

2016年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。

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

解析：考查交际用语。句意：—你确定你准备好考试了吗？—没问题。我已经做好了。A.恐怕不；B.没问题；C.很难说；D.不是真的。根据语境，故选B。

答案：B

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

解析：考查冠词。句意：这个比赛获胜者的奖品是一个巴黎的两个星期的假期。第一空填the，是特指“获胜者的奖品”，用定冠词，第二空是泛指“一个两周的假期”，用不定冠词a。故选A。

答案：D

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

解析：考查代词。句意：在很多方面，美国的教育体系和英国的教育体系不太相同。指代上文的名词education system，用that，而且后面有介词短语作后置定语。this表示“近指”，one泛指可数名词单数，it特指上文提到的名词。故选A。

答案：A

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

解析：考查名词辨析。句意：准时付电费很重要，因为付晚了会影响你的信用。Condition条件；income收入；credit学分，信用（卡）。根据句意故选C。

答案：C

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

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

解析：考查连词。句意：尽管网上购物已经改变了我们的生活，单数不是所有的影响都是积极的。While 引导让步状语从句，意为“尽管，虽然”；since 既然，自从；after 在……之后；unless 除非。故选 C。

答案：C

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

解析：考查介词短语。句意：这个年轻人诚实，有合作精神，当你需要他的帮助的时候，他总是在那里。简言之，他很可靠。A. 否则；B. 简言之；C. 顺便说一下；D. 首先。故选 B。

答案：B

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

解析：考查介词。句意：研究表明我们成长的文化影响我们看周围世界的基本过程。The cultures 后面是定语从句，省略 that，定语从句中 cultures 作宾语，那么还缺少一个介词，和 cultures 搭配用介词 in，故选 B。

答案：B

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

解析：考查动词辨析。句意：当我们学会让我们的差异联合起来而不是将我们分离的时候，我们就获得很多。A. 将……分开；B. 拒绝，拒收；C. 控制；D. 放弃。根据语境，故选 A。

答案：A

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

解析：考查动词时态。句意：到公元前 100 年为止，丝绸已经成为丝绸之路上交易的主要商品之一。时间状语是 by+过去时间，谓语用过去完成时。故选 A。

答案：A

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

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：为了回到水污染的问题，我想要你研究一下 2012 年澳大利亚进行的研究。使用非谓语动词作定语，study 和 conduct 是动宾关系，用过去分词作定语。B 项也表示被动，但是不定式的被动，表示将要发生的事情。故选 D。

答案：D

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

解析：考查定语从句。句意：关于人类为什么哭的时候会流泪，科学家已经提出了很多理论，没有一个被证明了。使用定语从句，先行词是 theories，指物，定语从句中用代词+介词+关系代词 which 引导。故选 B。

答案：B

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

解析：考查动词短语。句意：当孩子远离他们生活的时候，这些老人感觉和世界隔绝了。Carry away 带走，夺走；break down 崩溃，破坏，抛锚，分解；cut off 切断；bring up 养育，培养。故选 C。

答案：C

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

解析：考查副词辨析。句意：突然停下可能是一个可怕的经历，尤其是如果你以高速运行的时候。A.最终；B.奇怪地；C.仅仅地；D.尤其地。故选D。

答案：D

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

解析：考查动词辨析。句意：当最后决定课程的时候到了，我决定申请能反映我兴趣的课程。A.限制；B.保留；C.反映，反射；D.宠坏。故选C。

答案：C

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

解析：考查虚拟语气。句意：如果政府和科学家不共同努力，艾滋病相关的死亡就不会从2005年的最高点下降。使用虚拟语气，if条件句用的had done，而且省略it，将had提前，主句用would have done表示对过去情况的虚拟。故选D。

答案：D

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

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

解析：考查形容词辨析。句意：在文章中，你需要用具体的例子来支持总的观点。A.具体，明确的；B.永久的；C.抽象的；D.全球的，共通的。故选A。

答案：A

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

解析：考查情态动词+have done。乔治不可能走得太远了。他的咖啡仍然是温的。can't have done 是对过去的否定推测；must have done 过去一定做了某事；might have done 过去可能做了某事；needn't have done 过去本不必做某事。故选C。

答案：C

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

解析：考查短语辨析。句意：我一直很喜欢你组织的所有活动，并且希望在未来的几年里参加更多的活动。A.没有这个搭配；B.不再；C.多得多（修饰不可数名词）；D. many more 更多（修饰可数名词复数）。这里修饰的是前面的 events。故选 D。

答案：D

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

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

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：我在海上航行和现在和学生一起一样快乐。使用非谓语动词作状语，I 和 work 是主谓关系，用现在分词作时间状语。故选 A。

答案：A

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

解析：考查交际用语。句意：--电影在八点半开始，我们走只卡你可以迅速吃点东西。--听起来很棒。八点十分见。A.再见；B.听起来很棒；C.祝你好运；D.玩得愉快。故选 B。

答案：B

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。

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 tourists . 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-created prison and \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ the stars.

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. charged

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. now 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

21.解析：考查介词辨析。根据上文的 I went to live there，可知，作者去住在丈夫的军营为了靠近丈夫。A.远离；B.在……后面；C.靠近；D.超过。故选 C。

答案：C

22.解析：考查副词辨析。根据下文 I was left in a tiny shack(棚屋) alone.可知，作者以前从来没有感觉这么不开心。A.以前；B.已经；C.然后；D.仍然。故选 A。

答案：A

23.解析：考查形容词辨析。根据 almost 125 °F 可知炎热让人无法忍受。A.不灵活的；B.无法理解的；C.不能控制的；D.不能忍受的。故选 D。

答案：D

24.解析：考查副词辨析。根据上文 a desert 和 alone，可知，没有一个人可以交谈。A.仅仅；B.没有；C.很多；D.这样。故选 B。

答案：B

25.解析：考查动词辨析。根据上文 a desert 可知，作者吃的食物，呼吸的空气都充满了沙子。A.覆盖；B.填满；C.埋葬；D.负责，要价。故选 B。

答案：B

26.解析：考查动词短语辨析。根据下文 coming back home，可知，作者写信给父母，告诉他们她要放弃。A.赶上；B.维持；C.放弃；D.起床。故选 C。

答案：C

27.解析：考查短语辨析。根据上文 I said I couldn't stand it one minute longer，可知，我宁愿在监狱里。A.应该；B.不妨，最好；C.宁愿；D.最好。故选 C。

答案：C

- 28.解析：考查形容词辨析。根据上文 I wrote to my parents, 可知，作者的爸爸回复了作者的信，只有两行字。A.请求；B.电话；C.问题；D.信。故选 D。  
答案：D
- 29.解析：考查名词辨析。根据句意：这两行字将永远在我记忆里唱响——这是彻底改变了我的生活的两行字。A.对比；B.想象；C.考虑；D.记忆。故选 D。  
答案：D
- 30.解析：考查短语辨析。根据下文 I was ashamed of myself.可知，作者一遍又一遍地读这两行字。A.一遍又一遍；B.不久；C.上上下下；D.不时。故选 A。  
答案：A
- 31.解析：考查名词辨析。根据上文 I would look for the stars, 可知，作者决定要发现在现在的环境中好的东西。A.公司，陪伴；B.占据，职业；C.环境；D.关系。故选 C。  
答案：C
- 32.解析：考查名词辨析。根据下文 They gave me presents of their favorite artworks which they had 33 to sell to tourists.可知，作者和当地人交朋友，他们的反应让作者很惊讶。A.运动；B.反应；C.指导；D.目的。故选 B。  
答案：B
- 33.解析：考查动词辨析。根据句意：他们给我最喜欢的艺术作品的礼物，这些作品是他们拒绝卖给游客的。A.拒绝；B.失败；C.设法完成；D.碰巧。故选 A。  
答案：A
- 34.解析：考查动词辨析和短语搭配。根据下文 for seashells that had been left there millions of years ago 可知，作者寻找几百万年前留下的贝壳。A.问；B.打猎，搜寻，追捕；C.等待；D.前往。hunt for 寻找。故选 B。  
答案：B
- 35.解析：考查名词辨析。根据上文 millions of years ago 可知，几百万年前，沙漠曾经是海床。A.地板；B.表面；C.岩石；D.水平。故选 A。  
答案：A
- 36.解析：考查形容词辨析。根据上文 two lines that completely changed my life :, 可知，这里是：什么造成我这样令人惊讶的改变？A.令人震惊的；B.有挑战的；C.令人困惑的；D.令人惊讶的。故选 D。  
答案：D
- 37.解析：考查连词辨析。根据句意：沙漠没有改变，但是我变了。表示转折关系。A.正如，因为，随着；B.但是；C.因为；D.或者。故选 B。  
答案：B
- 38.解析：考查名词辨析。根据下文 I changed an unhappy experience into the most amazing 可知，虽作者改变了自己的态度。A.态度；B.原则；C.身份；D.标准。故选 A。  
答案：A
- 39.解析：考查名词辨析。根据上一段内容可知，作者将不愉快的经历变成最令人惊叹的人生冒险。A.假期；B.手术；C.事务；D.冒险。故选 D。  
答案：D
- 40.解析：考查动词辨析。根据上文 I would look for the stars 可知，作者从自己制造的监狱向外看，发现了星星。A.寻找；B.数数，重要；C.发现；D.到达。故选 C。  
答案：C

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。

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 Freedmam, 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 Higt 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? Tht 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, thing 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 effects 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 think 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.

41. 解析：考查推理判断。根据文章第三段的 Many of our conversations are gossip.（我们的话题很多都是闲话），可知开头的对话是为了介绍本文的主题，故选 A。

答案：A

42. 考查推理判断。根据文章第四段的 An important negative effect of gossip is that it can hurt the person being talked about 可知其主要危害是会给被讨论的人带来不愉快的经历，故选 D。

答案：D

43. 解析：考查细节理解。根据文章第五段的 The answer lies in another effect of gossip: the satisfaction it gives us,可知人们散播传言是因为它会带来满足感，故选 A。

答案：A

44. 解析：考查细节理解。根据文章第六段的 Professor David Wilson explains that gossip is important in policing behaviours in a group.可知他认为传言能帮助人们观察自身的行为，故选 B。

答案：B

45. 解析：考查细节理解。根据文章最后一段的 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. 可知作者的建议是让人们在传言之前三思而后行。故选 D。

答案：D

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Displaying 1 to 100 of 639 titles for children where Category is Education  
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**Build It, Make It, Do 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...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**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, timetabled process of circle-meetings for adults and children. As a basis for teaching relationship skills, building up self-esteem...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**Connecting Animals and Children in Early Childhood**  
Selly Patty Born, 2014 | Redleaf Press  
Available  
Understand the value of connecting animals and children. From family's pets and wild animals to toys, stuffed animals, and media images, animals are a central part of every child's world. This book examines...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**Education and Disadvantaged Children and Young People**  
Matsumoto Mitsuiko, Brock Colin, 2013 | Bloomsbury Publishing  
Series: Education as a Humanitarian Response  
Available  
Do street children go to 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...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**Children with School Problems: A Physician's Manual**  
The Canadian Paediatric Society; Andrews Debra; Mahoney William J, 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, treat, and manage children...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**Songs in Their Heads: Music and Its Meaning in Children's Lives**  
Campbell Patricia Shehan, 1989 | Oxford University Press  
Available  
This book explores the musical interest and needs of children in their daily lives. Based upon their expressed thoughts and actual "music-making" behaviors, this text examines the songs they sing, the rhythms...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**Young Children as Artists: Art and Design in the Early Years and Kay Stage 1**  
Tutchell Suzy, 2014 | Taylor and Francis  
Available  
From the moment a child is born, they interact with the sensory world, looking at colours, feeling textures; constructing mental and physical images of what they see and experience. Within all early years...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

**Big Ideas for Little Kids: Teaching Philosophy Through Children's Literature**  
Wartenberg Thomas E, 2014 | Rowman & Littlefield Publishers  
Available  
Big Ideas for Little Kids includes everything a teacher, a parent, or a college student needs to teach philosophy to elementary school children from picture books. Written in a clear and accessible style...  
Read this book | View details | Add to Collection

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

46. 解析：考查细节理解。根据 *Circle Time for Young Children* 部分的句子 *As a basis for teaching relationship skills*, 可知这本书和孩子的社交技巧有关，故选 A。

答案：A

47. 解析：考查推理判断。根据 *Young Children as Artists* 部分的 *they interact with the sensory world, looking at colours, feelings textures, constructing mental and physical images of what they see and experience* 可知通过这本书能了解到孩子的思维方式。故选 D。

答案：D

48. 解析：考查细节理解。根据侧边栏的 *Year Published* 下的 2015 (90), 可知有 90 本书是 2015 年出版的。故选 B。

答案：B

49. 解析：考查细节理解。根据 *Children with School Problems* 部分的 *The physician's guide to diagnosing and treating learning disabilities in children.* 可知这本书介绍了如何诊断治疗孩子的病症，是给医生读的资料，故选 C。

答案：C

## 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.

50.解析：考查细节理解。根据文章第一段的 Perhaps, but some developmental psychologists(心理学家)have argued that this “play” is more like a scientific investigation than one might think.可知，心理学家觉得孩子的玩耍和科学家的研究有些相似，故选 D。

答案：D

51. 解析：考查细节理解。根据文章第二段的句子 overall approach (gathering direct evidence from the world)可知孩子也会像科学家一样收集证据，故选 D。

答案：D

52. 解析：考查细节理解。根据文章第三段的句子 For example, it may only be through repeated experiments, evidence gathering and finally overturning a theory 可知孩子可以通过重复自己的实验来学习语言的规律，故选 C。

答案：C

53.解析：考查细节理解。根据最后一段的“Viewing childhood development as a scientific investigation throws light on how children learn, but it also offers an inspiring look at science and scientists.”可知，研究孩子可以让人们更好地了解科学，故选 B。

答案：B

54. 解析：考查推理判断。根据作者在文中的用词 appear to 和 may 来弱化绝对性的表达，和通过引用其他人的观点 some psychologist suggest/argue that 可知，作者的语气是谨慎的。故选 D。

答案：D

## 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 at and 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 believes 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 s 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

55. 解析：考查推理判断。根据第二段的句子 We had to earn our allowance by doing chores around the 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. 可知，作者的母亲用不寻常的方法教育孩子。故选 C。

答案：C

56. 解析：考查细节理解。根据第三段的句子 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. 可知，当作者在橱窗里面看见这个篮子就喜欢上了它。故选 A。

答案：A

57. 解析：考查推理判断。根据第五段的句子 I tried to hold off at first, I played it cool for a short while. But then I guess I couldn't at and it any longer: 可知，作者说了很多“pleases”，因为她渴望拥有这个篮子。故选 B。

答案：B

58. 解析：考查推理判断。根据第十二段的“washing the car, helping my mother make dinner, delivering or collecting things on my bike that already looked naked without the basket in front”可知作者觉得没有这个篮子，自行车看起来光秃秃的，使用“naked”这个词，说明这个篮子对她而言是重要的东西。故选 B。

答案：B

59. 解析：考查推理判断。根据第十三段的句子 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. 可知作者认为其他人有和她相同的篮子是一个灾难。故选 D。

答案：D

60. 解析：考查主旨大意。根据文章内容可知，作者的妈妈教育作者要通过自己的努力获得想要的东西，也就是 Earn your bread with your sweat。故选 C。

答案：C

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。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 bridesmaids, 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 campus, 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.

解析: 61.考查段落大意。根据本段的句子 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.可知, 这段主要介绍了: 你的专业在大学一年级不重要。故选 F。

62.考查段落大意。根据本段的句子 "In college, there are so many good chances for you to meet your expectations."可知, 本段主要介绍了: 在大学里机会会不断增加。故选 C。

63.考查段落大意。根据本段的句子 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 .可知，这段主要介绍了：对于在一起的人要理性一些。故选 E。

64.考查段落大意。根据本段的句子 Nothing good will happen when you are silent.可知，这段主要介绍了：你说的话实际上非常重要。故选 B。

65.考查段落大意根据本段的句子 It all begins here, by signing up to join an organization.可知，这段主要介绍了：参与一些学生的活动。故选 A。

答案：61. F 62. C 63. E 64. B 65. A

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.

When I was a very young children,my father created a regular practice I r

child

emember well years late.Every time he arrived home at ^end of the day ,

later

the

we'd greet herat the door.He would ask who we was and pretend not to knowing

him

were

know

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

chatted

me up to sit in the top of the fridge.It was both excited and frightening to be up there !

on

exciting

解析：66. 考查名词单复数。因为前面有不定冠词 a，所以这里用单数。故 children 改成 child。

67.考查副词。late 是形容词“迟的”，或副词“迟地”，但是“一段时间后面应该接 later”，表示“……时间以后”。故 late 改成 later。

68.考查冠词。at the end of 为固定搭配，意思是“在……结束的时候”。故在 at 后面加 the。

69.考查代词。根据上文可知我们每天在门口迎接爸爸。用 him 指代 my father，作 greet 的宾语。故 her 改成 him。

70.考查主谓一致。这句话的主语是 we，谓语用复数，而且这篇文章是作者回忆小时候的事情，用一般过去时。故 was 改成 were。

71.考查动词不定式。pretend 后面接不定式作宾语，这里是否定式 pretend not to do。故 knowing 改成 know。

72.考查动词形式。句意：他和我妈妈会喝些东西。这里不是虚拟语气，不能用 would have done，用 would do 表示“过去常常做”。故去掉 had。考点：

73.考查动词时态。根据主句内容 my father would lift my sister 可知 while 引导的时间状语从句用一般过去时。故 chat 改成 chatted。

74.考查介词。on the top of...为固定搭配，意为“在……顶部”。故 in 改成 on。

75.考查形容词。这句话的主语是形式主语 it，真正的主语是 to be up there，主语是物的时候，表语应该用现在分词形式的形容词。故 excited 改成 exciting。

答案：66. children 改成 child

67.late 改成 later

68. at 后面加 the

69. her 改成 him

70. was 改成 were

71. knowing 改成 know

72.去掉 had

73. chat 改成 chatted

74. in 改成 on

75. excited 改成 exciting

## 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

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解析：本文为一篇开放式作文。题目给出标题和提纲。结合题目可判断出主要是介绍将计划付诸实施的重要性。围绕这个主旨去写，不能跑题。提纲部分还要求三个方面：1.简述你对这句名言的理解；2.用一个具体的事例加以说明；3.给出恰当的结尾。这就确定了作文的结构框架。在主旨和结构确定下来后，还要注意文章应用第一人称和一般现在时和一般过去时。写作时发挥自己的想象，灵活运用英语知识，采用不同的表达方式将文章完整的表述出来。注意要主次分明、详略得当，语言力求准确、简介，同时应选用合适的连接词或过渡词，使文章自然连贯。最后要认真检验是否有漏写情况，有无拼写错误及标点误用等。

答案：

### Planning Is Good ,But Doing Is Better

Planning is good as it decides in detail how we do what we want to do. However, a plan can bear no fruit without being actually carried out.

My experience in the English speech contest last October is a case in point. A month before the event, I spent hours working out a schedule outlining my goals and practical steps. After that, I set out to read widely for an inspiring topic, wrote a speech, and practiced its delivery in beautiful pronunciation with good public speech skills. I finally came out of the contest as the first prize winner.

I know how I achieved my success. It came from good planning and better doing combined.