

绝密★启用前

2017年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

英语笔试

本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 130 分，考试用时 100 分钟。第 I 卷 1 至 10 页。第 II 卷 11 至 12 页。

答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码，答卷时，考生务必将答案写在答题卡上，答在试卷上的无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 每小题选出答案后，用铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如果改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。
2. 本卷共 55 小题，共 95 分。

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

例：Stand over there _____ you'll be able to see it better.

- A. or B. and C. but D. while

答案是 B。

- 1.—Albert's birthday is on next Saturday, and I'm planning a surprise party for him.
—_____. I'll bring some wine.
A. Sounds like fun B. It depends
C. Just a minute D. You are welcome
2. My room is a mess, but I _____ clean it before I go out tonight. I can do it in the morning.
A. daren't B. shouldn't C. needn't D. mustn't

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3. —I want to see Mr. White. We have an appointment.
—I'm sorry, but he is not _____ at the moment, for the meeting hasn't ended.
A. busy B. active C. concerned D. available
4. She asked me _____ I had returned the books to the library, and I admitted that I hadn't.
A. when B. where C. whether D. what
5. Mr. and Mrs. Brown would like to see their daughter _____, get married, and have kids.
A. settled down B. keep off C. get up D. cut in
6. Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.
A. regard B. is regarded C. are regarded D. regards
7. —Michael was late for Mr. Smith's chemistry class this morning.
—_____? As far as I know, he never came late to class.
A. So what B. Why not C. Who cares D. How come
8. I _____ down to London when I suddenly found that I was on the wrong road.
A. was driving B. have driven C. would drive D. drove
9. My eldest son, _____ work takes him all over the world, is in New York at the moment.
A. that B. whose C. his D. who
10. I was watching the clock all through the meeting, as I had a train _____.
A. catching B. caught C. to catch D. to be caught
11. It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.
A. who B. where C. which D. that
12. When you drive through the Redwood Forests in California, you will be _____ trees that are over 1,000 years old.

A. among B. against C. behind D. below

13. We offer an excellent education to our students. _____, we expect students to work hard.

A. On average B. At best C. in return D. After all

14. The hospital has recently obtained new medical equipment. _____ more patients to be treated.

A. being allowed B. allowing C. having allowed D. allowed

15. —Do you have Betty's phone number?

—Yes. Otherwise, I _____ able to reach her yesterday.

A. hadn't been B. wouldn't have been C. weren't D. wouldn't be

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16-35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选春最佳选项。

At my heaviest I weighed 370 pounds. I had a very poor relationship with food: I used it to 16 bad feelings, to make myself feel better, and to celebrate. Worried about my health, I tried many different kinds of 17 but nothing worked. I came to believe that I could do nothing about my 18.

When I was 50, my weight problem began to affect me 19. I didn't want to live the rest of my life with this 20 weight any more.

That year, I 21 a seminar where we were asked to create a project that would touch the world. A seminar leader shared her 22 story — she had not only 125 pounds, but also raised \$25,000 for homeless children.

23 by her story, I created the As We Heal(痊愈), the World Heals 24. My goal was to lose 150 pounds in one year and raise \$50,000 25 a movement founded 30 years ago to end hunger. This combination of healing myself and healing the world 26 me as the perfect solution. zxx.k

27 I began my own personal weight program, I was filled with the fear that I would

28 the same difficulties that beat me before. While the 29 hung over my head, there were also signs that I was headed down the right 30. I sent letters to everyone I knew, telling them about my project. It worked perfectly. Donations began 31 in from hundreds of people.

Of course, I also took some practical steps to lose weight. I consulted with a physician (内科医生), I hired a fitness coach, and I began to eat small and 32

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meals. My fund-raising focus also gave me new motivation to exercise ____33____.

A year later, I ____34____ my goal: I lost 150 pounds and raised \$50,000! I feel that I've been given a second life to devote to something that is ____35____ and enormous.

- 16.A.add B. mix C. kill D. share
- 17.A. diets B. drinks C. fruits D. dishes
- 18.A. height B. ability C. wisdom D. weight
- 19.A. temporarily B. recently C. seriously D. secretly
- 20.A.ideal B. extra C. normal D. low
- 21.A. attended B. organized C. recommended D. mentioned
- 22.A. folk B. success C. adventure D. science
- 23.A. Surprised B. Amused C. Influenced D. Disturbed
- 24.A. project B. business C. system D. custom
- 25.A. in search of B.in need of C. in place of D. in support of
- 26.A.scared B. considered C. confused D. struck
- 27.A. As B.Until C.If D. Unless
- 28.A. get over B. run into C. look for D. put aside
- 29.A.excitment B. joy C. anger D. fear
- 30.A.row B. hall C. path D. street
- 31.A. breaking B. flooding C. jumping D. stepping
- 32.A. heavy B. full C. expense D. healthy
- 33.A. regularly B. limitlessly C. suddenly D. randomly
- 34.A. set B. reached C. missed D. dropped
- 35.A. stressful B. painful C. meaningful D. peaceful

第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 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。

A

Suppose you're in a rush, felling tired, not paying attention to your screen, and you send an email that could get you in trouble.

Realisation will probably set in seconds after you've clicked "send". You freeze in horrors and burn with shame.

What to do? Here are four common email accidents, and how to recover.

Clicking "send" too soon

Don't waste your time trying to find out if the receivers has read it yet. Write another email as swiftly as you can and send it with a brief explaining that this is the correct version and the previous version should be ignored.

Writing the wrong time

The sooner you notice, the better. Respond quickly and briefly, apologizing for your mistake. Keep the tone measured: don't handle it too lightly, as people can be offered, zx@xk especially if your error suggests a misunderstanding of their culture(i.e. incorrect ordering of Chinese names).

Clicking "reply all" unintentionally

You accidentally reveal(透露)to entire company what menu choices you would prefer at the staff Christmas dinner, or what holiday you'd like to take. In this instance, the best solution is to send a quick, light-hearted apology to explain your awkwardness. But it can quickly rise to something worse, when everyone starts hitting "reply all" to join in a long and unpleasant conversation. In this instance, step away from your keyboard to allow everyone to calm down.

Sending an offensive message to its subject

The most awkward email mistake is usually committed in anger. You write an unkind message about someone, intending to send it to a friend, but accidentally send it to the person you're discussing. In that case, ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say sorry. Explain your frustrations calmly and sensibly—see it as an opportunity to clear up any difficulties you may have with this person.

36. After realising an email accident, you are likely to feel _____.

- A. curious B. tired C. awful D. funny

37. If you have written the wrong name in an email, it is best to _____.
- A. apologise in a serious manner
B. tell the receiver to ignore the error
C. learn to write the name correctly
D. send a short notice to everyone
38. What should you do when an unpleasant conversation is started by your “reply all” email?
- A. Try offering other choices.
B. Avoid further involvement.
C. Meet other staff members.
D. Make a light-hearted apology.
39. How should you deal with the problem caused by an offensive email?
- A. By promising not to offend the receiver again.
B. By seeking support from the receiver’s friends.
C. By asking the receiver to control his anger.
D. By talking to the receiver face to face.
40. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Defining email errors.
B. Reducing email mistakes.
C. Handling email accidents.
D. Improving email writing.

B

Fifteen years ago, I took a summer vacation in Lecce in southern Italy. After climbing up a hill for a panoramic(全景的) view of the blue sea, white buildings and green olive trees, I paused to catch my breath and then positioned myself to take the best photo of this panorama.

Unfortunately, just as I took out my camera, a woman approached from behind, and planted herself right in front of my view. Like me, this woman was here to stop, sigh and appreciate the view.

Patient as I was, after about 15 minutes, my camera scanning the sun and reviewing

the shot I would eventually take, I grew frustrated. Was it too much to ask her to move so I could take just one picture of the landscape? Sure, I could have asked her, but something prevented me from doing so. She seemed so content in her observation. I didn't want to mess with that.

Another 15 minutes passed and I grew bored. The woman was still there. I decided to take the photo anyway. And now when I look at it, I think her presence in the photo is what makes the image interesting. The landscape, beautiful on its own, somehow comes to life and breathes because this woman is engaging with it.

This photo, with the unique beauty that unfolded before me and that woman who "ruined" it, now hangs on a wall in my bedroom. What would she think if she knew that her figure is captured(捕捉) and frozen on some stranger's bedroom wall? A bedroom, after all, is a very private space, in which some woman I don't even know has been immortalized(使……永存). In some ways, she lives in my house.

Perhaps we all live in each others' spaces. Perhaps this is what photos are for: to remind us that we all appreciate beauty, that we all share a common desire for pleasure, for connection, for something that is greater than us.

That photo is a reminder, a captured moment, an unspoken conversation between two women, separated only by a thin square of glass.

41. What happened when the author was about to take a photo?
- A. Her camera stopped working.
 - B. A woman blocked her view.
 - C. Someone asked her to leave.
 - D. A friend approached from behind.
42. According to the author, the woman was probably _____.
- A. enjoying herself
 - B. losing her patience
 - C. waiting for the sunset
 - D. thinking about her past
43. In the author's opinion, what makes the photo so alive?
- A. The rich color of the landscape.
 - B. The perfect positioning of the camera.
 - C. The woman's existence in the photo.
 - D. The soft sunlight that summer day.
44. The photo on the bedroom wall enables the author to better understand _____.
- A. the need to be close to nature
 - B. the importance of private space
 - C. the joy of the vacation in Italy
 - D. the shared passion for beauty
45. The passage can be seen as the author's reflections upon _____.
- A. a particular life experience
 - B. the pleasure of traveling

- C. the art of photography
- D. a lost friendship

C

This month, Germany's transport minister, Alexander Dobrindt, proposed the first set of rules for autonomous vehicles(自动驾驶车辆). They would define the driver's role in such cars and govern how such cars perform in crashes where lives might be lost.

The proposal attempts to deal with what some call the "death valley" of autonomous vehicles: the grey area between semi-autonomous and fully driverless cars that could delay the driverless future.

Dobrindt wants three things: that a car always chooses property(财产) damage over personal injury; that it never distinguishes between humans based on age or race; and that if a human removes his or her hands from the driving wheel — to check email, say — the car's maker is responsible if there is a crash.

"The change to the road traffic law will permit fully automatic driving," says Dobrindt. It will put fully driverless cars on an equal legal footing to human drivers, he says.

Who is responsible for the operation of such vehicles is not clear among car makers, consumers and lawyers. "The liability(法律责任) issue is the biggest one of them all," says Natasha Merat at the University of Leeds, UK.

An assumption behind UK insurance for driverless cars, introduced earlier this year, insists that a human "be watchful and monitoring the road" at every moment.

But that is not what many people have in mind when thinking of driverless cars. "When you say 'driverless cars', people expect driverless cars," Merat says. "You know — no driver."

Because of the confusion, Merat thinks some car makers will wait until vehicles can be fully automated without operation.

Driverless cars may end up being a form of public transport rather than vehicles you own, says Ryan Calo at Stanford University, California. That is happening in the UK and

Singapore, where government-provided driverless vehicles are being launched.

That would go down poorly in the US, however. “The idea that the government would take over driverless cars and treat them as a public good would get absolutely nowhere here,” says Calo.

46. What does the phrase “death valley” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A place where cars often break down.
- B. A case where passing a law is impossible.
- C. An area where no driving is permitted.
- D. A situation where drivers' role is not clear.

47. The proposal put forward by Dobrindt aims to _____.

- A. stop people from breaking traffic rules
- B. help promote fully automatic driving
- C. protect drivers of all ages and races
- D. prevent serious property damage

48. What do consumers think of the operation of driverless cars?

- A. It should get the attention of insurance companies.
- B. It should be the main concern of law makers.
- C. It should not cause deadly traffic accidents.
- D. It should involve no human responsibility.

49. Driverless vehicles in public transport see no bright future in _____.

- A. Singapore
- B. the UK
- C. the US
- D. Germany

50. What could be the best title for passage?

- A. Autonomous Driving: Whose Liability?
- B. Fully Automatic Cars: A New Breakthrough

C. Autonomous Vehicles: Driver Removed!

D. Driverless Cars: Root of Road Accidents

D

I read somewhere that we spend a full third of our lives waiting. But where are we doing all of this waiting, and what does it mean to an impatient society like ours? To understand the issue, let's take a look at three types of "waits".

The very purest form of waiting is the Watched-Pot Wait. It is without doubt the most annoying of all. Take filling up the kitchen sink(洗碗池) as an example. There is absolutely nothing you can do while this is going on but keep both eyes fixed on the sink until it's full. During these waits, the brain slips away from the body and wanders about until the water runs over the edge of the counter and onto your socks. This kind of wait makes the waiter helpless and mindless.

A cousin to the Watched-Pot Wait is the Forced Wait. This one requires a bit of discipline. Properly preparing packaged noodle soup requires a Forced Wait. Directions are very specific. "Bring three cups of water to boil, add mix, simmer three minutes, remove from heat, let stand five minutes." I have my doubts that anyone has actually followed the procedures strictly. After all, Forced Waiting requires patience.

Perhaps the most powerful type of waiting is the Lucky-Break Wait. This type of wait is unusual in that it is for the most part voluntary. Unlike the Forced Wait, which is also voluntary, waiting for your lucky break does not necessarily mean that it will happen.

Turning one's life into a waiting game requires faith and hope, and is strictly for the optimists among us. On the surface it seems as ridiculous as following the directions on soup mixes, but the Lucky-Break Wait well serves those who are willing to do it. As long as one doesn't come to rely on it, wishing for a few good things to happen never hurts anybody.

We certainly do spend a good deal of our time waiting. The next time you're standing at the sink waiting for it to fill while cooking noodle soup that you'll have to eat until a

large bag of cash falls out of the sky, don't be desperate. You're probably just as busy as the next guy.

51. While doing a Watched-Pot Wait, we tend to _____.

- A. keep ourselves busy
- B. get absent-minded
- C. grow anxious
- D. stay focused

52. What is the difference between the Forced Wait and the Watched-Pot Wait?\

- A. The Forced Wait requires some self-control.
- B. The Forced Wait makes people passive.
- C. The Watched-Pot Wait needs directions.
- D. The Watched-Pot Wait engages body and brain.

53. What can we learn about the Lucky-Break Wait?

- A. It is less voluntary than the Forced Wait.
- B. It doesn't always bring the desired result.
- C. It is more fruitful than the Forced Wait.
- D. It doesn't give people faith and hope.

54. What does the author advise us to do the next time we are waiting?

- A. Take it seriously.
- B. Don't rely on others.
- C. Do something else.
- D. Don't lose heart.

55. The author supports his view by _____.

- A. exploring various causes of "waits".
- B. describing detailed processes of "waits".
- C. analyzing different categories of "waits"
- D. revealing frustrating consequences of "waits"

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英语笔试

第II卷

注意事项：

- 1.用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。
- 2.本卷共6小题，共35分。

第三部分：写作

第一节：阅读表达（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

阅读短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

In the years of my growing up, Dad was strict with me. He made sure I made my bed and did my homework. He would call in advance to make sure there was no alcohol at the party. I got so angry with him for laying down the law. I would scream, “I hate you!” Dad would yell back, “Good! I don’t care!” Deep down I knew he did.

One time at a party, I drank too much alcohol and got so sick. I said, “Call my dad.” Next thing, Dad was carrying me to the car. I woke up the next morning, thinking I would definitely be criticised. As expected, I got a roasting, but I now understand why I need discipline.

Dad was 29 when he got his big roles in films. I had an early start at the age of nine with a role in a 1990s TV series, but it wasn’t until I finished film studies that I pursued my career as an actress. Like those early days for Dad, I faced lots of rejections. Working in such a competitive industry, I’ve sometimes thought, “I can’t do this any more.”

Once, after a trip to Hollywood, I returned to Australia so depressed and spent months in my bedroom painting, listening to Eckhart Tolle’s music and trying to find myself again. Dad sat me down and said, “Alice, I know it’s hard, but it’s all about persistence(坚持不懈).”

Now I get to work with Dad a lot, which I love. We both passionate about acting,

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which comes from us being so interested in people. If it weren't for Dad, I wouldn't be where I am today. He's my biggest fan, and when you have that in your life you can go a long way.

56. What rules did Alice's father set for her when she was growing up?(no more than 15 words)

57. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 mean?(no more than 5 words)

58. What did Alice's father do when she felt depressed?(no more than 5 words)

59. According to the last paragraph, what do Alice and her father have in common?(no more than 10 words)

60. What do you think of Alice's father? Please explain.(no more than 20 words)

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61.

假设你是李津，与你以前的外籍教师 Mrs. Green 一直保持联系。近日她来信询问你的近况，请根据以下提示给她回复一封邮件。

(1) 简要介绍自己的学习和生活；

(2) 告知你已成为八月底在津举办的第十三届全运会的志愿者，并介绍为此所做的准备（如深入了解天津等）；

(3) 希望她有机会重访天津。

注意：

(1) 词数不少于 100；

(2) 可适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯；

(3) 开头已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：第十三届全运会 the 13th National Games

Dear Mrs. Green,

I'm glad to hear from you.

—

Yours,
Li Jin

