连贯, 逻辑清楚、合理。

3. 第三档: (14~12分) (及格)

基本完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求, 语法和用词方面有一些错误, 但不影响理解。内容基本连贯, 逻辑清楚、合理。

4. 第四档: (11~6分) (较差)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。所用句式和词汇有限, 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

5. 第五档: (5~1分) (差)

未完成试题规定的任务。句式单调, 词汇贫乏, 语法或用词方面错误较多, 严重影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能传达给读者。

6. 0分

未能传达任何信息; 写的内容与要求无关。

7. 书写或标点符号不规范在4处以上(含4处), 或字迹潦草, 在得分中再扣除1分(第四、五档文不扣此项分数)。重复错误只扣一次分数。

2017 年北京市夏季普通高中会考

英语试卷听力录音材料

一、听力理解

第一节：听下面八段对话或独白，从各题 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 1 题。

Text 1

W: What did you give Sally for her birthday?

M: Well, some flowers.

W: How boring! Why not chocolates?

M: She says they make her fat.

听下面一段对话，回答第 2 题。

Text 2

W: Hey! How did your physics exam go?

M: Not bad, thanks. How was your presentation?

W: Great! Thanks for helping me with it!

M: No problem. Then how about tomorrow? Do you feel like preparing for our maths exam?

W: Yeah, sure! Come over around 10:00.

M: All right. I'll bring my notes.

听下面一段对话，回答第 3 题。

Text 3

W: Excuse me. Could you tell me where I am now? I think I'm lost.

M: I have a map. Take a look. You are here.

W: Oh! So could you tell me how to get to Pine Tree Farm?

M: Just keep driving to the north for two miles and you'll see a sign for Pine Tree Farm.

听下面一段对话，回答第 4 题至第 5 题。

Text 4

M: Hi, Alice, are you free this evening?

W: Yes, I can finish my work by 7 o'clock. Any plans?

M: Shall we go to a movie tonight?

W: Sure. I'd love to! What's playing?

M: I was thinking about that new movie *Beauty and Beast*.

W: Sounds great!

M: OK. Let's meet at the entrance to the cinema at 7:50. The movie starts at 8:00.

W: See you then. Bye!

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 题至第 7 题。

Text 5

M: Libby, isn't it?

W: That's right. And you are...?

M: Frank. Frank Smith. We were at Jason's birthday party together. That was about two years ago.

W: Oh, yes, Frank. Wow! Doesn't time fly?

M: It sure does. You were looking for a flat last time we spoke, weren't you?

W: That's right. I've moved into a little flat overlooking the river. Where do you live now?

M: I moved to the country last year. I bought a house in a little village. It's very peaceful.

W: So nice. Hey, have you got time for a coffee? There is a really nice café in Park Street.

M: Yeah, sure! So what are you doing here?

W: I'm just visiting friends.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 题至第 10 题。

Text 6

M: Excuse me, madam! We're doing a survey about how people spend their weekends. Could you spare me a few minutes and answer several questions?

W: All right.

M: Thank you! So what do you like doing on the weekends?

W: Many things—going to restaurants, being in nature, going cycling...

M: Do you like going shopping on the weekends?

W: Not at all. Many people love it, but it's boring for me. I go shopping only when I have to.

M: Do you have your friends over or do you go visit your friends?

W: Sometimes I invite friends over. Most of time I reserve weekends for my family.

M: What do you usually do with your family?

W: Sometimes we have a family get-together at home; sometimes we go to the theatre. But I most enjoy taking a family trip outside the city.

M: That's interesting. Thank you, madam!

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 题至第 13 题。

Text 7

W: Hi, Peter. Where have you been? I haven't seen you for a long time.

M: Well, last month I went to China with my classmates. Each of us stayed with a family and attended a local school to learn Chinese.

W: Wonderful! Did the family you stayed with have any children?
M: Yes, a boy aged 14. His name is Li Lei. His parents are doctors. He is very kind. He spoke to me slowly and clearly so I understood him easily. We often talked about our hobbies and our school life.
W: So what did you learn from this experience?
M: Well, I not only improved my Chinese but also learned a lot about Chinese culture.
W: I hope I can go overseas in the future.
M: I'm sure you can.

听下面一段独白，回答第 14 题至第 16 题。

Text 8

Hello, everyone. I've got something to tell you.
The students from our sister school will come during the third lesson of the morning. There will be a change in classrooms. Your Business Studies lesson this morning won't be in Room 313 as usual. Instead, it'll be in Room 507. Then you move on to Room 214 to have History and Art after the break.
Now for the after-school activities. The debating group will meet today as usual. There's handball practice for the school team on Thursday. On Friday, the drama group will meet to prepare for the school play.
Finally, something about your homework. I was quite pleased with the letters you gave me. I want you to write me an essay by the end of the week, so today we'll discuss the topic.
OK, are we ready to start?

第二节：听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 17 题至第 20 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

Text 9

W: What are you doing, Dad?
M: I'm filling in a booking form for the camp. Do you want to help?
W: Sure, Dad. I'd be glad to. Can I write the information on the form?
M: OK, but be careful. I've already filled in the "Name", "Sex" and "ID".
W: I see. What's next?
M: It's "Telephone number".
W: Which one should I write: our home number or your mobile number?
M: Home is fine.
W: All right. That's 521-0939. What's your email address, Dad?
M: It's anchor@hotmail.com.
W: Anchor. Is it A-N-C-H-O-R?
M: Yes.

W: How do I write our home address?

M: Let's see. Just write "81st, West Street, New York".

W: OK. The next is "Number of campers". Shall I write 3?

M: Oh, your cousin will join us. Write "4" there.

W: I know we'll go to the camp on the 1st of August, but when will we leave the camp?

M: On the 6th of August, Susan. I have to return to work on the 7th. So write "6th August".

W: OK.

M: That looks fine now. Thank you, dear.

请将你的答案填涂或书写在答题卡上。

