

# 2017 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛 (NEPCS) 决赛

## 高三年级组试题

(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 and 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或英语提示完成下列句子, 每空一词。)

26. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she's changed beyond \_\_\_\_\_ (辨别).
27. It isn't socially \_\_\_\_\_ (能接受的) for parents to leave their children unattended at that age.
28. The man denied \_\_\_\_\_ (偷窃) anything at the supermarket when he was questioned by the police.
29. We've just moved into a bigger house and there's a lot to do. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (着手做) it.
30. She spent all evening talking about her latest book, which none of us had ever \_\_\_\_\_ (听说).
31. It is said that Shakespeare was a great man, who spoke many words of great \_\_\_\_\_ (quality of being wise).
32. We're told it would take two hours to load all the people \_\_\_\_\_ (on or into a ship, train, aircraft, bus, etc.).
33. They decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (to put off until later) having children until they had established their careers.
34. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to put pressure on) my parents until they finally gave in and registered me for the skating classes.
35. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to state one's opinions publicly) strongly against some of the proposals yesterday.

(B) Please complete the following passage by choosing the best of the four choices marked A, B, C and D. (请从所给的 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)



For some people flying is a terrifying experience. Surely, most of us 36. \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy this form of travel could never be convinced to jump out of an aeroplane 10,000 feet above the ground. However, this is what thousands of skydivers choose to do every day, and some of them claim that everyone should 37. \_\_\_\_\_ it a try.

So do you fancy rushing towards the ground at over 150 km an hour while 38. \_\_\_\_\_ on a square piece of cloth to bring you back down to earth safely?

If 39. \_\_\_\_\_, you have just two *option* (选择) for your jump. The first is to make a *tandem jump* (串联跳), where you'll be *strapped* (捆绑) to an instructor and the two of you will make the jump together. The second option is usually 40. \_\_\_\_\_ if you're serious about taking up the sport. Here you'll go to a ground school to learn how to safely get 41. \_\_\_\_\_ and out of the plane, how to pack a parachute and how to steer it. Then your first jump will usually be a *static line jump* (强制开伞拉绳). You jump on your own but your parachute opens automatically after a couple of 42. \_\_\_\_\_. That might seem like the longest and scariest moment of your life, 43. \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasts say it's worth it for the incredible feeling you experience when you see that parachute open up above you. Then, there is the even 44. \_\_\_\_\_ amazing feeling of achievement that you get when you arrive safely back on solid ground. It's true that for most one jump is never enough. Before 45. \_\_\_\_\_ you won't think there's anything strange about spending all your spare money and free weekends to jump one more time.

- |                 |                |            |              |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 36. A. whom     | B. which       | C. what    | D. who       |
| 37. A. make     | B. give        | C. have    | D. come      |
| 38. A. taking   | B. putting     | C. relying | D. setting   |
| 39. A. only     | B. not         | C. this    | D. so        |
| 40. A. imagined | B. recommended | C. wanted  | D. inspected |
| 41. A. of       | B. at          | C. in      | D. on        |
| 42. A. seconds  | B. minutes     | C. days    | D. months    |
| 43. A. but      | B. so          | C. or      | D. and       |
| 44. A. less     | B. worse       | C. more    | D. bigger    |
| 45. A. many     | B. long        | C. much    | D. far       |

## 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, 并用其适当形式填空。) (答案写在答题纸上)

back, think of, follow, develop, worry about, wood, begin with



The Ming Dynasty 46. \_\_\_\_\_ a Han farmer called Zhu Yuanzhang who led a *revolt* (起义) against the Mongolian Yuan Dynasty, which ruled China at that time. He was the Hongwu Emperor and made Nanjing the capital of China, building a long wall around it. He made new laws that helped farmers and established a large army, but he didn't encourage trade and 47. \_\_\_\_\_ business as a bad and low occupation. As the years went by, he became worried about people intending to overthrow him and began to *execute* (处决) anyone he thought was a rival. His secret police force killed many people.

When Hongwu died, his grandson became emperor but was soon killed by his uncle, who became the third emperor, the Yongle Emperor. He moved the capital to Beijing, where he built the Forbidden City, and changed most of what Hongwu had done by encouraging business and trade. The emperors that 48. \_\_\_\_\_ him built the Great Wall to protect them from invaders.

During the Ming Dynasty, China led the world trend in cultural 49. \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps the most famous of these was the production of *porcelain* (瓷器), which became popular and valuable in Western countries. Even today, porcelain is called "china." Printing using 50. \_\_\_\_\_ blocks was another cultural achievement of the Ming Dynasty.

(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 words; 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)

Sooner or later, we all have to face decisions 51. \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) our hopes and ambitions and our future roles in society. That might mean selecting school subjects that will lead to a fulfilling career. Or it might mean deciding 52. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of job we think will suit us and bring us the rewards we're looking for. It can be *daunting* (令人怯步的), as some choices will have long-lasting consequences. 53. Unf\_\_\_\_\_, not everyone uses the best criteria to base their choices on.

In the UK, students make some key decisions at the ages of 14 and 16. At 14, they select school subjects to study for two years, leading to qualifications 54. \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as GCSEs. Their choices may sometimes be the result of parental or peer pressure, or the desire to study an "easy" subject. 55. An \_\_\_\_\_ factor influencing choices is having good relationships with teachers. These choices influence the decisions taken later, at age 16.

We caught up with a careers advisor, Ali Moore, who summed 56. \_\_\_\_\_ the options for 16-year-olds. "Luckily, students aren't restricted to choosing 57. \_\_\_\_\_ *academia* (学业) and the workplace. There are options for everyone. You might decide to follow a 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (vocation) course, getting a qualification in catering or business,

for example. Or you might consider doing an apprenticeship and work for 59. \_\_\_\_\_ employer who'll train you to do a specific job. Students who decide to stay in education will choose a narrower range of A Level subjects, 60. \_\_\_\_\_ often lead on to university education."

**Notes:** GCSE=General Certificate of Secondary Education  
A Level=Advanced Level

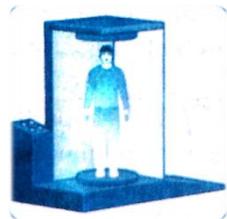
### III. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解) (共 20 小题; 61-65 小题每小题 1 分, 66-80 小题每小题 2 分, 计 35 分)

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)

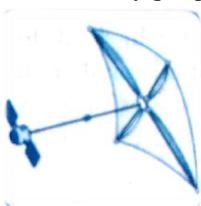
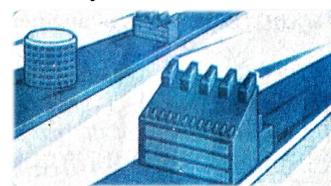
What are the future possibilities for transport? Most vehicles we use are powered by fossil fuels, but we won't be able to use fossil fuels forever. What are we going to do when they run out?

Science fiction writers have imagined many different options. Although some may think their ideas are too fantastic to ever happen, the truth is that some of their "crazy" ideas just might work. Let's look at a few of those taken out of the "science fiction" methods of transport and find out if anyone is taking them seriously.



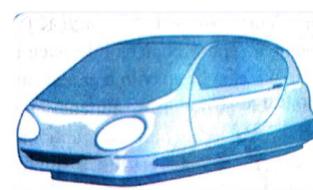
With teleportation, people and objects will be able to move from place to place almost *instantaneously* (立刻). People won't have to walk at all. [A.] However, some scientists believe it might result in the destruction of human beings. [B.] This form of transport is popular in sci-fic. [C.] Experiments have been carried out and there has been some success in moving atoms and groups of atoms, but we are a long way away from moving objects or humans. [D.] We might never know if this form of transport will actually work.

A slidewalk is like a flat escalator except that it'll have tracks all over the country. It will be strong enough to move fast and hold buildings. However, it would have to be very strong indeed, there's nothing today strong enough to carry so much weight and still move fast. Scientists believe anything with tracks won't be able to carry people everywhere.



A solar sail would take power from the sun and use this power to transport people and things with the use of large mirrors. This idea seems particularly good for space travel as the vehicles won't need to carry fuel nor be regularly filled up. After all, the sun shines all the time in space. Guess what? It's already in use. At the moment, though, scientists think it's impractical to build large versions and further experimentation will have to wait for the future.

If we have flying cars, we won't need to build roads or motorways because everyone will travel above the ground rather than on the ground. Currently, many projects are under way and *prototypes* (雏形) might be produced in the next ten years. However, this development fails to deal with one issue—in a hundred years we might not have any fuel to power these vehicles. There isn't evidence yet that this transport will be able to work using an alternative form of power.



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

61. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To introduce new kinds of car that don't need fuel.
- B. To discuss whether science fiction transport could happen in future.
- C. To explain new ways of building roads and motorways.
- D. To suggest ways of protecting the environment by using less fuel.

62. Which of the following forms of transport uses solar power?

- A. Teleportation
- B. Flying cars.
- C. A solar sail.
- D. A slidewalk

63. The following are the characteristics of a slidewalk EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it needs tracks around the country
- B. it can move very fast
- C. it can hold buildings
- D. it can carry people everywhere

64. What is said to be the advantage of driving flying cars?

- A. There's no need to build motorways.
- B. They use less fossil fuel than other vehicles.
- C. There'll be fewer traffic accidents.
- D. They can travel at very high speed.

65. In the third paragraph, there are four sentences marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the one which isn't related to the main idea of this paragraph.

(B)

It is easy to see why eco-tourism is becoming popular. Economically depressed areas make the most of their natural attractions and the environment benefits. Traveler feel they are "giving something back" to the places they visit. Has the age of responsible tourism arrived at last? Let's look at two very different eco-tourism projects.



66. \_\_\_\_\_

A group in England is planning to sink a retired warship in order to use it as an artificial diving reef. They plan to sink the ship off the Cornish coast and hope the project will generate ten million pounds a year for the local economy by attracting diving enthusiasts.

67. \_\_\_\_\_ The sunken ship would attract divers from across Europe. There'll be facilities for able-bodied and disabled divers. The scheme would be the first for Britain. Other countries including America and Australia already have created artificial reefs from

redundant ships, and the response from diving enthusiasts has so far proved amazing.

68. \_\_\_\_\_

An eco-tourism project with a difference has been launched in the South Luangwa National Park in Zambia. Tourists are offered the chance to encounter a wide range of wildlife and a great deal more. This project was set up by the local villagers who were suffering from a downturn in the national economy. 69.



\_\_\_\_\_ The tours are led by English speaking villagers. Visitors can choose from activities such as meeting the local healer to taking part in cooking or farming.

70. \_\_\_\_\_ What's more, they're encouraged to join in all the local traditions, such as using the left hand to eat with and eating in separate dining areas for males and females.

Questions 66-70: Choose from the headings and sentences, A-G, to complete the passage. There are two choices which you do not need to use.

- A. Visitors have the option of staying the night in the village.
- B. Moving Up-market
- C. African Village Experience
- D. Sinking a Warship
- E. They wanted to raise money to cover the cost of educational and welfare projects.
- F. It's believed that the reef will encourage eco-tourism through diving, as well as help protect fish stocks and marine life in general.
- G. I hope visitors will help them financially and by sharing their knowledge on such projects.

(C)

*The Lie*

*Alison Pryde*

Before I told the lie the sun was shining  
And my best friend had given me a sweet.  
The windows of the classroom were wide open  
And someone whistled outside in the street.

Before I told the lie we read a poem,  
The words were rich and round, the colours bright,  
Pearls and rubies trickled through the verses,  
There were sparkling stars and silver moon and night.

Before I told the lie we all got new books,  
Dark blue exercise, with labels for our names,  
And in them we would write our favourite poems  
And, after poetry, we'd all go out for games.

Before I told the lie I had a packed lunch  
With tomato sandwiches and chocolate cake  
And a lovely juicy peach to finish up with  
And I'd share it with my best friend, by the lake.

And then I told the lie. I wasn't talking.  
"No, Miss MacCavity, it wasn't me."  
And she said, "No telling tales. Own up, the culprit,  
Or I'll give you all *detentions* (放学后留校). Now, 3B,

Close your books and sit with your arms folded,  
I'll give the sinner just one final chance."  
But I couldn't say a word although I longed to.  
And I got more than one accusing glance.

The sun went in. And she took back the new books.  
"I'll see you after school," the teacher said.  
She left the room. Then someone took my *satchel* (书包)  
And whirled it round and round her head,

Then hurled it through the still wide-open window.  
There was a crash, a cry, "Are you all right, sir?"  
Miss MacCavity rushed in and said, "Who did that?"  
And with one voice, the class said, "It was HER."

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

71. How was the weather before Alison told the lie?
72. Why were the dark blue exercise books given to the children?
73. What did the author eat for lunch?
74. Did Miss MacCavity believe the writer's lie?
75. Who was struck by the satchel?

(D)

Some ingredients in food are easy to see such as cheese on a pizza and jam on a toast. Your meals also contain ingredients you can't see and these hidden items can affect your health. Salt is a perfect example of an ingredient that you might not notice, even when you eat lots of it.



It's the salt we can't see that concerns scientists most. For decades, doctors have warned patients that too much salt can be bad for the heart. Heart trouble has long been considered a grown-up problem, but new research suggests that salt is starting to affect the hearts, *kidneys* (肾) and waistlines of children. Eating too much salty food when you are young can lead to health problems later.

Salt is made up of two elements: *sodium* (钠) and *chlorine* (氯). Dietary guidelines recommend that adults and children aged 9—13 shouldn't consume more than about a teaspoon of sodium daily. The average American eats twice this amount. This worries doctors because too much sodium results in the body producing more blood. To pump the extra blood, the heart has to work harder. This causes a rise in blood pressure—a measurement of how stressed the heart is. High blood pressure often leads to heart disease.

Although high blood pressure is more common in middle-aged and older people, doctors say it's never too early to start thinking about your heart—or about salt. A kid with high blood pressure is more likely to become a grown-up with high blood pressure. Reducing salt might also help combat childhood *obesity* (肥胖症). British researchers recently found that children who eat less salt also drink fewer sugary soft drinks. High-sugar drinks can make children more likely to gain weight, become obese and develop high blood pressure.

Salt can affect more than just the heart and weight. A recent study found that a growing number of children in the US are suffering from kidney stones. This painful condition usually affects people aged over 40. Now children as young as five are getting it. The kidneys are responsible for *filtering* (过滤) salt out of the bloodstream, so researchers think that eating too much salt and not drinking enough water are partly to blame for the trend.

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

Eating too much salt has health risks for adults and 76. \_\_\_\_\_. Too much salt in the body can cause the heart to 77. \_\_\_\_\_, which leads to high blood pressure. More children now have high blood pressure, which may lead to heart 78. \_\_\_\_\_ later. Being overweight is another problem connected with too much salt. This is because children who eat too much salt also tend to drink more 79. \_\_\_\_\_, which can make them put on weight. Children are also getting kidney 80. \_\_\_\_\_, caused by having too much salt and not enough water.

#### 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)



In 2015, celebrations were held across the world to mark the 200th anniversary of Ada Lovelace's birth. Who was this extraordinary woman and what did she discover? Ada Lovelace is widely thought to be the world's first computer programmer. She was the daughter of the famed Romantic poet Lord Byron but had a difficult childhood separated from her father. 81. She was often ill, which eventually led to a disability. But with the support of her mother, she developed her interest in mathematics. As a teenager, she became friends with the mathematician Charles Babbage, and began working with him on his Analytical Engine, a machine often regarded as one of the earliest computers. While studying the machine, she wrote a computing code known as an *algorithm* (计算程序). 82. The code could potentially be used by the machine to "read" the data—an accomplishment which had never been done before. Unlike Babbage, who was more interested in numbers and building a calculator, Ada had the vision to see the future capability of a computer. It was this vision that has earned her the highest respect from experts around the world.

**Notes:** Ada Lovelace: 阿达·洛芙莱斯

(B) *Please translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in 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. 我希望年轻的时候也有你们这么好的机会。(wish 虚拟语气)

84. 如果任何事你都尽全力, 距离成功就不远了。(do one's best)

85. 这个活动值得花这么多的时间和精力来安排吗? (worthwhile)  
 86. 他在这里生活一段时间后, 在日常生活中同美国人交流已没有困难。( have no trouble doing sth.)

**V. Error Correction (短文改错)** (共 10 处错误; 每处错误 1 分, 计 10 分)

*There are altogether 10 errors 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 the wrong word 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:

缺词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^), 在答题线上写出该词;

多词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在答题线上写出该词, 并用斜线(\)划掉;

错词: 在错词下划一横线, 并在答题线上写出改正后的词。

例如:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Bronte. 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 Sandy,



Thank you for your email, I'm writing to you to tell you more about myself and also to send you a photo. That's me on the left. The one in the middle is your elder brother, John, and that's my sister Sophia on the right. I get on very well with my sister, so my brother and I have nothing in common—he's very serious and bored. He spends all his time by the computer and never goes out. I'm studying the English and Spanish at university, but I'm not sure why. I mean, I don't know what I want to do when I leave university. Anyway, I love traveling and languages will be useful for that. Last summer I study English at a school in Chicago and next summer I want to go to Spain to go horse-riding on the beach. What can I tell you? I'm single. I had a boyfriend for six month, but we separated from each other because he was very selfish. I want to get marrying and have children one day, but not now! As I told you in the e-mail, I'm interested in just about everything—even football! How about you? Please write back soon and tell me how you're interested in.

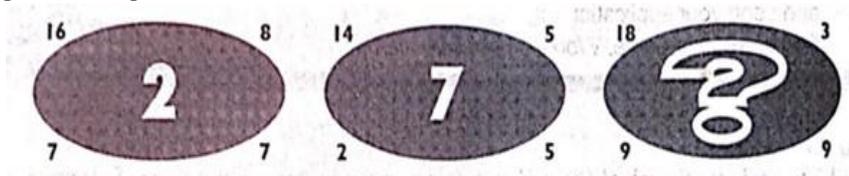
Yours,  
Carol

87-96: \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. IQ Test (智力测试)** (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

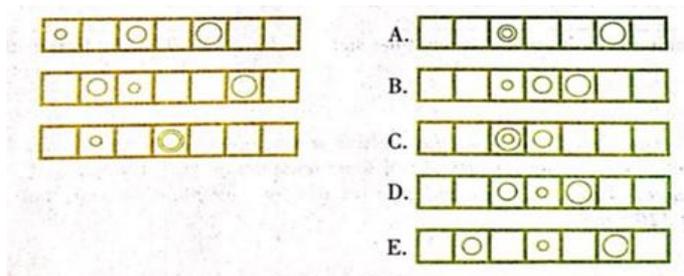
*Answer the following questions.* (回答下列问题。) (答案写在答题纸上)

97. What number replaces the question mark?



98. Lucy likes walnuts (核桃) but not peanuts; peas but not carrots; lettuces but not radishes (小萝卜), and tomatoes but not potatoes. Why?

99. Look at the sequence (顺序). Which of the options A—E comes next?



100. Reading from the leftmost column to the rightmost column, and using each letter exactly once, make at least three five-letter words with a *nautical* (航海的) flavor.

B	H	A	C	T
Y	U	R	A	S
C	E	L	H	H
G	O	A	R	L
S	A	C	L	K

101. What does the following proverb mean in Chinese?

**The proof of the pudding is in the eating.**

**VII. Writing (写作)** (共2小题; A题满分10分; B题满分20分, 计30分) (答案写在答题纸上)

(A) *You've seen the following advertisement in an international newspaper. Write a letter of application, giving your reasons for applying and saying why you think you would be suitable for the job. You should write the letter in an appropriate style and in **no fewer than 100 words**.*

**We are looking for**

**CAMP HELPERS**

**to work in the UK in one of our International Summer Camps**

Applicants should be hard-working, energetic and able to organize activities for young children in the following areas:

**\* Workshops**

**\* Sports**

**\* Outdoor pursuits**

**\* Indoor and outdoor games**

Minimum age: 18

Some knowledge of English essential

Previous experience preferred

Please apply in English, stating relevant skills and experience, and send your application to:

Camp GB, Wargrave, Workingham, RG11 9PA.

Dear Sir / Madam,

I'd like to apply for the job of Camp Helper as advertised in this month's issue of *Recruitment International*.

I'm available for an interview at any time and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,  
Costas Stergis

(B) *Nowadays, many people believe that getting a well-paid job is essential, but finishing university is not. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on this topic.*

*Do you agree? Write the essay and give reasons for your point of view. You should write **no fewer than 120 words**.*