

宁波市 2017 年普通高中保送生招生考试说明

(语文·英语)

《宁波市 2017 年普通高中保送生考试指南(语文·英语)》根据中华人民共和国教育部制定的《课程标准》、人民教育出版社出版的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书》以及《宁波市 2017 年初中毕业生学业考试说明》，结合宁波市保送生测试的具体要求制定而成。

语文·英语笔试部分合卷，考试形式为闭卷笔试。考试时间 120 分钟，卷面分值 150 分(语文 75 分，英语 75 分)。整卷难度 0.70。英语听力口语自动化测试单独成卷，由五部分组成，卷面分值 20 分(另发)。

第 I 部分 语文

一、考试范围和要求

以《语文课程标准》为基本依据，以人民教育出版社七年级至九年级《义务教育课程标准实验教科书·语文》为基本范围。语文卷分积累、阅读、写作三大部分。其中汉字积累以《全日制义务教育语文课程标准》(2011 年版)附录 5《义务教育语文课程常用字表》为主要考试范围；古诗文名句积累以《语文课程标准》推荐的七年级至九年级古诗文(含教材附录)为主要考试范围；常用文言词语积累以七年级至九年级课本中的常用文言词语为考试范围；文学常识以与课文相关的重要作家、作品为主要考试范围，名著阅读以《语文课程标准》推荐和教科书推介的课外读物为主要考试范围；传统文化知识积累以教材涉及的内容为主要考试范围；阅读材料采用难度适宜的课外阅读材料或者课内外联读材料。

保送生测试主要检测学生的语文素养，包括知识和能力，过程和方法，情感态度和价值观。主要考查学生的语文知识积累能力、阅读能力、写作能力。在积累中，考查学生语文知识的积累情况；在阅读中，考查学生的理解、筛选、概括、解释、鉴赏、探究等能力；在写作中，考查学生对自然、社会、生活中的具体现象或问题的感受、思考和评析能力。

二、考试内容

(一) 积累

1. 熟练使用字典、词典，认清字形，读准字音，掌握字义。
2. 默写现用教材中的古诗文(含教材附录)名句。
3. 掌握常用文言词语的基本释义。
4. 掌握重要作家作品的文学常识，了解《语文课程标准》推荐和教科书推介的课外读

物的主要内容。

5. 掌握现用教材涉及的传统文化知识。

（二）阅读理解

□文学类文本阅读

1. 整体感知，理解内容，把握主旨。
2. 品味重要语句的丰富内涵，分析其在作品中的作用。
3. 根据文意合理推断、想象、探究，从文本中获得对自然、社会、人生的有益启示。
4. 对作品中的人物形象、语言特色、写作方法等作出评析。
5. 联系自己的阅读经验，丰富对作品的认识。

□非文学类文本阅读

1. 理清文章思路，分析文章结构，准确简要地概括中心意思。
2. 准确筛选并整合文章中的重要信息。
3. 对文章中的重要语句作出解释和分析。
4. 根据文章内容，探讨并解决生活实际问题。
5. 对非连续性文本，能综合比较、分析、归纳多种信息，得出有意义的结论。

□古诗文阅读

1. 理解并掌握文中重要文言词语的意思。
2. 理解文中重要句子的意思。
3. 理解文章的基本内容，评析文中人物或主旨。
4. 理解并欣赏古诗词。

（三）写作

准确地使用常用词语，正确使用标点符号，做到语句表达正确、简明、连贯、得体、流畅。合理安排文章结构，做到条理清楚，详略得当。强调根据不同的目的和对象进行写作。

第一类

1. 根据情境，综合运用语文知识，探究并解决实际问题。
2. 根据生活实际的需要，进行合理得体的表达。

第二类

1. 写作要有内容、有思想，力求表达自己对自然、社会、人生的独特感受、真切体验和思考评价。多角度地审视生活，发现生活的丰富多彩，捕捉事物的特征，力求合理而有创意地表达。能表达个人的真实感情，发表自己的真实看法。

2. 写记叙性文章，做到表达意图明确，内容具体充实；写简单的说明性文章，做到明白清楚，有合理的说明顺序，能运用恰当的说明方法，准确地说明事物的特征；写简单的议论性文章，做到有理有据，能对周围的事情和社会上的问题提出自己的看法，并作一些简单

的分析，观点与材料统一。

3. 能从文章中提取主要信息，进行缩写；能根据文章的内在联系和自己的合理想象，进行扩写、续写；能变换文章的文体或表达方式等，进行改写。

三、试卷结构

1. 内容占分比例

积累约 25 分，阅读约 18 分，写作约 32 分。

2. 能力占分比例

识记，约占 15%；理解，约占 35%；应用，约占 50%。

第 II 部分 英语

一、考试范围和导向

保送生测试以《英语课程标准》为基本依据，以人民教育出版社出版的“新目标英语”（Go for it!）七年级至九年级教科书为基本范围。试题突出考查基础知识的同时，侧重对学生实际运用英语能力的考查；试题尽可能具有思想性、基础性、交际性、实用性和灵活性。

二、试题结构和题目类型

试题结构和题目类型分布见下表：

书面测试（共四部分，满分 75 分）

大题号	题型	小题号	小题数	分值	计分
一	完形填空	1-15	15	1	15
二	阅读理解	16-30	15	2	30
三	语法填空	31-40	10	1	10
四	书面表达	41	1	20	20

三、考试要求

1. 内容标准

有较明确的英语学习动机和积极主动的学习态度；能听懂有关熟悉话题的陈述；能就日常生活的各种话题与他人交换信息并陈述自己的意见；能读懂供 7-9 年级学生阅读的简单读物和报刊、杂志，克服生词障碍，理解大意；能根据阅读目的运用适当的阅读策略；能根据提示起草和修改小作文；能与他人合作，解决问题并报告结果，共同完成学习任务；能对自己的学习进行评价，总结学习方法；能利用多种教育资源进行学习，进一步增强对文化差异的理解和认识。详细内容见参见【附录】中的“考试目标”。

2. 层次要求

考试要求分 3 个层次，从低到高依次分为 a、b、c 三个等级。

a 级 对知识的了解、记忆和识别。如：

- ◆ 记住单词的基本读音规则和某些常用单词的特殊发音；
 - ◆ 正确拼写词汇表中常用单词、习惯用语，并且识别其词义和词类；
 - ◆ 了解常用语言形式的基本结构。
- b 级** 对知识的领会和理解。如：
- ◆ 理解和领会单词、词组的基本含义及在特定语境中的意义；
 - ◆ 体会和领悟语言形式在实际运用中的表意功能；
 - ◆ 能在英语交流中注意并理解他人的情感；
 - ◆ 理解日常生活中表达问候、告别、感谢、介绍等交际功能。
- c 级** 对知识的分析、重组和运用，并用语言做事。如：
- ◆ 能在短文理解中综合运用所学的词汇和语法知识；
 - ◆ 能根据所给的信息（图标、文字提示等）写话；
 - ◆ 能较熟练地运用所学的日常交际用语，并能考虑语言表达的得体性；
 - ◆ 能在短文阅读中理解其深层含义并归纳主旨大意；
 - ◆ 运用语言完成日常事务。

【附录】

考试目标

(一) 基本能力

范围	能力条目	考试要求	
基本能力	能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图	a	
	能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话，并能从中提取信息和观点	b	
	听	能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意	b
		能听懂接近正常语速的基本没有生词的材料	b
		能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息	b
	说	能就简单的话题提供信息，发表简单的观点和意见，参与讨论	b
		能有效地询问信息和请求帮助	b
		能在日常交际中运用所学的语言	b/c
	读	能独立阅读生词率不超过 3%、题材熟悉的文章	b
		能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义	b
		能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系	b
		能理解文章的主旨要义，理解故事情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局	c
		能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息	b
	写	能正确使用大小写、字母和标点符号	c
		能根据要求写简单的短文、书信、日记等	c
能简单描述人物或事件		c	

		能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系	c
		能根据所给的图片或表格写出简单的段落，并能表达自己的观点	c
	做	能借助语言处理日常生活中比较简单的事务	c
		能运用一定的学习策略进行学习，如查字典等	c

(二) 基本知识

范围	知识条目	考试要求	
语音	能记住基本的拼读规则	a	
	能按国际音标正确读出单词	a	
	能正确、连贯、流畅地朗读浅于课文的文段	b	
	在口头表达中，语调、节奏自然，语音基本正确	b	
词汇	能根据基本的拼读规则拼写单词	a	
	能记住 1500—1600 个单词、200—300 条习惯用语及固定搭配	a	
	能根据所学的构词法判断和记忆派生词和合成词的词义和词类	b	
语法	名词	掌握常用名词数的变化和所有格的构成及用法	b/c
		辨识常用专用名词的一些常见的缩写形式	a
	冠词	理解并运用冠词 a(an), the 和零冠词的基本用法	b/c
	数词	理解基数词和序数词的基本用法	b
		正确使用日期、钟点和年龄等的表示方法	c
	介词	理解表示地点、时间、方式等的常用介词的用法	b
		理解和掌握介词与名词、动词、形容词等常用搭配及用法	b/c
	连词	熟练运用常用连词	c
	代词	熟练运用人称代词和物主代词的用法	c
		理解反身代词的单复数形式	b
		理解指示代词、疑问代词和不定代词的用法	b
	形容词与副词	理解形容词作定语、表语、宾语补足语的基本用法	b
		理解副词表示时间、地点、方式、程度等的基本用法	b
		正确使用疑问副词 when, where, how 和 why	c
记住常用形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成		a	
正确使用常用形容词和副词比较级和最高级		c	
	记住常用规则动词和不规则动词的变化形式	a	
	能根据句意或上下文正确使用动词的适当形式	c	
	正确使用常见实义动词和情态动词	c	

动 词	熟练运用表示将来的 be going to	c
	熟练运用动词的六种时态（一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时）	c
	理解两种时态（过去完成时、过去将来时）的基本用法	b
	熟练运用动词不定式作宾语、宾语补足语和目的状语	c
	理解动词不定式作主语和定语用法	b
	熟练运用一般现在时、一般过去时、常用情态动词的被动语态	c
	熟练运用 there be 结构的肯定、否定和疑问形式 C	c
句 子	熟练运用 S+V+P, S+V, S+V+InO+DO 和 S+V+O+OC 五种基本句型	c
	正确使用三种疑问句（一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句）及其答语	b
	熟练运用祈使句及其否定形式	c
	理解以 what 和 how 引导的感叹句	b
	识别简单句、并列句和复合句	a
	掌握表示时间、条件、原因、比较、结果、让步状语从句的基本用法	c
	掌握宾语从句的基本用法	c
理解由关系代词 that, which, who 引导的定语从句	b	

宁波市 2017 年普通高中保送生考试笔试部分例卷

(语文·英语)

姓名_____就读初中_____中考报名序号_____

考生须知:

1. 整卷共 8 页, 分两个部分, 第 I 部分语文有三大题, 14 小题, 满分为 75 分; 第 II 部分英语笔试部分有四大题, 41 小题, 满分为 75 分。整卷考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 答题时, 选择题在对应的选项位置用 2B 铅笔涂黑、涂满; 非选择题必须使用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔书写, 答案必须按照题号顺序在答卷各题目规定区域内作答, 做在试卷上或超出答题区域书写的答案无效。

3. 请将姓名、就读初中、中考报名序号、试场号、座位号填写在规定位置上。

第 I 部分 语文

一、积累 (27 分)

1. 读下面这段文字, 根据拼音写出汉字。(5 分)

春天必然曾经是这样的: 满塘叶黯花残的枯梗抵死苦守一截老根, 北地里千宅万户的屋梁受尽风欺雪扰, 犹自温柔地抱着一团小小的空虚的燕 chāo (▲)。然后, 忽然有一天, 桃花把所有的山村水 guō (▲) 都攻陷了。柳树把皇室的御沟和民间的江头都控制住了——春天有如 jīng (▲) 旗鲜明的王师, 因长期 qián (▲) 诚的企盼祝 dǎo (▲) 而美丽起来。

(选自张晓风《春之怀古》)

2. 古诗文名句默写。(6 分)

(1) 虏骑闻之应胆慑, 料知短兵不敢接, _____▲_____。(岑参《走马川行奉送封大夫出师西征》)

(2) _____▲_____, 辞根散作九秋蓬。(白居易《望月有感》)

(3) 其间千二百里, _____▲_____, 不以疾也。(郦道元《三峡》)

(4) 登斯楼也, 则有去国怀乡, _____▲_____, 满目萧然, 感极而悲者矣。(范仲淹《岳阳楼记》)

(5) 古诗词中有不少引用典故来表达诗人渴望得到重用的句子, 请写出连续的两句:

_____▲_____, _____▲_____。

3. 在下列四个选项后边的括号里填上对应名著的序号。(4 分)

①《水浒》 ②《儒林外史》 ③《海底两万里》 ④《格列佛游记》

⑤《童年》 ⑥《骆驼祥子》 ⑦《名人传》 ⑧《草房子》

- A.即使你在世界上所有的东西都丧失了，只要我存在，你必不致有何缺乏……我宁愿自己贫穷而你活着，决不愿具有全世界的金银财富而你不在人世。 (▲)
- B.他所做的事，便是我做地方官，我也是要访拿他的。如今倒反走进监去看他，难道说朝廷处分的他不是？这就不是做臣子的道理了。 (▲)
- C.接着我们来到语言学校。三位教授正坐在那儿讨论如何改进本国的语言。……因此他们就想出了一个补救的办法：既然词只是事物的名称，那么大家在谈到具体事情的时候，把表示那具体事情所需的东西带在身边，不是来得更方便吗？ (▲)
- D.两个乡下人弯着腰急忙往坟坑里撒土，打得水啪啪地响；那两只青蛙从棺材上跳下来，开始往穴壁上爬，但是土块又把它们打落到坑底。 (▲)
4. 下列各句中，加点成语使用不正确的一项是 (▲)
- A. 这个新产品功能齐全，外观时尚，一下子成为年轻人炙手可热的通讯工具。
- B. 他经过十年寒窗苦读，如今已成为这一领域的专家，我是望尘莫及。
- C. 安土重迁似乎是华夏民族血脉当中的天性，人口迁移往往是被迫而为。
- D. 唐宋八大家之一的苏轼夜游赤壁后，文不加点，写出了《赤壁赋》。

5. 阅读下面语段，选出不符合文意的一项是 (▲)

人们往往诧异地发现孔孟老庄，以及其他有代表性的中国哲学家，并不是苦口婆心教导众人，提倡最高的善就是符合社会的伦理规范的道学家；亦不是温和智慧地劝诫人们要与自然和谐相处的谦谦君子。他们其实是一群激动人心的思想家，激进地推翻社会的陈规陋习，探索人类自身未知之可能，思考如何让世界变得更好。公元前五世纪，是人类思想蓬勃发展的黄金时期，思想家们讨论着如何生活，道德的可能性，以及什么是好的社会。与我们所熟知的西方哲学家不同，这些中国思想家并不问那些大问题。他们的哲学思想十分务实，落脚于人们日常可能忽视的小事情，诸如：“你如何过好自己的日常生活？”他们强调，伟大出于平凡小事的日积月累。而对于诸多根本问题的成见，事实上倒常常让我们反入歧途。（选自普鸣等著《中国哲学家论好的生活》）

- A. 孔孟老庄以自己的方式强调道德伦理规范与和谐自然之道。
- B. 孔孟老庄从某种意义上说是一群改革家、创新家。
- C. 孔孟老庄的哲学思想起于微末，却又立足高远，胸怀天下。
- D. 孔孟老庄与西方哲人最大的区别就是前者只侧重小事情，后者关注大问题。
6. 下列诗句所描写之物与后边括号里内容不对应的一项是 (▲)
- A. 梅定妒，菊应羞。画阑开处冠中秋。 (桂花)
- B. 断无蜂蝶慕幽香，红衣脱尽芳心苦。 (桃花)
- C. 忽如一夜春风来，千树万树梨花开。 (雪花)

D. 疏影横斜水清浅，暗香浮动月黄昏。（梅花）

二、阅读（16分）

南宫生，吴人。伟躯干，博涉书传少任侠喜击剑走马尤善弹指飞鸟下之。家素厚藏，生用周养宾客，及与少年饮博游戏，尽丧其资。逮壮，见天下大乱，思自树功业，乃谢酒徒。去学兵，得风后①《握奇》阵法。将北走中原，从豪杰计事，会道梗，周流②无所合。……家居以气节闻，衣冠慕之，争往迎候，门止车日数十辆。生亦善交，无贵贱，皆倾身与相接。

家虽以贫，然喜事故在，或馈酒肉，立召客与饮啖相乐。四方游士至吴者，生察其贤，必与周旋款曲，延誉上下。所知有丧疾不能葬疗者，以告生，辄令削牍疏所乏，为请诸公间营具之，终饮其德不言。故人皆多生，谓似楼君卿、原巨先③，而贤过之。

（选自明·高启《高太史凫藻集》，有删节）

【注释】①风后：古人名。②周流：周行各地。③楼君卿、原巨先：汉代贤人。

7. 用“/”为文中划波浪线的句子断句。（限断4处）（3分）

博涉书传少任侠喜击剑走马尤善弹指飞鸟下之。

8. 解释下列句中加点的词。（2分）

(1) 会道梗 ▲ (2) 皆倾身与相接 ▲

9. 下列加点词的意义和用法相同的一项是（▲）（3分）

- A. 为请诸公间营具之 必为有窃疾矣
B. 以告生 以塞忠谏之路也
C. 家虽以贫 是马也，虽有千里之能
D. 然喜事故在 谓为信然

10. 下列选项对文章内容理解不正确的一项是（▲）（3分）

- A. 南宫生原来积蓄丰厚，因为醉心喝酒赌钱，导致家道败落。
B. 南宫生学好兵法后，想追随豪杰图谋大事，但最终未成。
C. 士大夫们非常仰慕南宫生的节操，纷纷驱车拜访他。
D. 有人求助，南宫生都会让人记下来，并请人帮忙且不宣扬。

11. 将文中划横线句子翻译成现代汉语。（3分）

逮壮，见天下大乱，思自树功业，乃谢酒徒。

12. 从第二段中，你读出南宫生具有哪些品质？至少写出两点。（2分）

三、写作（32分）

（一）语言表达（7分）

13. 阅读下面这张图，完成下列问题：



木桶理论

(1) 写出你对“木桶理论”内涵的理解。(3分)

_____▲

(2) 结合生活实际写下你受到的启发。(4分)

_____▲

(二) 微型写作 (25分)

14. 阅读艾青的诗《树》，结合你的理解与实际，可以赏析这首诗，抒写你的读后感悟；也可以从中提取观点，发表议论。自定角度，自拟题目，写一篇300字以上的作文。

树 艾青

一棵树，一棵树
彼此孤立地兀立着
风与空气
告诉着它们的距离

但是在泥土的覆盖下
它们的根伸长着
在看不见的深处
它们把根须纠缠在一起

1940年春

第II部分 英语

一、完形填空 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Long long ago, when the world was new, an old man with long grey hair was traveling across the earth. Wherever he went, the soil turned 1 as stone, and 2 he breathed, the rivers stood still and frozen, and the lakes turned to ice. Plants turned black and animals flew away. The old man 3 a small house of ice and snow for himself, and he settled down, thinking that his home was going to last forever.

But one day he heard a 4 at his door. Whoever was outside hit the door so 5

that pieces of ice from the wall fell onto the ground.

“6!” the old man shouted angrily. “No one can come in my—”

But 7 he could finish his sentences, the door of his house broke in two and fell to the ground. A smiling young man stepped inside, holding a green 8. He stirred (搅动) the old man’s cold fire until it leaped high and 9.

The old man began to sweat (出汗). “Who are you?” he cried. “10 you leave, I will freeze you with my breath!”

The young man only laughed. “Old man, you cannot frighten me. Don’t you know who I am? Wherever I step, the snow melts (融化) and grass 11. Whenever I breathe, flowers bloom and the animals grow big with new life. It is your time to 12.”

The old man tried to freeze the young man with his breath—but only a thin cool wind came from his thin blue lips. Sweat spread 13 his whole body, and he grew smaller and smaller. At last he melted away, and 14 did his small house made of ice.

Once again, 15 had beaten Winter.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. soft | B. hard | C. small | D. large |
| 2. A. however | B. whatever | C. whenever | D. whoever |
| 3. A. breathed | B. painted | C. grew | D. built |
| 4. A. knock | B. note | C. voice | D. cut |
| 5. A. seriously | B. heavily | C. politely | D. gently |
| 6. A. Look out | B. Cheer up | C. Go away | D. Come on |
| 7. A. before | B. after | C. when | D. until |
| 8. A. umbrella | B. bottle | C. cap | D. stick |
| 9. A. cool | B. wet | C. hot | D. dry |
| 10. A. If | B. Unless | C. Though | D. While |
| 11. A. dies | B. ends | C. disappears | D. grows |
| 12. A. leave | B. stay | C. laugh | D. appear |
| 13. A. against | B. through | C. across | D. with |
| 14. A. neither | B. nor | C. so | D. either |
| 15. A. Spring | B. Summer | C. Fire | D. Rain |

二、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳选项。

(A)

▲, 2015—A second major earthquake has struck Nepal just two weeks after the first, sending people running into streets and open areas. We spoke to some of those who felt the ground shake.

Olivia Lang, Kathmandu

Olivia Lang works for BBC News.

“I was in my hotel room and the floor started to shake. We’ve had a lot of aftershocks so it took me a few seconds to realize it was serious. I left everything and just ran out of the hotel. But when we were in the yard outside, everything started shaking very strongly and we were all bending down on the ground to stop from falling over, and keeping as far away from the walls as possible. Everyone was out in the street and everyone was clearly very shocked. There was **panic** and nervousness on the street.

“There is a building next to my hotel that was damaged in the previous earthquake and had construction workers (建筑工人) working high up on it. It was possible that it would fall over and people were shouting for them to come down off the building.

“Nepalis (尼泊尔人) were calling their families in other parts of Kathmandu to check if they were OK. There is a rescue (救援) team from Los Angeles here that was supposed to leave today but will now stay to check the area.”

Yuvraj Agrawal, Dhulikhel

Yuvraj Agrawal is a volunteering doctor who works in a hospital in Dhulikhel near Kathmandu. “I was operating on a lady whose leg was injured in the 25 April earthquake when the shake started. The patient was unable to move from her legs down. I couldn’t leave her alone, so I stayed.

“The hospital is very busy. We’ve got lots of patients come in but no lost lives. Since April 25, things had slowly getting back to normal, but this afternoon, it has been non-stop.”

16. Where can this passage most probably be found?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. In a science book. | B. On a news website. |
| C. In a medical magazine. | D. In a government report. |

17. What was probably the missing date in Paragraph 1?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. April 25 | B. May 1 | C. May 12 | D. May 25 |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|

18. Who does the underlined word “**We**” probably refer to?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Nepalis. | B. News reporters. |
| C. Volunteering doctors. | D. Construction workers. |

19. What does the underlined word “**panic**” probably mean according to the context?

- A. fear B. excitement C. rescue D. confidence

20. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Yuvraj Agrawal stayed with the patient when the earthquake struck again.
B. Olivia Lang, who works for BBC, was in her hotel room when the shake started.
C. The rescue team from L.A. stayed to check if the area was OK.
D. A few people died in the hospital where Yuvraj worked because of the second earthquake.

(B)

A man was hunting with his son when a bear attacked them and killed the boy. Weighed down with sorrow (悲伤) for his son, the man returned home with the deer he had killed. He hid his great sadness from his wife and said, “Take this meat I have caught and cook it—but I will eat it only if it has been cooked in a pot that was never used for a meal of sorrow.”

The woman went to her neighbors, seeking for such a pot. One neighbor shook her head and said, “We used the big pot for the rice the night my husband died.”

Another sighed and said, “We boiled our vegetables in our pot the day the baby took sick and died.” One by one, they each told her a story of yet another sorrowful meal. She returned to her husband empty-handed.

“No family has escaped sorrow,” she told him. “There is no pot that has not cooked a meal of sadness.”

“And it is our turn now,” the man said to his wife. Tears filled his eyes as he told her of their son’s death.

The world is made of such things and the like. Fortunately, God loves and blesses the souls (灵魂) .

21. The boy was killed by _____.

- A. a deer B. a bear C. hunger D. sadness

22. From each family she visited, the woman _____.

- A. borrowed a pot B. got some good news
C. received a big welcome D. heard a story of sorrow

23. It can be learned from the story that _____.

- A. the man was in deep sorrow about their son’s death
B. the man didn’t care about their son’s death
C. the woman successfully borrowed a pot
D. the neighbors were unkind to the woman

24. The man asked his wife to borrow a pot that was never used for a meal of sorrow because _____.

- A. he wanted to taste what sorrow was like
- B. they wanted to cook the last meal for their son
- C. his wife would feel better hearing the news of their son's death
- D. his wife had never tasted sorrow before

25. We can infer (推断) from the story that in the end, the wife _____.

- A. still didn't know about their son's death
- B. was too sad to accept the fact that their son had died
- C. got to know that sorrow was a part of life
- D. would buy a new pot for their family

(C)

If you grow up in America, you must know this little foodie (美食家) rhyme, “You scream! I scream! We all scream for ice cream!” For most Americans, the phrase “ice cream” brings out memories of summer. Ice cream is the oldest fashioned treat, and it has an ancient history.

The emperors of the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907 AD) are believed to have been the first to eat “a frozen milk-like dessert”, which was made with milk heated with flour. Later, camphor (樟脑) was added to improve the taste.

In Medieval Times, Arabs enjoyed an icy drink called sherbet (冰冻果子露). This cold drink often went with fruits. Over time, the drink became popular with the European upper class. Italians are said to have learned this drink-making skill, with the French following soon after.

The 17th century saw ice drinks made into frozen desserts. With sugar added, sorbet (雪酪) was created. Antonio Latini (1642–1692) is the first person to create a milk-based sorbet, which is considered as the first “official” ice cream.

It is impossible to say how exactly ice cream reached America, but it probably arrived with European settlers in the early 1700's. In 1790, the first ice cream store opened in New York. During the summer of the same year, our first president, George Washington, is said to have spent \$200 to satisfy (满足) his thirst for the lovely treat. The Lincolns had a taste for the cold stuff. Abraham Lincoln's wife Mary Todd often hosted “strawberry parties” for friends to celebrate berry season. Fresh strawberries were served with cake and ice cream.

Ice cream has become one of the most popular desserts in America. Apple pie might be the most traditionally American dessert, but what is served as its most popular close friend? Vanilla (香草) ice cream, of course! This creamy iced treat has strongly planted itself in the hearts of

foodies across America.

26. Why does the writer mention the rhyme at the beginning of the passage?

- A. To explain why ice cream is popular. B. To support his view.
C. To introduce the topic. D. To advertise ice cream.

27. In which order did ice cream develop?

- a. milk-based sorbet* *b. frozen milk-like dessert*
c. Vanilla ice cream *d. cold drinks with fruits*

- A. b→d→a→c B. d→a→c→b
C. c→a→d→b D. b→a→d→c

28. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Camphor brought a better taste to the milk-like dessert.
B. Sherbet was often mixed with fruits.
C. Sugar was added to frozen dessert in the 17th century.
D. In America, apple pies are usually served with strawberry ice cream.

29. According to Paragraph 5, we can infer that _____.

- A. it must be European settlers who introduced ice cream to America
B. ice cream was so expensive that only American presidents could afford it
C. when he was thirsty, George Washington usually bought ice cream
D. the writer is an American

30. Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?

- A. *The Popularity of Ice Cream* B. *The History of Ice Cream*
C. *Different Types of Ice Cream* D. *Apple Pie's Close Friend*

三、语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Ben loved baseball. He wanted to learn more about his favorite team, the Los Angeles Dodgers. He thought that 31 (read) baseball cards would be the perfect way!

Every week Ben went to the grocery store with his grandmother. He found packs of Dodgers' cards in the checkout area. Each week, he asked his grandmother 32 he could have the cards. The answer was always the same.

"We can only get what we need today, Ben," his grandmother would say. "We need milk and bread. We need food 33 supper. Needs are things people must have to live. You don't need baseball cards."

“But I want baseball cards!” Ben said.

“I know you really want those cards,” Grandmother said. “Wants are things people would like to have but do not need in order to live. We cannot have 34 we want. We have to make choices. How much pocket money do you have now?”

“I 35 (spend) all of my money yesterday,” Ben said.

“Maybe you can save your pocket money to buy the baseball cards.”

Ben decided to do 36 his grandmother had said. He put the money he received each week together, and finally he had 37 money to buy the baseball cards. He couldn't wait to get to the grocery store. He searched for his special cards. He found cards for other 38, but he couldn't find Dodgers' cards.

“Where are the Dodgers' baseball cards?” he asked the clerk.

“Oh, they have all been 39 (sell) out because many people want their cards. I'm afraid we will not have them until next week,” she said.

Ben was so 40 (disappoint) that he almost bought something else, but he changed his mind. He would save his money for what he really wanted!

四、书面表达（共 1 小题；满分 20 分）

41. 宁波地铁相继开出了“海底世界”、“宁波旅游文化”和“东钱湖旅游”主题 3D 专列，受到了市民的欢迎。请根据提示介绍这三趟专列，然后设计一个新的主题专列，并简要说明你的设计理由。

要求：1. 文中应包含所有要点，可适当发挥。

2. 词数：100 词左右。部分内容已给出，不计入总词数。

3. 文中不得出现学校的真实名称和学生的真实姓名。

Current 3DTrains		
Theme	Features	People's Comments
<i>Sea World</i>	pictures of sea animals, cool	children's favorite
<i>Ningbo Tourism</i>	pictures of tourist attractions like Tianyige Museum	know more about Ningbo culture
<i>Dongqian Lake</i>	beautiful scenery	“It is a spring subway.”
Your Plan of a New Theme		
Theme	Features	Reasons for your plan
...

Themed Subway Trains in Ningbo

Since the first themed subway train started running on August 22, 2014, the three themed trains in Ningbo have been a beautiful view of the city.

I have planned a new theme for the fourth themed subway train. _____

I hope the new themed train will attract more passengers and people can enjoy their trips on all the themed subway trains.

宁波市 2017 年普通高中保送生考试笔试部分例卷
参考答案及评分标准
(语文·英语)
第 I 部分 语文

一、积累 (27 分)

1. (5 分) 巢 郭 旌 虔 禱

2. (6 分)

(1) 车师西门伫献捷 (2) 吊影分为千里雁 (3) 虽乘奔御风 (4) 忧谗畏讥

(5) 例如: 闲来垂钓碧溪上, 忽复乘舟梦日边; 再如: 持节云中, 何日遣冯唐。(只要是引用典故表达诗人渴望得到重用的句子都可以)

3. (4 分) A (⑦) B (②) C (④) D (⑤)

4. A (4 分) 5. D (4 分) 6. B (4 分)

二、阅读 (共 6 题, 共 16 分)

7. (3 分) 博 涉 书 传 / 少 任 侠 / 喜 击 剑 走 马 / 尤 善 弹 / 指 飞 鸟 下 之。

(划对一处不给分, 划对二处给 1 分, 划对三处给 2 分, 划对四处给 3 分, 每多划一处另扣 1 分, 扣完 3 分为止)

8. (2 分, 每个 1 分)

(1) 会: 恰逢, 适逢, 正赶上

(2) 倾: 弯下(身子), 侧着(身子), 表示很谦恭的样子(写任何一点都对)

9. (3 分) C

10. (3 分) A

11. (3 分) (南宫生) 到了壮年, 看到天下大乱, 想要建功立业, 于是谢绝了酒肉朋友。

(主语不加扣 1 分, “逮”、“树”、“谢”等关键词, 每词 1 分, 扣完 3 分为止)

12. (2 分) 广交朋友, 乐善好施, 不计名利, 为人贤明 (至少写出其中两点, 每点 1 分。

错误答案每点扣 1 分, 扣完 2 分为止)

三、写作 (32 分)

(一) 语言表达 (7 分)

13. (1) (3 分) “木桶理论”是讲一只水桶能装多少水取决于它最短的那块木板。(1 分)

任何一个组织, 构成组织的各个部分往往是优劣不齐的, 而劣势部分往往决定整个组织的水平。一个人, 一个国家, 一个社会, 也是这样。(2 分)

(2) (4 分) 可以结合自身实际, 认识到自己存在的某个弱项或不足, 要努力补上, 以提高全面实力。也可以结合社会生活实际来说。(结合实际 2 分, 具体分析 2 分)

(二) 微型写作 (25 分)

14. 立意角度参考

(1) 可从作者的写作背景入手, 《树》写于 1940 年春天, 当时抗日战争已经进行了两年多, 正转入艰苦的相持阶段。艾青赋予那些生长在大地上的一棵棵树以活生生的性格, 含蓄地告诉我们一个民族要团结起来, 才能凝聚成伟大坚强的力量, 取得民族解放的胜利。

赏析时可抓住“孤立”、“距离”、“伸长”、“深处”、“纠缠”等关键词。

(2) 可结合社会实际, 从“个体与团队”的关系入手, 就团结的作用、提高团队凝聚力、个体对团队的作用、团队对个体的作用、个体人与社会人的关系等角度阐发观点, 发表议论。

评卷注意点

(1) 要有鲜明的观点或主题, 除参照以上立意外, 对材料有自己独特的理解, 只要言之有理, 符合实际就可以。

(2) 还应该从材料、语言、书写等角度考虑给分。

(3) 不写题目另扣 1 分。字数不足者, 每少 50 字另扣 2 分。

(4) 一类卷得分 23-25 分, 二类卷得分 19-22 分, 三类卷得分 15-18 分, 四类卷得分 14 分及以下。如写得偏题, 但文笔好, 最多三类卷。如完全离题, 属四类卷。

第 II 部分 英语

1-5 BCDAB

6-10 CADCB

11-15 DACCA

16-20 BCBAD

21-25 BDACC

26-30 CADDB

31. reading

32. if/whether

33. for

34. everything/all

35. spent

36. what

37. enough

38. teams

39. sold

40. disappointed

41. One possible version:

Themed Subway Trains in Ningbo

Since the first themed subway train started running on August 22, 2014, the three themed strains in Ningbo have been a beautiful view of the city.

On the first themed train “Sea World”, there are 3D pictures of different sea animals which make the train really cool. It is children’s favorite.

Passengers can see pictures of famous tourist attractions, like Tianyige Museum, on the themed train “Ningbo Tourism”. People can know more about Ningbo culture, especially the ancient history of the city.

The latest theme of the subway train is “Dongqian Lake”. Passengers can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the lake. “It is a spring subway,” some people say.

I have planned a new theme for the fourth themed subway train. It is a train of “Love”,

because Ningbo is a city full of love. Pictures of people helping each other will be painted on the train.

I hope the new themed train will attract more passengers and people can enjoy their trips on all the themed subway trains.

书面表达评分标准

(一) 评分细则

1. 本题总分 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整。
3. 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 应注意的主要内容：内容要点、应用词汇、语法结构及上下文的连贯性。
5. 如书写较差以至影响理解，将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 档次划分

第五档：（18～20 分）包含所有要点，完全完成了试题规定的任务；有清晰的文本框架，多样的语法结构和词汇；有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑，行文连贯，表达清楚；语言基本无误。

第四档：（14～17 分）基本包含所有要点，遗漏少量次要点，较全面地完成了试题规定的任务；有较清晰的文本框架，比较多样的语法结构和词汇；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚；语言有少量错误。

第三档：（10～13 分）包含大多数要点，基本完成了试题规定的任务；少许语句不通顺，语言错误较多，但不影响整体理解。

第二档：（6～9 分）只包含少数要点，未恰当完成试题规定的任务；多数语句不完整，语法结构单调，词汇项目有限，语言有较多错误，影响理解。

第一档：（0～5 分）只包含个别要点，未完成试题规定的任务；多数语句不完整或意思不明，内容不连贯，错误很多。

0 分：未能传达给读者任何信息；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。