

绝密★启封前

## 2016 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新课标 I）

英 语

试卷类型 A

## 注意事项：

- 1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 A 后的方框涂黑。
- 2.选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3.非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 4.考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

## 第 I 卷

## 第一部分 听说（满分 15 分）

## 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

## 第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

## A

You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams (1860-1935)

官网: [www.xiayuejiaoyu.com](http://www.xiayuejiaoyu.com)

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Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区)by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson (1907-1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book *Silent Spring* raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-present)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and ,in 1981, the first woman to join the U.S. Supreme Court. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks (1913-2005)

On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

21. What is Jane Addams noted for in history?

- A. Her social work.
- B. Her teaching skills.
- C. Her efforts to win a prize.
- D. Her community background.

22. What was the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?

- A. Her lack of proper training in law.
- B. Her little work experience in court.

C. The discrimination against women.

D. The poor financial conditions.

23. Who made a great contribution to the civil-rights movement in the U.S.?

A. Jane Addams.

B. Rachel Carson.

C. Sandra Day O'Connor.

D. Rosa Parks.

24. What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?

A. They are highly educated.

B. They are truly creative.

C. They are pioneers.

D. They are peace-lovers.

## B

### Grandparents Answer a Call

As a third-generation native of Brownsville, Texas, Mildred Garza never planned move away. Even when her daughter and son asked her to move to San Antonio to help with their children, she politely refused. Only after a year of friendly discussion did Ms. Garza finally say yes. That was four years ago. Today all three generations regard the move a success, giving them a closer relationship than they would have had in separate cities.

No statistics show the number of grandparents like Garza who are moving closer to the children and grandchildren. Yet there is evidence suggesting that the trend is growing. Even President Obama's mother-in-law, Marian Robinson, has agreed to leave Chicago and into the White House to help care for her granddaughters. According to a study in grandparents.com, 83 percent of the people said Mrs. Robinson's decision will influence the grandparents in the American family. Two-thirds believe more families will follow the example of Obama's family.

"In the 1960s we were all a little wild and couldn't get away from home far enough and fast enough to prove we could do it on our own," says Christine Crosby, publisher of *Grate* magazine for grandparents. "We now realize how important family is and how important to be near them, especially when you're raising children."

Moving is not for everyone. Almost every grandparent wants to be with his or her grandchildren and is willing to make sacrifices, but sometimes it is wiser to say no and visit frequently instead. Having your grandchildren far away is hard, especially knowing your adult child is struggling, but giving up the life you know may be harder.

25. Why was Garza's move a success?
- A. It strengthened her family ties.
  - B. It improved her living conditions.
  - C. It enabled her to make more friends.
  - D. It helped her know more new places.
26. What was the reaction of the public to Mrs. Robinson's decision?
- A. 17% expressed their support for it.
  - B. Few people responded sympathetically.
  - C. 83% believed it had a bad influence.
  - D. The majority thought it was a trend.
27. What did Crosby say about people in the 1960s?
- A. They were unsure of themselves.
  - B. They were eager to raise more children.
  - C. They wanted to live away from their parents.
  - D. They had little respect for their grandparents.
28. What does the author suggest the grandparents do in the last paragraph?
- A. Make decisions in the best interests' of their own.
  - B. Ask their children to pay more visits to them.
  - C. Sacrifice for their struggling children.
  - D. Get to know themselves better.

### C

I am peter Hodes, a volunteer stem courier. Since March 2012, I've done 89 trips of those, 51 have been abroad, I have 42 hours to carry stem cells (干细胞) in my little box because I've got two ice packs and that's how long they last. In all, from the time the stem cells are harvested from a donor(捐献者) to the time they can be implanted in the patient, we've got 72 hours at most. So I am always conscious of time.

I had one trip last year where I was caught by a hurricane in America. I picked up the stem cells in Providence, Rhode Island, and was meant to fly to Washington then back to London. But when I arrived at the check-in desk at Providence, the lady on the desk said: "Well, I'm really sorry, I've got some bad news for you - there are no flights

from Washington.” So I took my box and put it on the desk and I said: “In this box are some stem cells that are urgently needed for a patient - please, please, you’ve got to get me back to the United Kingdom.” She just dropped everything. She arranged for a flight on a small plane to be held for me.re-routed(改道)me through Newark and got me back to the UK even earlier than originally scheduled.

For this courier job, you’re consciously aware that in that box you’ve got something that is potentially going to save somebody’s life.

29. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “courier” in Paragraph 1?

- A. provider
- B. delivery man
- C. collector
- D. medical doctor

30. Why does Peter have to complete his trip within 42 hours?

- A. He cannot stay away from his job too long.
- B. The donor can only wait for that long.
- C. The operation needs that very much.
- D. The ice won't last any longer.

31. Which flight did the woman put Peter on first?

- A. To London
- B. To Newark
- C. To Providence
- D. To Washington

## D

The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every gap(间隙) with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs.

Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what maybe implied(暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection.

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient's silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily.

A nurse who understands the healing(治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

32. What does the author say about silence in conversations?

- A. It implies anger.
- B. It promotes friendship.
- C. It is culture-specific.
- D. It is content-based.

33. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought?

- A. The Chinese.
- B. The French.
- C. The Mexicans.
- D. The Russians.

34. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

- A. Let it continue as the patient pleases.
- B. Break it while treating patients.
- C. Evaluate its harm to patients.
- D. Make use of its healing effects.

35. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Sound and Silence
- B. What It Means to Be Silent

C. Silence to Native Americans

D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold

第二节（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Secret codes keep messages private. Banks, companies, and government agencies use secret codes in doing business, especially when information is sent by computer.

People have used secret codes for thousands of years,\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_. Code breaking never lags (落后) far behind code making. The science of creating and reading coded messages is called cryptography.

There are three main types of cryptography.\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_For example, the first letters of “My elephant eats too many eels” spell out the hidden message “Meet me.”

\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_.You might represent each letter with a number, for example. Let’s number the letters of the alphabet, in order, from 1 to 26.If we substitute a number for each letter, the message “Meet me” would read “1 3 5 5 20 13 5.”

A code uses symbols to replace words, phrases, or sentences. To read the message of a real code, you must have a code book.\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_For example,” bridge” might stand for “meet” and “out” might stand for “me”. The message “bridge out” would actually mean “Meet me”\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_However,it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long. So codes must be changed frequently.

A.It is very hard to break a code

B.In any language, some letters

C.Only people who know the keyword can read the message.

D.As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them.

E.You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out.

F.With a code book , you might write down words that would stand for other words.

G.Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.

## 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45）

## 第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

## A Heroic Driver

Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc. One morning in 2009, Larry was 41 along 165 north after delivering to one of his 42. suddenly, he saw a car with its bright lights on. 43 he got closer, he found 44 vehicle upside down on the road. One more look and he noticed 45 shooting out from under the 46 vehicle. Larry pulled over, set the brake and 47 the fire extinguisher (灭火器). Two good bursts from the extinguisher and the fire was put out.

The man who had his bright lights on 48 and told Larry he had 49 an emergency call. They 50 heard a woman's voice coming from the wrecked (毁坏的) vehicle. 51 the vehicle, they saw that a woman was trying to get out of the broken window. They told her to stay 52 until the emergency personnel arrived, 53 she thought the car was going to 54. Larry told her that he had already put out the fire and she should not move 55 she injured her neck.

Once fire and emergency people arrive, Larry and the other man 56 and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the 57 if he was needed or 58 to go. They let him and the other man go.

One thing is 59—Larry went above and beyond the call of duty by getting so close to the burning vehicle! His 60 most likely saved the woman's life.

- |                    |                 |                   |               |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. walking     | B. touring      | C. traveling      | D. rushing    |
| 42. A. passengers  | B. colleagues   | C. employers      | D. customers  |
| 43. A. Since       | B. Although     | C. As             | D. If         |
| 44. A. each        | B. another      | C. that           | D. his        |
| 45. A. flames      | B. smoke        | C. water          | D. steam      |
| 46. A. used        | B. disabled     | C. removed        | D. abandoned  |
| 47. A. got hold of | B. prepared     | C. took charge of | D. controlled |
| 48. A. came down   | B. came through | C. came in        | D. came over  |
| 49. A. returned    | B. received     | C. made           | D. confirmed  |
| 50. A. then        | B. again        | C. finally        | D. even       |



- |                        |                      |               |                |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51. A. Starting        | B. Parking           | C. Passing    | D. Approaching |
| 52. A. quiet           | B. still             | C. away       | D. calm        |
| 53. A. for             | B. so                | C. and        | D. but         |
| 54. A. explode         | B. slip away         | C. fall apart | D. crash       |
| 55. A. as if           | B. unless            | C. in case    | D. after       |
| 56. A. stepped forward | B. backed off        | C. moved on   | D. set out     |
| 57. A. woman           | B. police            | C. man        | D. driver      |
| 58. A. forbidden       | B. ready             | C. asked      | D. free        |
| 59. A. for certain     | B. for consideration | C. reported   | D. checked     |
| 60. A. patience        | B. skills            | C. efforts    | D. promise     |

## 第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chengdu has dozens of new millionaires, Asia's biggest building, and fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (attraction)

So it was a great honour to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research, I \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (allow) to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre. From tomorrow, I will be their UK ambassador. The title will be \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London. But my connection with pandas goes back \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ I was the first western TV reporter \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild. My ambassadorial duties will include \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ (introduce) British visitors to the 120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research in the misty mountains of Bifengxia.

On my recent visit, I help a lively three-month-old twin that had been rejected by \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ (it) mother. The nursery team switches him every few \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_ (day) with his sister so that while one is being bottle-fed, \_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_ other is with mum-she never suspects.

## 第四部分 写作（共两节 满分 35）

### 第一节 短文改错（10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错

误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

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。

My uncle is the owner of a restaurant close to that I live. Though not very big, but the restaurant is popular in our area. It is always crowded with customers at meal times. Some People even had to wait outside. My uncle tells me that the key to his success is honest. Every day he makes sure that fresh vegetables or high quality oil are using for cooking. My uncle says that he never dreams becoming rich in the short period of time. Instead, he hopes that our business will grow steady.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，暑假想去一家外贸公司兼职，已写好申请书和个人简历（resume）。给外教 Ms Jenkins 写信，请她帮你修改所附材料的文字和格式（format）。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

## 英语答案

阅读 A 篇: 21-23 ACDC

阅读 B 篇: 24-28 ADCA

阅读 C 篇 29-31 BDB

阅读 D 篇 32-35 CADB

7 选 5 答案: 36-40 DEGFA

完形填空:

41- 45 CCCBA

46-50 DADCA

51-55 DBDAC

56-60 BBCAC

语法填空答案:

61.attraction

62. was allowed

63. officially

64. to

65.when

66. permitted

67. introducing

68.its

69.days

70. The

改错答案:

71. that →where

72. but 去掉

73. times→time

74. had →have

75. honest→ honesty

76. or→ and

77. using →used

78. becoming 前加 of

79. the →a

80. our→ his