

2017 年金华十校高考模拟考试

英 语

2017. 9

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

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。

- () 1. Where is the restaurant?
A. By the river. B. On the right of the hotel.
C. Next to the shoe shop.
- () 2. What is available in the district?
A. The swimming pool. B. The film museum. C. The sports center.
- () 3. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Make a phone call. B. Change her attitude to him.
C. Lower her voice when on the phone.
- () 4. What does the man mean?
A. He can't help the woman now. B. The woman can use his computer.
C. He will fix the computer right now.
- () 5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a meeting room. B. On a plane. C. At the man's house.

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段材料,回答第6~7题。

- () 6. What day is it today?
A. Monday. B. Tuesday. C. Wednesday.
- () 7. What has been finished?
A. The lighting. B. The painting. C. The carpets.

听第7段材料,回答第8~9题。

- () 8. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Walk to the station. B. Go up the mountain Snowdon.
C. Prepare a pair of good shoes.
- () 9. How far away is the station?
A. 2.1 miles. B. 2.5 miles. C. 4.5 miles.

听第8段材料,回答第10~12题。

- () 10. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Whether Alexis is retiring. B. Who will gain promotion.
C. What Allen's responsibility is.
- () 11. What do we know about Justin?
A. He is unwilling to take more responsibility.
B. He has worked in the company for 10 years.
C. He has a great reputation with the customers.
- () 12. What will the man do in the afternoon?
A. Go to the sales department. B. Visit a customer. C. Meet Allen.

听第9段材料,回答第13~16题。

- () 13. What is the account reference?
A. PG 278. B. BJ 278. C. PJ 278.
- () 14. What does the man want to know?
A. Why he hasn't received the order. B. How he can reach the warehouse.
C. When the order will be delivered.

- ()15. How does the man feel?
A. Apologetic. B. Pleased. C. Dissatisfied.
- ()16. What will the man do?
A. Get off the phone. B. Wait on the phone. C. Go to the warehouse.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17~20 题。
- ()17. Who are the listeners?
A. Parents. B. Students. C. Teachers.
- ()18. Where is the speaker?
A. In the school hall. B. In the student health center.
C. In the international student office.
- ()19. How can the listeners get the information about the procedures?
A. From the speaker. B. From a doctor. C. From a handbook.
- ()20. What does the speaker suggest the listeners do in the end?
A. Get some travel medicine. B. Offer their medical history to the doctor.
C. Make an early appointment with the specialist.

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。

A

The “Boomerang Kids”—young adults who leave to go to college, get married or just show off their independence—are moving back in with mom and dad. Boomerang Kids can be a mixed blessing for parents, both emotionally and financially.

Especially during hard economic times, adult children head for home. According to a survey, about 40 percent of 2017 graduates still live with their parents. Moreover, 42 percent of the 2015 graduates surveyed said they are still living at home.

The reasons are many, the first being economics. While the recession has touched Americans of all ages, it has been very hard for young adults. This has sent many kids back home. Plus, there is the matter of debt, especially college loans. For many recent graduates, it makes smart economic sense to move back in with their parents where life is comfortable and rent is either low or nonexistent. Then, of course, some return for personal reasons, such as recovering from a divorce or an illness.

Parents are often glad to help out, both emotionally and financially. As a result, the arrangement often works to everyone’s satisfaction. However, there are risks, especially for the parents. These include not only family tension and misunderstandings, but also money. The return to the family can become a financial burden that can affect the parents’ plans and their financial future, especially their retirement, as they try to do too much for their children.

- ()21. Boomerang Kids are those who _____.
A. like to show off their independence
B. have problem with their marriage
C. graduate from college in advance
D. return to live with parents after graduation
- ()22. The underlined words in Paragraph 1 mean something that _____.
A. has advantages and disadvantages B. is very useful and beneficial
C. will have a good result D. worries people a lot
- ()23. What can we learn from the passage?
A. It is a tough choice for young adults to move back home.
B. Parents may have to deal with extra financial burden.
C. Children face fewer financial problems than ever.
D. Most graduates choose to live with their parents.

B

Imitation might be considered the sincerest form of flattery(恭维), but if you take it too far in a job interview you could be giving the wrong impression to a potential employer.

Scientists have discovered too much imitating in a job interview situation leaves an employer thinking you are incompetent, untrustworthy and not very likeable. Studies have shown that

gentle imitation usually acts as a social glue in human relationships; it can promote trust.

Two people who like each other will strengthen their bond by unconsciously imitating each other's gestures in an unnoticeable way, such as leaning forward at the same time.

But in recent years, imitation has been used as conscious approach by people who want to succeed in business. However, the new research suggests this could cost your reputation. The study was conducted by the University of California's psychology department.

Piotr Winkielman, a professor of psychology at the university in San Diego, said, "Imitation is an important part of social intelligence. But it is not enough to simply know how to imitate. It's also important to know when and when not to. The success of mirroring depends on mirroring the right people at the right time for the right reasons. Sometimes the socially intelligent thing to do is not to imitate."

The study asked people to watch several stage videotaped interviews, some of which featured a friendly interviewer while, in others, the same person was unapproachable. The people being interviewed in the videos imitated the interviewer's simple gestures—such as leg-crossing or chin-touching. Interviewees were then evaluated on their general competence, trustworthiness and likeability by participants. Despite the fact that the participants were not instructed to watch for imitation and reported no awareness of it, it still influenced their evaluations. Interviewees who imitated the unfriendly 'boss' were judged to be less competent than those who didn't and their unconscious mirroring was observed as an error.

Professor Winkielman added: "It's good to have the capacity to imitate. But an important part of social intelligence is knowing how to use this ability in a selective, intelligent, situation-dependent manner, and understanding, when mirroring can reflect badly on you."

- ()24. If you take imitation too far in a job interview, the interviewer may think you are _____.
- A. incompetent B. smart C. trustworthy D. unfriendly
- ()25. What do Piotr Winkielman's words in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. People should avoid using imitation in a job interview.
B. People should know what social intelligence is.
C. Proper imitation involves lots of factors.
D. Imitation is very difficult to learn.
- ()26. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Imitation can promote trust in an interview.
B. Body language is quite useful in an interview.
C. It's not easy to imitate an interviewer's behavior.
D. Improper imitation in an interview may cause trouble.

C

Although not as much as in the past, grandparents are the teachers of the Navajo(纳瓦霍人) youth. They make young people aware of life at an early age. The parents grant them the privilege of teaching the children, and the grandparents take great pride in raising the children or at least having a big part in raising them.

Young children often stay with their grandparents for years at a time, developing a close and trusting relationship. The grandparents teach the children Navajo legends and the principle of life, emphasizing both new culture trends and the preservation of traditions.

The grandparents are also often the leading figures in teaching the youth the arts of weaving, caring for the livestock, using herbal medicine, and other arts and crafts.

The children are taught to respect their elders, to care for them, to help them whenever they are in need, and to learn from them. Young people are urged to listen with care to the words of their elders and to keep as much wisdom as possible. Grandparents often go to social gatherings and traditional events, and the young have opportunities to learn more about their culture and traditions.

I live with my grandmother for thirteen years, and she raised me in the old ways of our people. Although I was going to school, she taught me as much as she could about our traditions. She was a beautiful woman. If I had a chance, I would listen again to her wise teachings, expressed with kindness in a soft voice that touched my heart.

We used to plant corn and pumpkin every summer. They never grew big enough to feed us, but we planted them anyway. I asked my grandmother why. She said, "Grandson, our plants will be far more beautiful than the flowers outside the fence." I did not understand until one day I saw their beauty as I was coming over the hill with her. She said, "Anything that is a part of you is always far more beautiful than the things which you pass by." We had some beautiful years together. I am glad she is a part of me and I am a part of her.

Children used to be well disciplined, possessing more respect for culture, tradition, and beliefs than they do now. The world of the Navajo has been influenced by the western world, and the grandparents have less control and influence than they used to. But the young people who have been touched by their teachings have glimpsed a way of life beyond what most people know today.

- ()27. From Paragraph 1 we can learn that _____.
- A. children learn about the meaning of life from their grandparents.
 - B. grandparents are usually unwilling to teach their grandchildren.
 - C. schools are not very popular with the Navajo youth.
 - D. parents hate to take the trouble to raise children.
- ()28. The author's grandmother planted corn and pumpkin because she _____.
- A. hated wild flowers
 - B. needed to feed her family
 - C. tried to make her fence more beautiful
 - D. wanted her grandson to learn a life lesson
- ()29. In the author's opinion, _____.
- A. grandparents are the source of traditional culture.
 - B. his grandmother's teaching could replace schooling.
 - C. the western world is hardly influenced by the Navajos.
 - D. it is impossible to get grandparents involved in teaching again.
- ()30. The purpose of the article is to _____.
- A. honor the author's grandmother
 - B. share with readers a Navajo culture
 - C. emphasize the greatness of Navajo
 - D. introduce the development of Navajo tribes

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。

Most smart phones allow you to run location-sharing software that uses the phone's GPS capability to let friends and family know your exact location. There are lots of great uses for this technology. 31 So make sure you're permitted to use an app or service, and pay attention to how you are using it. Here're some important points you may find helpful.

Choose what's best for you. Some location-sharing services are games that let you give a shout-out when you've turned up at a particular spot. 32 Still others continue to share your location until you change the setting. Be sure you know exactly how your service shares your location.

Know who your friends are. 33 This means people can search to see if you're online and add you as a friend. It's important to remember that sharing your location with people you've never met in real life is risky, so you should carefully manage friend requests and share your location only with people you know and trust.

34 Some services automatically stop sending your location after a period of time, but others will send it forever—until you stop it. Review your contact list periodically and delete anyone to whom you no longer feel comfortable revealing your location.

Update parents. Location-based services are a great way for teens to let parents know where they are without having to call or text. 35 If you're heading home late at night, you can also use a service like *Glympse* to share your location as you drive, so they'll know if you have car trouble or get stuck in traffic.

- A. Check back often.
- B. Keep sending your location.
- C. However, these services are not for all children.
- D. With its help, you can easily share your location with them.
- E. Check-ins ease worries so they don't have to follow your every move.
- F. Others show where you are all the time or for a period of time you set.
- G. Some location services operate like Facebook, where you invite and accept friends.

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。

It is a blue, cotton shirt. The shirt belonged to my 36 David. On his birthday before he left college, his mother bought him the shirt. 37 I gave him free use of my bike, he let me wear the shirt, occasionally.

We shared the shirt, and as days 38, we shared more of our 39. David was in school by scholarships and grants(助学金). He 40 to keep his scholarships, because without even one of them, he would have to 41 and back on the farm. And in David's home, there was always only enough money to cover the expense. His father died when he was twelve.

42 David also talked about his father. Usually it was late at night, in the dorm just before bed, and the 43 always ended with tears that flowed from a river of memories and 44: memories of a father suffering from 45 at a time when his son was just a teenager; longings for opportunities to cure his father's disease missed, because disease does not understand about the 46 between father and son. Nor does (do) 47 care.

Time passed and we had to say 48 to each other. After lots of hugging, and words of thanks, we eventually 49. It was on my 50 trip upstairs to our dorm that I saw a package on my bed. I 51 the wrapping paper. It was the blue cotton shirt in a box with a card 52 to it, reading:

Thomas, I can't thank you enough for your 53. This has been tough years and you have been 54 a friend Thank you for listening. Thanks for everything.

David

I pushed aside the note, with 55 tears dropping on the shirt.

I still have the shirt today, though it has faded and wrinkled with age.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 36. A. student | B. brother | C. roommate | D. teacher |
| () 37. A. Because | B. Unless | C. In case | D. Even if |
| () 38. A. went across | B. went by | C. ran out | D. ran down |
| () 39. A. victories | B. belongings | C. scholarships | D. stories |
| () 40. A. happened | B. struggled | C. refused | D. failed |
| () 41. A. drop out | B. stand out | C. set out | D. hold out |
| () 42. A. At a time | B. At one time | C. At times | D. At the time |
| () 43. A. interview | B. conversation | C. discussion | D. debate |
| () 44. A. longings | B. apologies | C. regrets | D. wishes |
| () 45. A. failure | B. depression | C. poverty | D. illness |
| () 46. A. distance | B. cooperation | C. connection | D. difference |
| () 47. A. I | B. she | C. he | D. it |
| () 48. A. hello | B. good-bye | C. sorry | D. yes |
| () 49. A. fled | B. departed | C. met | D. remained |
| () 50. A. first | B. second | C. next | D. last |
| () 51. A. touched | B. pulled | C. removed | D. folded |
| () 52. A. attached | B. applied | C. adjusted | D. admitted |
| () 53. A. guidance | B. friendship | C. devotion | D. mercy |
| () 54. A. less than | B. other than | C. rather than | D. more than |
| () 55. A. angry | B. joyful | C. grateful | D. sympathetic |

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。

My wife and I were to help with the fund raising event in the community hall. Early that morning we were about to hurry out 56 suddenly my wife told me that she 57 (forget) to make a cheesecake that was to be part of the auction(竞买). I decided to stay at home and make the cheesecake. My wife told me to get it done and be there on time.

58 (sad), I found that we had run out of stuff necessary for a cheesecake. I had to come up with something else. And the 59 thing I could find was a bag of dog treats—milk bones. I'm sure I had enough to make my cheesecake 60 obviously I had to be the one to buy it at the auction so it wouldn't fall 61 someone's hands. I figured I could get away with it.

Thus, the cheesecake was created with the good old milk bones and turned out to be 62 delight to see. After 63 (cool) it in the fridge, I set off to the hall. I placed the cheesecake on the table for the auction and went to find my wife to tell her 64 was happening. A few minutes later, I returned to the auction table, only to find the cake was 65 (go)—it had been bought by someone even before the auction. Oh, no!

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节:应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,暑假参加了某微信公众号(Wechat official account)举行的英语原版书阅读活动,并写了一篇书评(a book review)。现你用英语给外教 Sam 写一封信,希望他能帮你当面批改书评,信的内容主要包括:

1. 简要介绍活动; 2. 提出请求; 3. 提议见面时间。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节:概要写作(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Everyone looks forward to progress. Progress shows a person's ability to change the way he is living at the moment. Progress means a better way of doing things. However, all these remains true only when people want to accept technology and move forward by finding new and more efficient ways of doing things.

However, in the minds of many people, especially those who miss the "good old days", progress comes with a price. Now communication becomes efficient. With the communication gadgets like mobile phones and ipads, people often do not take the effort to visit one another personally. A personal visit has the additional benefit of being in the person's presence for as long as the visit lasts.

With progress also comes mass production. Factories have improved efficiency. Unskillful tasks are left to machines and products are better made and produced with greater accuracy than any human hand could ever have done. However, with the improvements in efficiency also comes the loss of the personal touch when making these products. For example, many handicrafts (手工艺品) are now produced in a factory. Although this means that supply is better able to increase demand, mass production lowers the quality of the handicraft and it is difficult to find unique designs on each item.

Nevertheless, we must not analyze progress only from one point of view. In fact, progress has allowed tradition to keep up. It is only with progress and the invention of new technology that many old products can be brought back to their old state. New technology is required for old products to stay old.

It is people's attitude towards progress that causes the type of influence that technology has on society. Technology is flexible. There is no fixed way of making use of it. Everything depends on people's attitude.
