

绝密★启封前

2016 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（浙江卷）

英语

选择题部分（共 80 分）

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 20 小题；每小题 0.5 分，满分 10 分）

从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

1. --Are you sure you're ready for the best?

--_____. I'm well prepared for it.

A. I'm afraid not B. No problem C. Hard to say D. Not really

2. _____prize for the winner of the competition is _____two-week holiday in Paris.

A. The ; 不填 B. A ; 不填 C. A ; the D. The ; a

3. In many ways , the education system in the US is not very different from _____in the UK.

A. that B. this C. one D. it

4. It is important to pay your electricity bill on time , as late payments may affect your _____.

A. condition B. income C. credit D. status

5. _____online shopping has changed our life , not all of its effects have been positive.

A. Since B. After C. While D. Unless

6. That young man is honest , cooperative , always there when you need his help . _____, he's reliable.

A. Or else B. In short C. By the way D. For one thing

7. The study suggests that the cultures we grow up _____influence the basic processes by which we see world around us.

A. on B. in C. at D. about

8. We can achieve a lot when we learn to let our differences unite , rather than _____ us.

A. divide B. reject C. control D. abandon

9. Silk _____one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.

A. had become B. reject C. control D. abandon

10. To return to the problem of water pollution , I'd like you to look at a study _____in Australia in 2012.

A. having conducted B. to be conducted C. conducting D. conducted

11. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears , none of _____has been proved.

A. whom B. which C. what D. that

12. When their children lived far away from them, these old people felt _____ from the world.

A. carried away B. broken down C. cut off D. brought up

13. A sudden stop can be a very frightening experience, _____ if you are travelling at high speed.

A. eventually B. strangely C. merely D. especially

14. When the time came to make the final decision for a course, I decided to apply for the one that _____ my interest.

A. limited B. reserved C. reflected D. spoiled

15. Had the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths _____ since their highest in 2005.

A. had not fallen B. would not fall C. did not fall D. would not have fallen

16. In this article, you need to back up general statements with _____ examples.

A. specific B. permanent C. abstract D. universal

17. George _____ too far. His coffee is still warm.

A. must have gone B. might have gone C. can't have gone D. needn't have gone

18. I have always enjoyed all the events you organized and I hope to attend _____ in the coming years

A. little more B. no more C. much more D. many more

19. I had as much fun sailing the seas as I now do _____ with students.

A. working B. work C. to work D. worked

20.—The movie starts at 8:30, and we can have a quick bite before we go

-- _____. See you at 8:10

A. So long B. Sounds great C. Good luck D. Have a good time

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

During the war, my husband was stationed at an army camp in a desert in California. I went to live there in order to be 21 him. I hated the place. I had never 22 been so unhappy. My husband was ordered out on a long-term duty, and I was left in a tiny shack (棚屋) alone. The heat was 23 - almost 125 °F even in the shade of a cactus (仙人掌). 24 a soul to talk to. The wind blew non-stop, and all the food I ate, and the every air I breathed, were 25 with sand, sand, sand!

I was so sorry for myself that I wrote to my parents. I told them I was 26 and coming back home. I said I couldn't stand it one minute longer. I 27 be in prison! My father answered my 28 with just two lines-two lines that will always sing in my 29 - two lines that completely changed my life :

Two men looked out from prison bars

One saw the mud ,the other saw the stars

I read those two lines 30 I was ashamed of myself. I made up my mind I would find out what was good in my present 31; I would look for the stars

I made friends with the natives,and their 32 amazed me. They gave me presents of their favorite artworks which they had 33 to sell to toueists . I studied the delightful forms of the cactus .I watched for the desert sunsets,and 34 for seashells that had been left there millions of years ago when the desert had been an ocean 35

What brought about this 36 change in me ? The desert hadn't changed , 37 I had .I had changed my 38 And by doing so ,I changed an unhappy experience into the most amazing 39 of my life . I was excited by this new world that I had dicovered I had looked out of my self-creatded prison and 40 the stars

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. | B. | C. | D. |
| 21. A. off | B. behind | C. near | D. beyond |
| 22. A. before | B. already | C. then | D. still |
| 23. A. inflexible | B. incomprehensible | C. uncontrollable | D. unbearable |
| 24. A. Only | B. Not | C. Many | D. Such |
| 25. A. covered | B. filled | C. buried | D. charhed |
| 26. A. catching up | B. keeping up | C. giving up | D. getting up |
| 27. A. ought to | B. might well | C. would rather | D. had better |
| 28. A. request | B. call | C. question | D. letter |
| 29. A. comparison | B. imagination | C. consideration | D. memory |
| 30. A. over and over | B. by and by | C. up and down | D. noe and then |
| 31. A. company | B. occupation | C. situation | D. relationship |
| 32. A. movement | B. reaction | C. guidance | D. purpose |
| 33. A. refused | B. failed | C. managed | D. happened |
| 34. A. asked | B. hunted | C. waited | D. headed |
| 35. A. floor | B. surface | C. rock | D. level |

36. A. shocking B. challenging C. puzzling D. astonishing
37. A. as B. but C. for D. or
38. A. attitude B. principle C. identity D. standard
39. A. vacation B. operation C. affair D. adventure
40. A. sought B. counted C. found D. reached

第二部分：阅读理解（第一节 20 小题，第二节 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）

第一节：阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

“Did you hear what happened to Adam Last Friday?” Lindsey whispers to Tori.

With her eyes shining, Tori brags, “You bet I did, Sean told me two days ago.”

Who are Lindsey and Tori talking about? It just happened to be yours truly, Adam Freedman, I can tell you that what that what they are saying is (a) not nice and (b) not even true. Still, Lindsey and Tori aren't very different from most students here at Linton High School, including me. Many of our conversations are gossip (闲话). I have noticed three effects of gossip: it can hurt people, it can give gossipers a strange kind of satisfaction, and it can cause social pressures in a group.

An important negative effect of gossip is that it can hurt the person being talked about. Usually, gossip spreads information about a topic—breakups, trouble at home, even dropping out—that a person would rather keep secret. The more embarrassing or shameful the secret is, the juicier the gossip it makes. Probably the worst type of gossip is the absolute lie. People often think of gossipers as harmless, but cruel lies can cause pain.

If we know that gossip can be harmful, then why do so many of us do it? The answer lies in another effect of gossip: the satisfaction it gives us. Sharing the latest rumor (传言) can make a person feel important because he or she knows something that others don't. Similarly, hearing the latest rumor can make a person feel like part of the “in group.” In other words, gossip is satisfying because it gives people a sense of belonging or even superiority (优越感).

Gossip also can have a third effect: it strengthens unwritten, unspoken rules about how people should act. Professor David Wilson explains that gossip is important in policing behaviors in a group. Translated into high school terms, this means that if everybody you hang around with is

laughing at what John wore or what Jane said, then you can bet that wearing or saying something similar will get you the same kind of negative attention. The do's and don'ts conveyed through gossip will never show up in any student handbook.

The effects of gossip vary depending on the situation. The next time you feel the urge to spread the latest news, think about why you want to gossip and what effects your "juicy story" might have.

41. The author uses a conversation at the beginning of the passage to _____.

- A. introduce a topic
- B. present an argument
- C. describe the characters
- D. clarify his writing purpose

42. An important negative effect of gossip is that it _____.

- A. breaks up relationships
- B. embarrasses the listener
- C. spreads information around
- D. causes unpleasant experiences

43. In the author's opinion, many people like to gossip because it _____.

- A. gives them a feeling of pleasure
- B. helps them to make more friends
- C. makes them better at telling stories
- D. enables them to meet important people

44. Professor David Wilson thinks that gossip can _____.

- A. provide students with written rules
- B. help people watch their own behaviors
- C. force school to improve student handbooks
- D. attract the police's attention to group behaviors

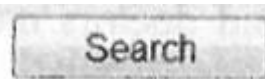
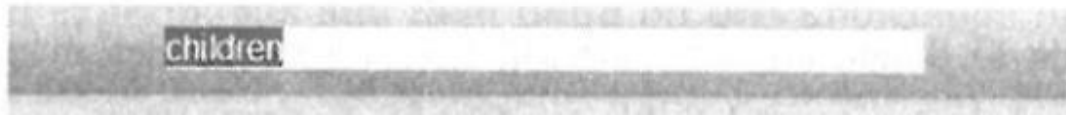
45. What advice does the author give in the passage?

- A. Never become a gossip
- B. Stay away from gossipers
- C. Don't let gossip turn into lies

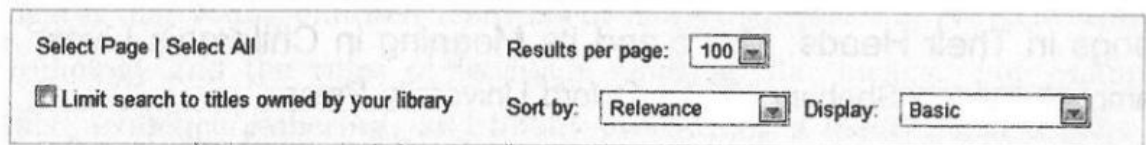
D. Think twice before you gossip.

B

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Build it ,Make it ,Play it ! Guides for Children and Teens

Bomhold Catharine ;Elder Terri,2004 | ABC-CLIO

Series: Children's and Young Adult Literature Reference



Available

For busy librarians and educators ,finding instructions for projects ,activities ,sports ,and games that children and teens will find interesting is a constant challenge, This guide is a time-saving,one-stop....

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Circle Time for Young Children

Mosley Jenny,2014 | Taylor and Francis

Series: Essential Guides for Early Years Practitioners



Available

Jenny Mosley's quality circle time model involves setting up an on-going, timetable process

Of circle-meeting for adults and children ,As a basis for teaching relationship skills, building up self-esteem.....

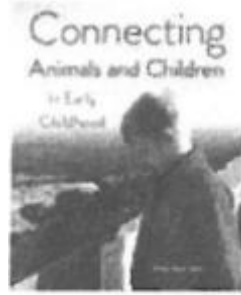
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Connecting Animals and children in Early Childhood

Selly Patty Born,2014 | Redleaf Press

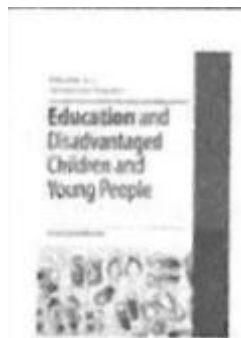
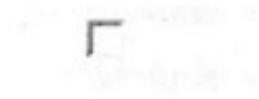


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Understand the value of connecting animals and children .From familys pets and wild animals to toys ,stuffed animal ,and media images ,animals are a central part of every child’s world .This book examines....

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Education and Disadvantaged Children and Young People

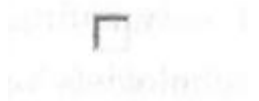
Matsumoto Mitsuko; Brool Colin,2013 | Bloomsbury Publishiing
Series: Education as a Humanitarian Response



Available

Do street children go ti school ,and if not ,why not? What kind of education can be ‘meaningful’ to young people affected by conflict? The contributors explore groups of children and young people who have....

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Children with School problme:A Physkian’s Manual

The children paediatric Society; Andrews Debra;Mahoney WilliamJ,2012 | wiley



Available

The physician’s guide to diagnosing and treating learning disabilities in children.1 to 10 Canadians have a learning disability,and doctors must be able to identify,diagnose,trear,and manage children...

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Songs in Their Heads:Music and Its Meaning In Children’s Lives

Campbell Patricia Shehan,1989 | Oxford University Press



Available

This book explores the interest and needs of children in their expressed thoughts and actual “musicking” behaviours. This text examines the songs they sing, the rhythms...

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Young Children as Artists: Art and Design in the Early Years and Key Stage 1

Tutchell Suzy 2014 | Taylor Francis

Available

From the moment a child is born, they interact with the world, looking at colours, feeling textures; constructing mental and physical images of what they see and experience. Within all early years...

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Big Ideas for Little Kids: Teaching Philosophy Through Children’s Literature

Wartnberg Thomas E. 2014 | Rowman & Littlefield Publishers



Available

Big Ideas for Little Kids includes everything a teacher, or a college student needs to teach philosophy to elementary school children from picture books. Written in a clear and accessible style...

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46. Suppose you are doing research on children’s relationship skills, you may want to read_____.

- A. *Circle Time for Young Children*
- B. *Children with School Problems: A Physician’s Manual*
- C. *Education and Disadvantaged Children and Young People*
- D. *Build It, Make It, Do It, Play It! Guides for Children and Teens*

47. Which book would you recommend to someone interested in children’s mental images?

- A. *Connecting Animals and Children in Early Childhood.*
- B. *Songs in Their Heads: Music and Its Meaning in children’s Lives.*
- C. *Big Ideas for Little Kids: Teaching Philosophy Through children’s Literature.*
- D. *Young Children as Artists: Art and Design in the Early Years and Key Stage 1.*

48. How many books published in 2015 are found in this search?

- A. 9. B. 90. C. 118. D. 290.

49. *Children with School Problems: A Physician's Manual* is most likely intended for _____.

- A. educators B. librarians C. doctors D. artists

C

A scientist working at her lab bench and a six-old baby playing with his food might seem to have little in common. After all, the scientist is engaged in serious research to uncover the very nature of the physical world, and the baby is, well, just playing...right? Perhaps, but some developmental psychologists have argued that this "play" is more like a scientific investigation than one might think.

Take a closer look at the baby playing at the table. Each time the bowl of rice is pushed over the table edge, it falls in the ground---and, in the process, it brings out important evidence about how physical objects interact; bowls of rice do not flood in mid-sit, but require support to remain stable. It is likely that babies are not born knowing the basic fact of the universe; nor are they ever clearly taught it. Instead, babies may form an understanding of object support through repeated experiments and then build on this knowledge to learn even more about how objects interact. Though their ranges and tools differ, the baby's investigation and the scientist's experiment appear to share the same aim (to learn about the natural world), overall approach (gathering direct evidence from the world), and logic (are my observations what I expected?).

Some psychologists suggest that young children learn about more than just the physical world in this way---that they investigate human psychology and the rules of language using similar means. For example, it may only be through repeated experiments, evidence gathering, and finally overturning a theory, that a baby will come to accept the idea that other people can have different views and desires from what he or she has, for example, unlike the child, Mommy actually doesn't like Dove chocolate.

Viewing childhood development as a scientific investigation throws on how children learn, but it also offers an inspiring look at science and scientists. Why do young children and scientists seem to be so much alike? Psychologists have suggested that science as an effort ---the desire to explore, explain, and understand our world---is simply something that comes from our babyhood. Perhaps evolution provided human babies with curiosity and a natural drive to explain their worlds, and adult scientists simply make use of the same drive that served them as children. The same cognitive systems that make young children feel good about figuring something out may have been adopted by adult scientists. As some psychologists put it, "It is not that children are little scientists but that scientists are big children."

50. According to some developmental psychologists, _____

- A. a baby's play is nothing more than a game.
- B. scientific research into babies; games is possible
- C. the nature of babies' play has been thoroughly investigated
- D. a baby's play is somehow similar to a scientist's experiment

51. We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____

- A. scientists and babies seem to observe the world differently
- B. scientists and babies often interact with each other
- C. babies are born with the knowledge of object support
- D. babies seem to collect evidence just as scientists do

52. Children may learn the rules of language by _____

- A. exploring the physical world
- B. investigating human psychology
- C. repeating their own experiments
- D. observing their parents' behaviors

53. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. The world may be more clearly explained through children's play.
- B. Studying babies' play may lead to a better understanding of science.
- C. Children may have greater ability to figure out things than scientists.
- D. One's drive for scientific research may become stronger as he grows.

54. What is the author's tone when he discusses the connection between scientists' research and babies' play?

- A. Convincing.
- B. Confused.
- C. Confidence.
- D. Cautious.

D

Two things changed my life: my mother and a white plastic bike basket. I have thought long and hard about it and it's true. I would be a different person if my mom hadn't turned a silly bicycle accessory into a life lesson I carry with me today.

My mother and father were united in their way of raising children, but it mostly fell to my mother to actually carry it out. Looking back, I honestly don't know how she did it. Managing the family budget must have been a very hard task, but she made it look effortless. If we complained about not having what another kid did, we'd hear something like, "I don't care what so-and-so got for his birthday, you are not getting a TV in your room a car for your birthday a lavish sweet 16 party." We had to earn our allowance by doing chores around the house. I can still remember how long it took to polish the legs of our coffee table. My brothers can no doubt remember hours spent

cleaning the house .Like the two little girls growing up at the White House,we made our own beds (no one left the house until that was done)and picked up after ourselves.We had to keep track of our belongings ,and if something was lost ,it was not replaced.

It was summer and ,one day ,my mother drove me to the bike shop to get a tire fixed---and there it was in the window, White, shiny, plastic and decorated with flowers ,the basket winked at me and I knew ----I *knew*---I had to have it.

“It’s beautiful,” my mother said when I pointed it out to her,”What a neat basket.”

I tried to hold off at first ,I played it cool for a short while.But then I guess I couldn’t stand it any longer:“Mom, please can I please ,please get it? I ‘ll do extra chores for as long as you say, I’ll do anything ,but I need that basket,I love that basket.Please ,Mom .Please?”

I was desperate.

“You know,” she said ,gently rubbing my back while we both stared at what I believe was the coolest thing ever,”If you save up you could buy this yourself.”

“By the time I make enough it’ll be gone!”

“Maybe Roger here could hold it for you,” she smiled at Roger ,the bike guy.

“He can’t hold it for that long ,Mom .Someone else will buy it .Please,Mom,Please?”

“There might be another way,”she said.

And so our paying plan unfolded.My mother bought the beautiful basket and put it safely in some hiding place I couldn’t find.Each week I eagerly counted my growing saving increased by extra work here and there (washing the car ,helping my mother make dinner, delivering or collecting things on my bike that already looked **naked** without the basket in front).And then ,weeks later ,I counted ,re-counted and jumped for joy. Oh ,happy day ! I made it! I finally had the exact amount we’d agreed upon....

Days later the unthinkable happened. A neighborhood girl I’d played with millions of times appeared with the exact same basket fixed to her shiny ,new bike that already had all the bells and whistles. I rode hard and fast home to tell my mother about this disaster.This horrible turn of events.

And then came the lesson . I’ve taken with me through my life:”Honey, Your basket is extra-special,” Mom said, gently wiping away my hot tears.”Your basket is special because you paid for it yourself.”

55.What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. The children enjoyed doing housework.
- B.The author came from a well-off family

C. The mother raised her children in an unusual way

D. The children were fond of the US president's daughters.

56. When the author saw the basket in the window, she _____.

A. fell in love with it

B. stared at her mother

C. recognized it at once

D. went up to the bike guy

57. Why did the author say many "please" to her mother?

A. She longed to do extra work.

B. She was eager to have the basket.

C. She felt tired after standing too long.

D. She wanted to be polite to her mother.

58. By using "naked" (Paragraph 12), the author seems to stress that the basket was _____

A. something she could afford

B. something important to her

C. something impossible to get

D. something she could do without

59. To the author, it seemed to be a horrible turn of events that _____

A. something spoiled her paying plan

B. the basket cost more than she had saved

C. a neighborhood girl had bought a new bike

D. someone else had got a basket of the same kind

60. What is the life lesson the author learned from her mother?

A. Save money for a rainy day

B. Good advice is beyond all price.

C. Earn your bread with your sweat

D. God helps those who help themselves

第二节：下面文章中有5处（第61-65题）需要添加小标题。请从以下选项（ABCDE和F）中选出符合各段意思的小题，并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

A. Get involved in student activities

B. Your voice is actually super important

C. There is a significant increase of opportunities

D. Stay in active communication with your friends

E. Get smart about the people who you spend your time with

F. Your major does not matter as much in your first of college

Five Things Nobody Told Me about College

As I type this, I am in my university dorm room. A year ago, when I was awaiting to hear the results of my

college applications, I often went to websites for some type of insider look on what college would be like. However, there's only so much that prep books, websites, and older friends can teach. Here are the top 5 things nobody told me about college:

61

Nobody entering a university knows exactly what they want to study. If they tell you otherwise, they're lying and will probably change what they want to pursue within the first quarter of attendance. During my first quarter at University of California, Riverside (UCR), I thought that I wanted to study Political Science with its focus on International Affairs, so that's what I applied for. However, once I worked with statewide and local government, I realized that a better fit for me would be Public Policy, and now I am in the process of changing my area.

62

In college, there are so many good chances for you to meet your expectations. However, there is a very important difference between wanting to do something and applying for something. In order for you to take advantage of the conferences, research, internships, and fellowships that your university offers, apply! Step into your academic advisor's office, introduce yourself, and begin making the valuable connections that are necessary to help during the rest of your college career. Great things happen when you step out of your comfort zone, and you would be surprised on how many chances exist if you just ask.

63

College is where you meet your birdesmaids, neighbors, and potential bosses. The relationships you develop now will probably be linked to the ones you value later, so be wise about the people who you invest yourself in. You are only one person, and you do not have time to waste on people who would rather cause drama or mess up with your purpose. Surround yourself with uplifting individuals who challenge you to be better while loving you for who you are, and be patient to the people who are the complete opposite of that description.

64

As a first-year, I was afraid to make any noise towards campus issues that I noticed. It was not until I became involved in student government that I gained the confidence to handle projects that I created with the help of ASUCR Office of the President. During my first quarter, I spoke directly to the Chancellor, asking him for support towards my initiatives, met with the Vice Chancellors, and cooperated with my teaching assistants to begin my undergraduate research project. Nothing good will happen when you are silent.

65

At my high school,there were about only four active club and organizations that students could be a part of.Imagine my surprise when I stepped foot onto UCR’s capus,where over 400 organizations exist,ranging from political organizations to karate club.You are not paying all or your tuition(学费)to merely go to class,study,pass tests and graduate.Make something worthy out of your experience.Create that you will want to tell your grandchildren one day.It all begins here,by signing up to join an organization.

非选择题部分 (共 40 分)

第三部分：写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节：短文改错 (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

下面短文中有 10 处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删减或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧)，并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (/) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多着 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

例如：

It was very nice to get your invitation to spend [∧] weekend with you. Luckily
the

I was completely free then, so I'll ~~to~~ say "yes". I'll arrive in Bristol at around 8:00 p. m.
am

in Friday evening.
on

When I was a very young children,my father created a regular practice I remember well years late.Every time he arrived home at end of the day ,we' d greet het at the door.He would ask who we was and pretend not to knowing us, Then he and my mother would have had a drink while she prepared dinner and they would talk about his day and hers.While they chat,my father would lift my sister and me up to sit in the top of the fridge.It was both excited and frightening to be up there! My sister and I thought he was so cool for putting us there.

第二节：书面表达 (满分 30 分)

“Planning is good ,but doing is better” 是一句英国名言。请以此为题目用英语写一篇 100-120 词的

短文。

要求如下：

1. 简述你对这句名言的理解；
2. 用一个具体事例加以说明；
3. 给出恰当的结尾。

注意：1. 文章的标题已给出（不计词数）：

2. 文中不得以任何形式透露地区、学校、老师或同学姓名等真实信息，否则按作弊行为认定。

Planning Is Good ,But Doing Is Better
