

2017 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛 (NEPCS) 决赛

高二年级组试题

(总分:150 分 答题时间:120 分钟)

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笔试部分 (共七大题, 计 120 分)

I. Knowledge & Usage (知识与用法) (共 20 小题; 26-35 小题每小题 0.5 分, 36-45 小题每小题 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提示或英语提示完成下列句子, 每空一词。)(答案写在答题纸上)

26. Little Peter fought the illness with courage and _____ (决心).
27. Everyone in the class seemed _____ (热切的; 渴望的) to learn Chinese.
28. I'm still not _____ (完全地) convinced that he knows what he's doing.
29. Joanna has _____ (决定) spending her winter holiday by the sea.
30. _____ (既然) you have started the job, you should try your best to finish it.
31. _____ (honestly), it is one of the worst books I've ever read.
32. Mrs Miller is forced to make a _____ (an act of choosing) between family and career.
33. Bob studied abroad for a year. His wife Ann, meanwhile, took care of the children _____ (by herself).
34. The professor asked me to go through the items on the list _____ (one after another).
35. In fact, you can _____ (to use sth.) the building materials that we already have for free.

(A) 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 四个选项中选出最佳选项完成下面的短文。)(答案涂在答题纸上)



When the famous Italian scientist Guglielmo Marconi was young, he loved reading books, especially those on science. "If I can push a piece of wood across the waves on water, I can also send sounds through the air waves 36. _____ using electric power," he thought.

One day, in 1894, Marconi called his parents to his workroom for a 37. _____. He touched a little machine and two floors below there was the sound of a *buzz* (嗡嗡声).

"38. _____ did you do it?" his parents asked. "Your machine is so far from the sound." "That's right," he said joyfully. "I've just found a way to carry sounds without wires—a wireless way." Later, Marconi made a wireless machine and took it

to England, where the public was ready 39. _____ his new idea. "What will 40. _____ machine do?" they asked. "Well, I can messages through the air," he replied. "Show us!" they said. And he did. On March 27, 1899, Marconi 41. _____ the key on his wireless machine in a small village on the coast of France. After a few minutes of 42. _____ silence, a sound returned from England: "Your message was received. Very good." Still this wasn't

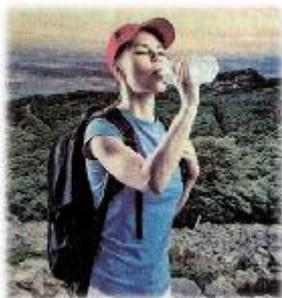
enough for him. He wanted to send his messages across the Atlantic Ocean, and he wouldn't rest until this was done. 43. _____ the night of December 12, 1901, a man climbed to the top of a hill on the Newfoundland coast. He waited there to receive the messages from England. Then the time came. All the messages 44. _____ to him. On December 15, 1901, Marconi told the world that he'd heard the messages by wireless from across the Atlantic Ocean. As we all know, this great invention led to many more wonderful inventions, 45. _____ radios, which we all enjoy today.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. by |
| 37. A. fear | B. help | C. surprise | D. question |
| 38. A. How | B. Why | C. When | D. Where |
| 39. A. hear | B. to hear | C. heard | D. hearing |
| 40. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 41. A. found | B. pressed | C. brought | D. invented |
| 42. A. quiet | B. dark | C. dead | D. weak |
| 43. A. At | B. On | C. In | D. For |
| 44. A. put out | B. gave up | C. got away | D. came through |
| 45. A. such as | B. due to | C. instead of | D. so as to |

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)

rather than, quantity, important, nature, wherever, lead to, give off



Many tourists walk around carrying plastic bottles of water, even in cities. The bottles seem to have become an important fashion *accessory* (配件). In fact, everyone seems to carry a bottle of water with them 46. _____ they go. This *trend* (趋势) for being seen with bottled water, sometimes called “designer water”, has 47. _____ a *massive* (大量的) increase in sales over the past few years. With so many different brand names available in shops, it's hard to choose. Why do some people prefer their water from a bottle 48. _____ a tap? To start with, water forms part of a healthy lifestyle. We are advised to drink two liters of water daily and eat large 49. _____ of fruit and vegetables. Designer water offers the promise of *purity* (纯净). It's advertised

as clean and 50. _____, while tap water may be viewed with *suspicion* (怀疑). But is there really any difference between bottled water and tap water? Surprisingly, in the USA, it was found that bottled water wasn't always as pure as most ordinary tap water.

(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 form of the given word; 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)

Exactly what is a family? Until about 50 years ago, a traditional American family consisted 51. _____ a working husband, a wife at home and two or more children. Responsibilities were clearly 52. _____ (divide) in this kind of nuclear family. While the husband was earning a living, the wife was 53. ca _____ for the home and raising the children. Of course, there were *exceptions* (例外), 54. _____ this *concept* (观念) of the family was the general rule until the 1960s.



55. S _____ the 1960s, the ideas about family have changed. American people began to accept different concepts, including single-parent, *two-paycheck* (有双份收入的) and childless families. Some say that

American families have suffered 56. _____ (great) because of the many changes in society. According to them, the traditional family was much 57. _____ (strong) because it didn't need to struggle with matters such as working mothers and unmarried 58. _____ (relationship). Most 59. A _____ believe that the traditional nuclear family will survive. Major surveys show that American families are as strong as they've ever been. Although today's families are different from 60. _____ they used to be, they seem to be *thriving* (兴旺的).

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 小题答案涂在答题纸上, 66-80 小题答案写在答题纸上)

(A)

Jupiter(木星), the largest planet in our solar system, is one of the most interesting. It was named after Jupiter, the most important Roman god. Nicknamed "King of Planets," it is the fifth planet from the Sun and the fourth brightest object in the sky. Before the invention of the telescope, Jupiter was thought to be a bright star.

In 1610, the famous astronomer Galileo realized that Jupiter was a planet and *revolved around* (围绕……转动) the Sun. He also noticed that it had four large moons. These are known as the Galilean moons. The biggest is Ganymede, and it's larger than the planet *Mercury* (水星). Next in size is Callisto, which is the farthest away from Jupiter. Io is the closest to the planet and has many active volcanoes. Europa, the smallest of the Galilean moons, is covered with ice, and scientists believe there may be an ocean *underneath* (在内部).



Galileo said that Jupiter wasn't a star but a planet. Before his time people believed that the Sun, stars and other planets all revolved around the Earth. However, Galileo proved that the Sun was at the center of the solar system!

A Jupiter is farther out in the solar system than the Earth, so it takes longer to revolve around the Sun. **B** However, a day on Jupiter is much shorter, only 9.8 Earth hours. **C** This is because it *spins* (旋转) a lot faster than the Earth does. **D** Another of Jupiter's interesting features is its "Great Red Spot." This large red spot on the surface of the planet is a huge storm, like a hurricane but bigger. It covers an area twice as big as the Earth and has been going on for at least 400 years!

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

61. Which of the Galilean moons is the farthest away from Jupiter?
 - A. Io.
 - B. Europa.
 - C. Callisto.
 - D. Ganymede.
62. Which of the following is TRUE about Jupiter?
 - A. It's the fourth planet from the Sun.
 - B. Its the brightest object in the sky.
 - C. Either the Earth or Mercury is bigger than it.
 - D. One of its four moons might have an ocean underneath.
63. Why is Galileo's discovery important?
 - A. Because Jupiter was thought to be smaller than the Earth.
 - B. Because Jupiter was found to be the only planet in the solar system.
 - C. Because it proved that the Earth goes around the Sun.
 - D. Because it proved that the Earth isn't the center of the solar system.
64. What's the passage mainly about?
 - A. The features of the planet Jupiter.
 - B. How Jupiter moves in the solar system.

- C. Galileo's greatest contribution in astronomy.
 D. Differences between Jupiter and other planets.
65. Which sentence in Paragraph 4 will the following sentence follow, A, B, C or D?
This means that one year on Jupiter is as long as 11.6 Earth years.

(B)

Campus Housing

You may find it convenient to book *accommodation* (住宿) on campus. 66. _____ The various types of available accommodation are listed here. The cost will vary according to the *facilities* (设施) provided and the location.

Boarding houses(寄宿公寓)

These are a combination of single and shared rooms which are rented out *individually* (分别地). There are two types of boarding houses available:

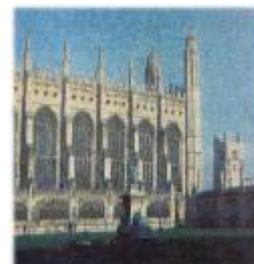
- *Self-catering* (自供伙食的) .67. _____
- Full board (meals are cooked for you). Facilities in a boarding house usually include a *fully furnished room* (家具齐全的房间), a shared bathroom and gas / electricity charges.

Shared houses or apartments

Shared accommodation is available when someone has a spare room in their house or apartment which they wish to rent out. The rent and costs of gas / electricity are shared equally among those sharing the house or apartment. 68. _____ Boarders are also responsible for cleaning their own room, doing their own washing and cooking their own meals. 69. _____

These are usually for a longer term. Most are unfurnished, meaning they have a *stove* (火炉) but no furniture. Houses are considerably more expensive than apartments, and the rent depends upon size, condition and location. 70. _____ When renting a house or apartment, you have to sign a tenancy agreement with the *landlord* (房东). Make sure you fully understand the agreement before you sign.

Hope you enjoy school life here!



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

- A. Residential colleges
- B. Rented houses or apartments
- C. Cooking and eating *utensils* (用具) are often provided.
- D. The costs of electricity and gas are additional.
- E. Or you may prefer to rent a room in a house or apartment with other students.
- F. Boarding houses are located on campus or close to the campus and usually provide a single bedroom and shared bathroom.
- G. Each person is expected to help clean and tidy the shared living space (e.g., kitchen, bathroom and living room).

(C)

You Can't Be That By Brian Patten

I told them:

When I grow up
I'm not going to be a scientist
Or someone who reads the news on TV.
No, a million birds will fly through me.
I'M GOING TO BE A TREE!

They said,
You can't be that. No, you can't be that.

I told them:
When I grow up
I'm not going to be an airline pilot,
A dancer, a lawyer or an MC.
No, huge whales will swim in me.
I'M GOING TO BE AN OCEAN!

They said,
You can't be that. No, you can't be that.

I told them:
I'm not going to be a DJ,
A computer programmer, a musician or beautician.
No, streams will flow through me; I'll be the home of eagles;
I'll be full of *nooks* (角落), *crannies* (裂缝), valleys and fountains.
I'M GOING TO BE A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS!

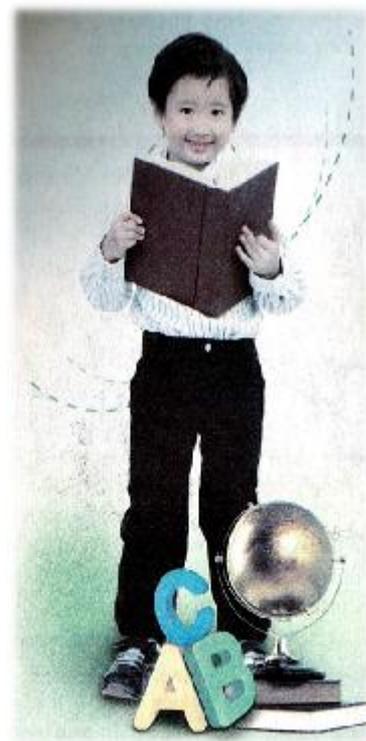
They said,
You can't be that. No, you can't be that.

I asked them:
Just what do you think I am?
Just a child, they said,
And children always become
At least one of the things
We want them to be.

They do not understand me.
I'll be a *stable*(马厩) if I want, smelling of fresh *hay* (干草),
I'll be a lost *glade* (林中空地) in which *unicorns* (独角兽) still play.
They do not realize I can fulfill any ambition.
They do not realize among them
Walks a magician.

Questions 71-75: Answer the following questions according to the poem.

71. Is this poem written using a *figurative* (比喻的) form?
72. Where is the home of eagles?
73. How many things does the poet want to be?
74. What does the word "they" most probably refer to?
75. Why do "they" always say, "You can't be that. No, you can't be that."?



(D)



The Piraha are an *isolated* (隔绝的) *tribe* (部落) of hunters, who have lived deep in the Brazilian rainforest. The tribe has survived for centuries, although only around 200 members are left. The Piraha communicate mainly through *hums* (哼声) and *whistles* (口哨). They have fascinated scientists for years because they have almost no words for numbers. They use only three words to count—*one*, *two* and *many*.

Dan Everett, a professor who spent seven years with the tribe in the 1970s and 1980s, discovered their world is without numbers or time. But their language, he found, isn't simple. It is limited in its range of sounds and differs between sexes. For the men, it has only eight *consonants* (辅音) and three *vowels* (元音). Piraha women, who have the smallest number of speech sounds in the world, use seven consonants and three vowels. To the other people's ears, the language sounds like humming. The Piraha also whistle their language, which is how men communicate when hunting.



Their culture is similarly limited because they can't write, have little collective memory and no use for decorative art. In 1980, Everett tried to teach them to count. However, after eight months, no one could count to ten. Even one plus one was beyond them. The experiment seemed to confirm Everett's theory: the tribe just didn't have the concept of number.

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

The Piraha are a(n) 76. _____ of hunters, who have lived deep in the Brazilian rainforest for hundreds of years. They communicate 77. _____ through hums and whistles. And they use only 78. _____ words to count. However, their language isn't simple and it's different between 79. _____. The men have just eight consonants and three vowels and the women have only seven consonants and three vowels. This makes scientists such as Dan Everett interested in them. Although he tried to teach them 80. _____, he failed. The experiment seemed to confirm his theory: the tribe just didn't have the concept of number.

IV. Translation (翻译) (共 6 小题; 81-82 小题每小题 1 分, 83-86 小题每小题 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)



The Chinese New Year Picture (中国年画) is one kind of the most popular folk handicraft art among Chinese families. Generally, these pictures are put up during the Spring Festival. 81. Usually they'll be replaced upon the New Year's arrival, so they're called "New Year Pictures." 82. The New Year Picture is a large type of folk art in China, originating from Chinese door-god pictures, which are believed to *exorcise* (驱除) evil spirits when posted on the outer door of a house. The pictures can beautify people's homes, *enhance* (增强) the festive, joyful atmosphere, and express a family's hopes for a *prosperous* (繁荣的) year.

(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. 这位善良的小姑娘给布朗夫人留下了很好的印象。(make a(n) ... impression)
 84. 尽管那些机器不能移动, 但是它们也被称为机器人。(although)
 85. 就是在这间小小的教室里, 我们开始有了我们的远大理想。(high ideals; 强调句)
 86. 这些学生不仅努力学习, 还积极参加校园活动。(not only; 倒装句)

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 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 ^ 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

Dear Jackie,

I haven't written to you recently because I've been working hardly. When I received your last letter, I was busy acted in a play at college. When I finished that, I went a two-week holiday with some friends. I had meant to send you a postcard, since I forgot to take your address with me. What are things going at your new high school? You didn't say much about this in your letter. I hope you'll be happy all the times. I'm starting work in Shanghai after I graduated from the college in July. I know you're busy, but by the time your term finish, I'll have started my job. Do you want to come and stay with me for a few days? I've just learned to drive. My parents sometimes lend me his car, so I often go out with friends to the countryside. Maybe I'll drive you to Hangzhou to see you one day.

I look forward to your next letter. All the best wishes!

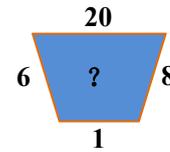
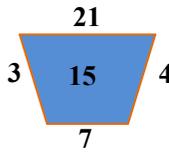
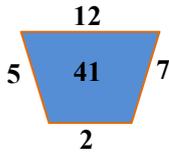
Yours,
Alice

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. Which number should replace the question mark?



98. What's never used until it's broken?

99. Which three-letter word is pronounced like one letter and belongs to all animals?

100. Which is the odd one out?

POTS PART TOPS RACE PETS

101. What picture could replace the question mark?



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) Suppose you're Liu Yan. Last weekend, you took a trip to the Alps (阿尔卑斯山) with your family. Today your English teacher asked you to write an essay about the trip. Now, using the notes below, please write the essay **in no fewer than 80 words**.

Why the Alps: never to a snow-covered mountain before

Weather: Sunny

1. cable car (缆车) to the top (pine trees with thick snow; attractive lake like a mirror)
2. white and bright everywhere
3. footprints in the snow



(B) Some students think the teenage years are the happiest time in life, while others think that being a teenager brings stress. What's your opinion? Please write an essay about this topic **in no fewer than 110 words**.