

2017年高考英语试卷（新课标II卷）

参考答案与试题解析

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，录音结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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答案。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 will the woman do this afternoon?

A. Do some exercise. B. Go shopping. C. Wash her clothes.

2. Why does the woman call the man?

A. To cancel a flight. B. To make an apology. C. To put off a meeting.

3. How much more does David need for the car?

A. \$5,000. B. \$20,000. C. \$25,000.

4. What is Jane doing?

A. Planning a tour. B. Calling her father. C. Asking for leave.

5. How does the man feel?

A. Tied. B. Dizzy. C. Thirsty.

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。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 does Jack want to do?
A. Watch TV. B. Play outside. C. Go to the zoo.
7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. In a cinema. C. In a supermarket.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What does Richard do?
A. He's a newsman. B. He's a manager. C. He's a researcher.
9. Where is Richard going next week?
A. Birmingham. B. Mexico City. C. Shanghai.
10. What will the speakers do tomorrow?
A. Eat out together. B. Visit a university. C. See Professor Hayes.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. School friends. B. Teacher and student. C. Librarian and library user.
12. Why does Jim suggest Mary buy the book?
A. It's sold at a discount price.
B. It's important for her study.
C. It's written by Professor Lee.
13. What will Jim do for Mary?
A. Share his book with her.
B. Lend her some money.
C. Ask Henry for help.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. Where does Stella live?
A. In Memphis. B. In Boston. C. In St Louis.
15. What would Peter and his family like to do on Beale Street?
A. Visit a museum. B. Listen to music. C. Have dinner.

16. What kind of hotel does Peter prefer?

- A. A big one. B. A quite one. C. A modern one.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. How many lab sessions will the students have every week?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

18. What are the students allowed to wear in the lab?

- A. Long scarves. B. Loose clothes. C. Tennis shoes.

19. Why should the students avoid mixing liquid with paper?

- A. It may cause a fire. B. It may create waste. C. It may produce pollution.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. Grades the students will receive.
B. Rules the students should follow.
C. Experiments the students will do.

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听力试题答案及原文

【参考答案】

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B
16. B 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. B

听力原文

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答案。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。

Text 1

M: Let's go for a nice walk into the country this afternoon.

W: I certainly could enjoy the exercise, but I've agreed to go with Alice to buy some clothes.

Text 2

W: Hello, Mr. Smith. I'm afraid Dr. Brown won't be able to see you today. He's still waiting for a flight out of New York. He said he would meet you tomorrow afternoon.

Is it OK?

M: Sounds good. Thank you for calling.

Text 3

W: David, have you saved enough for the car?

M: I have \$20,000 now, and the car cost \$25,000. My parents said they would like to help, but I don't want to use their money.

Text 4

W: Dr. Block, I need to take a few days off because my father is coming over to visit.

And I need to show him around the city.

M: OK, Jane. But be sure to come back to work next week.

Text 5

M: Amy, my head is spinning. It must be a touch of the sun.

W: You'd better lie back still for a while. Take it easy for the rest of the day and stay in the shade. It's too hot today.

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。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。

Text 6

M: Mum, this is going to take forever. Animal World will be on in twenty minutes.

It's my favorite program. You know I can't miss it.

W: I know, honey, but we have to wait in line to pay for these things we need.

M: You promise we'd be home in time.

W: Be a little patient, Jack. We'll get out of here soon.

Text 7

M: Hi, Samantha, do you have a minute?

W: Hi, Richard, come in, please.

M: I've been trying to get hold of you all afternoon.

W: I was at the weekly managers' meeting. How were things?

M: Oh, splendid. I have some news?

W: Good news?

M: Wonderful news, to me, anyway. I've been offered a job for three years as an assistant to Professor Hayes from Birmingham University. I'll join him in Mexico City. What do you think about that?

W: Wonderful, Richard. Just what you've always wanted, isn't it? Doesn't mean that you'll leave soon?

M: Next week. But before I go, I'd like to invite you out for dinner. Just thank you for all the help you gave me during my three months research work here. Would tomorrow evening be a good time for you? We can go to the Shanghai Restaurant in Chinatown.

W: Fine with me.

Text 8

M: What's that book you just picked up, Mary?

W: The one Professor Lee uses in his course.

M: Oh, I see. You'd better have it if you want to pass that course.

W: But it costs \$30. I simply can't afford it.

M: Did you check the used-book section here? Maybe they have it.

W: No, they don't. I asked.

M: Why don't you get it from the library?

W: I've been trying for a month and it's always out. There are over 50 students in the course, and every single one wants the book.

M: Listen, you know my roommate, Henry, don't you? He took the same course last year. And I remember he owes a copy. I can borrow it from him for you.

W: Oh, that would be great. Thank you, Jim.

Text 9

W: Hello.

M: Hello, Stella. This is Peter.

W: Hi, Peter. Fancy hearing your voice. How are you?

M: Couldn't be better. I'm planning a trip to Memphis with my family this summer.

W: Great, I'd love to host you here. When are you coming?

M: We'll leave Boston on June 20th. Stay in St Louis Missouri for a week, and then fly to your city. We'd probably stay for five days with you and come back. For it's a two-week vacation.

W: Is there anything special you'd like to do here?

M: We'd love to explore Beale Street, the official home of the blues, where we'd listen to live music. We'd also like to visit Graceland, the popular museum in memory of Elvis Presley. But above all, we want to spend some time with you and your family.

W: Of course, it's been ages since we met last time. Let's have a dinner party in my garden.

M: Lovely. Oh, could you find for us a hotel near where you live? It doesn't have to be big, but I can't stand noisy at bedtime.

W: Sure.

M: Thank you. See you soon.

Text 10

Hello everyone. My name is John. I'm the teaching assistant for this lab session. Let me explain a little about it. As you may know already, it's required meeting once a week. I expect you to do all the experiments and keep the results in your lab notebook. I'll collect the notebooks every two weeks. You'll be graded on lab notebooks and quizzes. But the most important information I want to give you now is about safety. First of all, you must wear shoes that cover your feet in the lab. Tennis shoes are OK; also don't wear loose clothes, long scarves, big necklaces or loose belts. They get cut in something or fall into liquid. Another thing to do for safety is cleaning up.

Be sure to put the waste in the correct containers. We can't mix liquid with paper. This is extremely important. I don't want any fires in this room. You are responsible for washing out your own lab equipment and putting it away. If you don't do this, I will take away points from your grade. Nobody is going to clean up after

you. OK, any questions?

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

In the coming months, we are bringing together artists from all over the globe, to enjoy speaking Shakespeare's plays in their own language, in our Globe, within the architecture Shakespeare wrote for. Please come and join us.

National Theatre of China Beijing | Chinese

This great occasion (盛会) will be the National Theatre of China's first visit to the UK. The company's productions show the new face of 21st century Chinese theatre. This production of Shakespeare's *Richard III* will be directed by the National's Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying.

Date & Time: Saturday 28 April, 2:30pm & Sunday 29 April, 1:30pm & 6:30pm

Marjanishvili Theatre Tbilisi | Georgian

One of the most famous theatres in Georgia, the Marjanishvili, founded in 1928, appears regularly at theatre festivals all over the world. This new production of *As You Like It* is helmed (指导) by the company's Artistic Director Levan Tsuladze.

Date & Time: Friday 18 May, 2:30pm & Saturday 19 May, 7:30pm

Deafinitely Theatre London | British Sign Language (BSL)

By translating the rich and humourous text of *Love's Labour's Lost* into the physical language of BSL, Deafinitely Theatre creates a new interpretation of Shakespeare's comedy and aims to build a bridge between deaf and hearing worlds by performing to both groups as one audience.

Date & Time: Tuesday 22 May, 2:30pm & Wednesday 23 May, 7:30pm

Habima National Theatre Tel Aviv | Hebrew

The Habima is the centre of Hebrew-language theatre worldwide, Founded in Moscow after the 1905 revolution, the company eventually settled in Tel Aviv in the late 1920s. Since 1958, they have been recognised as the national theatre of Israel. This production of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* marks their first visit to the UK.

Date & Time: Monday 28 May, 7:30pm & Tuesday 29 May, 7:30pm

21. Which play will be performed by the National Theatre of China?

- A. *Richard III*. B. *Lover's Labour's Lost*.
C. *As You Like It*. D. *The Merchant of Venice*.

22. What is special about Deafinitely Theatre?

- A. It has two groups of actors. B. It is the leading theatre in London.
C. It performs plays in BSL. D. It is good at producing comedies.

23. When can you see a play in Hebrew?

- A. On Saturday 28 April. B. On Sunday 29 April.
C. On Tuesday 22 May. D. On Tuesday 29 May.

【考点】O1: 人物故事类。

【分析】本文主要介绍了即将到来的一个月中，来自世界各地的艺术家汇聚一起在各大剧场表演莎士比亚的作品。各大剧场的表演内容时间等的广告内容。

【解答】ACD

21. A 细节理解题。在National Theatre Of China Beijing|Chinese中，根据句子This production of Shakespeare's *Richard III* will be directed by the National's Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying. 可以看出要上演的剧目是Richard III，所以答案选A。

22. C 细节理解题。By translating the rich and humourous text of *Love's Labour's Lost* into the physical language of BSL 通过用丰富幽默的文字把Love's Labour's Lost 翻译成BSL的肢体语言，所以答案选C。

23. D 细节理解题。Habima National Theatre Tel Aviv|Hebrew中的Date&Time: Monday 28 May, 7:30 pm & Tuesday 29 May, 7:30 pm可知在Hebrew看戏的时间是五月二十八日星期一的晚上七点半；五月二十九日星期二晚上七点半，所以答案选D。

【点评】本文考查细节题为主，细节题可以在文章中直接找到与答案有关的信息？或是其变体。

搜查信息在阅读中非常重要它包括理解作者在叙述某事时使用的具体事实、数据、图表等细节信息。

在一篇短文里大部分篇幅都属于这类围绕主体展开的细节。

做这类题一般采用寻读法？即先读题，然后带着问题快速阅读短文，找出与问题有关的词语或句子，再对相关部分进行分析对比，找出答案。

B

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn't want me for the film — it wanted somebody as well known as Paul — he stood up for me. I don't know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and *The Sting* four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft (技艺) and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other — but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core (核心) of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the belief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back — he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He'd been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn't talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn't need a lot of words.

24. Why was the studio unwilling to give the role to author at first?

- A. Paul Newman wanted it. B. The studio powers didn't like his agent.
C. He wasn't famous enough. D. The director recommended someone else.

25. Why did Paul and the author have a lasting friendship?

- A. They were of the same age. B. They worked in the same theater.
C. They were both good actors. D. They had similar characteristics.

26. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Their belief. B. Their care for children.
C. Their success. D. Their support for each other.

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

- A. To show his love of films. B. To remember a friend.
C. To introduce a new movie. D. To share his acting experience.

【考点】O1: 人物故事类.

【分析】本文主要介绍了我的朋友保罗和我之间的友谊.

【解答】CDAB

24. C推理判断题. 根据句子When the studio didn't want me for the film---it wanted somebody as well known as Paul---he stood up for me当时电影制片厂不想让我演这部电影, 他想要一个像保罗一样出名的人, 所以可以推断出我没有保罗一样出名, 所以答案选C.

25. D 细节理解题. 根据句子Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other---but always with an underlying affection.

我们两人都有典型的美国演员的品质和优点: 幽默、好斗、互相取笑, 但总是有着深厚的感情. 可见具有相同的性格是他们友谊长存的核心, 所以答案选D.

26. A 细节理解题. 根据句子We shared the belief 我们分享信念. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. 虽然不见面但是共享信仰让我们走在了一起.

所以可以看出这里的that指的是belief.

27. B 写作意图题. 作者开头就写第一次见到 Paul Newman 的时间, 然后叙述了与他之间的事情, 最后说到Ours was a relationship that

didn't need a lot of words. 我们的关系不需要太多的词语。可见本文作者写作的目的就是为了纪念一位朋友保罗。所以答案选B。

【点评】本题主要测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。

考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点。

C

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle — named the Transition — has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a \$10,000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000. And it won't help if you're stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration's decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those pilots of larger planes. Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the

Transition, a requirement pilots would find relatively easy to meet.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The basic data of the Transition. B. The advantages of flying cars.
C. The potential market for flying cars. D. The designers of the Transition.

29. Why is the Transition unlikely to show up in too many driveways?

- A. It causes traffic jams. B. It is difficult to operate.
C. It is very expensive. D. It burns too much fuel.

30. What is the government's attitude to the development of the flying car?

- A. Cautious. B. Favorable. C. Ambiguous. D. Disapproving.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Flying Car at Auto Show. B. The Transition's First Flight.
C. Pilots' Dream Coming True. D. Flying Car Closer to Reality.

【考点】O1: 人物故事类.

【分析】本文主要写了飞行汽车的数据性能，发展的状况，政府的态度，可以预言飞行车离现实越来越近了。

【解答】ACBD

28. A 细节理解题. 根据句子The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon. 可以看出列出的都是Transition的基本数据，所以答案选A.

29. C 推理判断题. 根据句子But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000. 但不要指望它出现在太多的车道，它的预计成本\$279,000. 由此可以推断出Transition 太昂贵了，很少有人买得起，所以答案选C.

30. B 推理判断题. 根据句子The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. 政府已经允许该公司使用特殊材料，使车辆更容易飞行. 可以推断出政府对于制造这种车是赞许的，favourable "赞许的".

31.

D

标题大意题.

根据文章第一段第一句可知新的飞行汽车已经完成了第一次飞行，使该公司更接近其在明年出售飞行汽车的目标。

以及最后一段说一个车主需要通过一个测试，完成20个小时的飞行时间，由此可见Flying Car Closer to Reality符合本文的主旨，所以答案选D。

【点评】本文主要测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释。

考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点。

D

When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn't sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds, VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It's a plant's way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react.

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other? Scientists don't know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbors just happened to "overhear"

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