

2016 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语（北京卷）

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例： What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper.
- B. A magazine
- C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. What does the man want to borrow?

- A. A pencil.
- B. An eraser.
- C. A pen.

2. What is the woman doing now?

- A. Eating.
- B. Going home.
- C. Having group study.

3. What does the man have for earthquake preparation?

- A. A candle.
- B. A radio.
- C. A flashlight.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a bank.
- B. In a hotel.
- C. In a store.

5. Where will the man go for his holiday?

- A. Brazil.
- B. Denmark.
- C. Greece.

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每一题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. When does the supermarket close on Sundays?

- A. At 5:00 pm. B. At 7:00 pm. C. At 8:00 pm.

7. What have the two speakers decided to do now?

- A. Go shopping. B. Take a walk. C. Have dinner..

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Why does the man make the call?

- A. To make a booking.
B. To make a suggestion.
C. To make an appointment.

9. When will the man return from London?

- A. On March 10 B. On March 12. C. On March 22.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Headmaster and teacher.
B. Manager and customer.
C. Boss and clerk.

11. On which of the following days will the woman work?

- A. Wednesday. B. Saturday C. Sunday.

12. How often will the woman have on-the-job training?

- A. Once a week. B. Once a month. C. Once a year.

13. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. Course materials.
B. After-school activities.
C. Changes in the timetable.

14. What will the first class be today?

- A. English. B. History. C. Art.

15. Which group will meet on Friday?

- A. The debating group.

B. The handball group.

C. The music group.

第三节(共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分)

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Customer Service Form	
Room No.	<u>16</u>
Name	George <u>17</u>
Phone No.	61-293-312097
Event	Booking a(n) <u>18</u> Leaving: 1:20 pm from the hotel to the MQ <u>19</u> Returning: 8:00 pm waiting <u>20</u> the MQ and then back to hotel

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，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。

例：It's so nice to hear from her again, _____, We last met more than thirty years ago.

A. What's more

B. That's to say

C. In other words

D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. Jack _____ in the lab when the power cut occurred.

A. works

B. has worked

C. was working

D. would work

答案：C

解析：考察过去进行时。本题难度中等。be doing....when...的句型，表示“正在做...时候突然...”。

译文：当杰克正在实验室工作室，突然停电了。

22. I live next door to a couple _____ children often make a lot of noise.

- A. whose
B. why
C. where
D. which

答案：A

解析：本题考察的是定语从句。本题难度较低。先行词 *a couple* 在定语从句中作定语，所以选 *whose*。

译文：我住在一对夫妇的隔壁，他们的孩子经常非常吵闹。

23. —Excuse me, which movie are you waiting for?

—The new *Star Wars*. We _____ here for more than two hours.

- A. waited
B. wait
C. would be waiting
D. have been waiting

答案：D

解析：考察现在完成进行时。本题难度较低。根据句意，我们已经等了两个多小时，并且现在还在等待，因此用现在完成进行时表示动作发生在过去，持续到现在，并有可能持续下去。

译文：——打扰一下，你们在等哪部电影呢？

——新《星际大战》。我们已经在这等了两个多小时了。

24. Your support is important to our work. _____ you can do helps.

- A. However
B. Whoever
C. Whatever
D. Wherever

答案：C

解析：本题考察的是主语从句。本题难度较低。引导词在从句中做宾语。根据句意表示“无论什么”。

译文：你的支持对我们的工作来说非常重要。无论你做了什么都很有帮助。

25. I _____ half of the English novel, and I'll try to finish it at the weekend.

- A. read
C. am reading
- B. have read
D. will read

答案：B

解析：考察现在完成时。本题难度较低。根据后半句句意，我将会在这周末读完这本英语小说，前半句表示已经读了一半，因此用现在完成时表示动作发生在过去，一直持续到现在。

译文：这本英文小说我已经读了一半，将会在这周末读完。

26. _____ it easier to get in touch with us, you'd better keep this card at hand.

- A. Made
C. Making
- B. Make
D. To make

答案：D

解析：本题考查的是非谓语动词。本题难度较低。不定式作定语表目的，翻译成“为了”。

译文：为了更容易地和我们保持联系，你最好随身带着这张卡片。

27. My grandfather still plays tennis now and then, _____ he's in his nineties.

- A. as long as
C. even though
- B. as if
D. in case

答案：C

解析：考察让步状语从句连接词。本题难度较低。as long as 译为“只要”，as if 译为“好像”，even though 译为“即使”，in case 译为“以防万一”，根据句意，选择 C。

译文：我的祖父现在还偶尔打网球，即使他现在已经九十多岁了。

28. _____ over a week ago, the books are expected to arrive any time now.

- A. Ordering
C. Having ordered
- B. To order
D. Ordered

答案：D

解析：本题考察的是非谓语动词。本题难度较低。过去分词表示非谓语动词动作与逻辑主语之间关系为被动。非谓语动词动作 order 与逻辑主语 books 之间为被动关系。

译文：一周前被订购的这些书，我们现在期待着它们随时被送达。

- A. turn
B. turning
C. to turn
D. turned

答案：B

解析：本题考察的是非谓语动词。本题难度较低。现在分词作状语表主动。逻辑主语 cottages 与非谓语动词 turn 之间为主动关系。

译文：沿街新建的木屋把这个旧城区变成了一个梦境般的地方。

33. I really enjoy listening to music _____ it helps me relax and takes my mind away from other cares of the day.

- A. because
B. before
C. unless
D. until

答案：A

解析：考察原因状语从句连接词。本题难度较低。because 译为“因为”，before 译为“在...之前”，unless 译为“除非”，until 译为“直到...为止”，根据句意选择 A。

译文：我很喜欢听音乐因为它能够帮助我放松，并且能够把我的注意力从日常生活的烦恼中转移开来。

34. Why didn't you tell me about your trouble last week? If you _____ me, I could have helped.

- A. told
B. had told
C. were to tell
D. would tell

答案：B

解析：本题考察的是虚拟语气。本题难度较低。结合语境中提到的 last week，表示虚拟部分是与过去事实相反。在 If 型虚拟条件句中，对过去进行虚拟时，主句用 could have done 的形式，从句用 had done 的形式。

译文：你上周为什么没有告诉我你的烦恼？如果你告诉了我，我就能帮上忙了。

35. I am not afraid of tomorrow, _____ I have seen yesterday and I love today.

- A. so
B. and
C. for
D. but

答案：C

解析：考察并列句连词。本题难度较低。so 表示结果，and 表示并列，for 表示原因，but 表示转折。根据句意选择 C。

译文：我不害怕明天，因为我经历过昨天并且热爱今天。

第二节 完型填空(共 20 小题:每小题 1.5 分,共 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A Race Against Death

It was a cold January in 1925 in Nome, Alaska. The town was cut off from the rest of the world due to heavy snow.

On the 20th of that month, Dr. Welch 36 a sick boy, Billy, and knew he had diphtheria, a deadly infectious (传染的) disease mainly affecting children. The children of Nome would be 37 if it struck the town. Dr. Welch needed medicine as soon as possible to stop other kids from getting sick. 38, the closest supply was over 1,000 miles away, in Anchorage.

How could the medicine get to Nome? The town's 39 was already full of ice, so it couldn't come by ship. Cars and horses couldn't travel on the 40 roads. Jet airplanes and big trucks didn't exist yet.

41 January 26, Billy and three other children had died. Twenty more were 42. Nome's town officials came up with a(n) 43. They would have the medicine sent by 44 from Anchorage to Nenana. From there, dogsled (狗拉雪橇) drivers---known as "mushers" --- would 45 it to Nome in a relay (接力).

The race began on January 27. The first musher, Shannon, picked up the medicine from the train at Nenana and rode all right. 46 he handed the medicine to the next musher. Shannon's face was black from the extreme cold.

On January 31, a musher named Seppala had to 47 a frozen body of the water called Norton Sound. It was the most 48 part of the journey. Norton Sound was covered with ice, which could sometimes break up without warning. If that happened, Seppala might fall into the icy water below. He would 49, and so would the sick children of Nome. But Seppala made it across.

A huge snowstorm hit on February 1. A musher named Kaasen had to brave this storm. At one point, huge piles of snow blocked his 50. He had to leave the trail (雪橇痕迹) to get around them. Conditions were so bad that it was impossible for him to 51 the trail again. The only hope was Balto, Kaasen's lead dog. Balto put his nose to the ground, 52 to find the smell of other dogs that had traveled on the trail. If Balto failed, it would mean disaster for Nome. The minutes passed by. Suddenly, Balto began to 53. He had found the trail.

At 5:30 am on February 2, Kaasen and his dogs 54 in Nome. Within minutes, Dr. Welch had the medicine. He quickly gave it to the sick children. All of them recovered.

Nome had been 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. examined | B. warned | C. interviewed | D. cured |
| 37. A. harmless | B. helpless | C. fearless | D. careless |
| 38. A. Moreover | B. Therefore | C. Otherwise | D. However |
| 39. A. airport | B. station | C. harbor | D. border |
| 40. A. narrow | B. snowy | C. busy | D. dirty |
| 41. A. From | B. On | C. By | D. After |
| 42. A. tired | B. upset | C. pale | D. sick |
| 43. A. plan | B. excuse | C. message | D. topic |
| 44. A. air | B. rail | C. sea | D. road |
| 45. A. carry | B. return | C. mail | D. give |
| 46. A. Though | B. Since | C. When | D. If |
| 47. A. enter | B. move | C. visit | D. cross |
| 48. A. shameful | B. boring | C. dangerous | D. foolish |
| 49. A. escape | B. bleed | C. swim | D. die |
| 50. A. memory | B. exit | C. way | D. destination |
| 51. A. find | B. fix | C. pass | D. change |
| 52. A. pretending | B. trying | C. asking | D. learning |
| 53. A. run | B. leave | C. bite | D. play |
| 54. A. gathered | B. stayed | C. camped | D. arrived |
| 55. A. controlled | B. saved | C. founded | D. developed |

【解析】

完型填空难度不大。话题主要描述的是一个阿拉斯加的偏远郊区感染疾病，急需药物救治，政府组织火车运行到半路然后雪橇接力，最终药物成功抵达郊区，解救了这里的村民。完型文章及选项涉及的词汇主要是常规词汇，只要学生平时注意积累，做起来还是得心应手的。

单题解析

36. 答案：A

解析：考查动词。结合句中 a sick boy 可知，这里 Dr. Welch 是为一个生病的小男孩做检查。

37. 答案：B

解析：考查形容词。结合上文可知，现在村庄已经被大雪封路，下文提及到如果疾病侵袭村庄的话，孩子们就会很无助，所以选 helpless。

38. 答案：D

解析：考查副词。结合上下句，这里表示转折关系。

39. 答案：C

解析：考查名词，结合下句中的 so it couldn't come by ship 可得出。

40. 答案：B

解析：考查形容词，结合上句中的 full of ice 可知。

41. 答案：C

解析：考查介词。结合句意可知，到 1 月 26 日的时候，Billy 和其它三个孩子已经去世了。by 在这里表示“到……的时候”。

42. 答案：D

解析：考查形容词。结合句意，这里表示 20 多个孩子也生病了。

43. 答案：A

解析：考查名词。结合下文语境，面对这种情况，政府想出了一个解决办法，与 plan 表达一致。

44. 答案：B

解析：考查名词。结合上文可知，水路和空运都不可行，所以这里只能用火车，所以用 rail。本题结合第五段第二句中的...picked up the medicine from the train...也可知。

45. 答案：A

解析：考查动词。结合语境可知，这里表示运送药物，所以选 carry。

46. 答案: C

解析: 考查连词。结合语境可知, 这里表示当 Shannon 到达下一个运送站点的时候, 他的脸已经冻紫了。

47. 答案: D

解析: 考查动词。结合句意, 这里表示穿过诺顿湾(位于美国阿拉斯加州的西岸), 所以用 cross。通过本段倒数第三句也可知是要穿过海湾。

48. 答案: C

解析: 考查形容词。结合语境可知, 这里表示是诺顿湾是旅程中最危险的一段。

49. 答案: D

解析: 考查动词。结合前句, 如果上层的冰破裂了, 他就会掉落到冰冷的水中以及后句可知此处填 die。

50. 答案: C

解析: 考查名词。结合句意, 成堆的雪封锁了他前进的道路。

51. 答案: A

解析: 考查动词。结合上文可知, 雪覆盖了路, 所以这里他不可能找到通往目的地的路。

52. 答案: B

解析: 考查动词。结合句意可知, 他的狗通过嗅觉努力去寻找其它的狗曾经留下的痕迹。

53. 答案: A

解析: 考查动词。结合下句可知, 狗找到路之后, 开始跑。

54. 答案: D

解析: 考查动词。结合上文及本句中的日期, 可知这里表示到达了 Nome。

55. 答案: B

解析: 考查动词。结合上段内容可知, 这个村庄被解救了。

第三部分: 阅读理解(共两节, 40分)

第一节(共15小题; 每小题2分, 共30分)

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

A

Dear Alfred,

I want to tell you how important your help is to my life.

Growing up, I had people telling me I was too slow, though, with an IQ of 150+ at 17, I'm anything but stupid. The fact was that I was found to have ADHD (注意力缺陷多动障碍). Anxious all the time, I was unable to keep focus for more than an hour at a time.

However, when something did interest me, I could become absorbed. In high school, I became curious about the computer, and build my first website. Moreover, I completed the senior course of Computer Basics, plus five relevant pre-college courses. Which was exploring my curiosity, my disease got worse. I wanted to go to college after high school, but couldn't. So, I was killing my time at home until June 2012 when I discovered the online computer courses of your training center.

Since then, I have taken courses like Data Science and Advanced Mathematics. Currently, I'm learning your Probability course. I have hundreds of printer paper, covered in self-written notes from your videos. This has given me a purpose.

Last year, I spent all my time looking for a job where, without dealing with the public, I could work alone, but still have a team to talk to. Luckily, I discovered the job---Data Analyst---this month and have been going full steam ahead. I want to prove that I can teach myself a respectful profession, without going to college, and be just as good as, if not better than, my competitors.

Thank you. You've given me hope that I can follow my heart. For the first time, I feel good about myself because I'm doing something, not because someone told me I was doing good. I feel whole.

This is why you're saving my life.

Yours,

Tanis

56. Why didn't Tanis go to college after high school?

- A. She had learned enough about computer science.
- B. She had more difficulty keeping focused.
- C. She preferred taking online courses.
- D. She was too slow to learn.

57. As for the working environment, Tanis prefers_____.

- A. working by herself
 - B. dealing with the public
 - C. competing against others
 - D. staying with ADHD students
58. Tanis wrote this letter in order to ____.
- A. explain why she was interested in the computer
 - B. share the ideas she had for profession
 - C. show how grateful she was to the center
 - D. describe the courses she had taken so far

【难易程度：易】

解析：

第 56 题，答案为 B。细节题，根据第 4 段首句“While I was exploring my curiosity, my disease got worse. I wanted to go to college after school, but couldn't.”可知，Tanis 没有上大学是因为无法集中注意力的疾病恶化了，这和 B 选项的意思相符，属于信息的同义替换。

第 57 题，答案为 A。细节题，根据第 6 段首句“Last year, I spent all my time looking for a job where, without dealing with the public, I could work alone, but still have a team to talk to.”可知 Tanis 希望能独自工作，B 项和该句说明的意思不符，C 和 D 项原文没有提及，不选。

第 58 题，答案为 C。细节题，根据首段“I want to tell you how important your help is to my life.”；第 7 段“Thank you. You've given me hope that I can follow my heart”；最后一段“This is why you're saving my life.”可知，Tanis 写的是一封感谢信，感谢培训中心提供的网上课程，让她找到了生活的目的并找到了工作，这和 C 选项相符。

B

Surviving Hurricane Sandy(飓风桑迪)

Natalie Doan, 14, has always felt lucky to live in Rockaway, New York. Living just a few blocks from the beach, Natalie can see the ocean and hear the waves from the house. “It's the ocean

that makes Rockaway so special,” she says.

On October 29, 2012, that ocean turned fierce. That night, Hurricane Sandy attacked the East Coast, and Rockaway was hit especially hard. Fortunately, Natalie’s family escaped to Brooklyn shortly before the city’s bridges closed.

When they returned to Rockaway the next day, they found their neighborhood in ruins. Many of Natalie’s friends had lost their homes and were living far away. All around her, people were suffering, especially the elderly. Natalie’s school was so damaged that she had to temporarily attend a school in Brooklyn.

In the following few days, the men and women helping Rockaway recover inspired Natalie. Volunteers came with carloads of donated clothing and toys. Neighbors devoted their spare time to helping others rebuild. Teenagers climbed dozens of flights of stairs to deliver water and food to elderly people trapped in powerless high-rise building.

“My mom tells me that I can’t control what happens to me” Natalie says, “but I can always choose how I deal with it.”

Natalie’s choice was to help.

She created a website page, matching survivors in need with donors who wanted to help. Natalie posted information about a boy named Patrick, who lost his baseball card collection when his house burned down. Without days, Patrick’s collection was replaced.

In the coming months, the website page helped lots of kids: Christopher, who received a new basketball; Charlie, who got a new keyboard. Natalie also worked with other organizations to bring much-needed supplies to Rockaway. Her efforts made her a famous person. Last April, she was invited to the White House and honored as a Hurricane Sandy Champion of Change.

Today, the scars(创痕) of destruction are still seen in Rockaway, but hope is in the air. The streets are clear, and many homes have been rebuilt. “I can’t imagine living anywhere but Rockaway,” Natalie declares. “My neighborhood will be back, even stronger than before.”

59. When Natalie returned to Rockaway after the hurricane, she found_____.

- A. some friends had lost their lives
- B. her neighborhood was destroyed
- C. her school had moved to Brooklyn

- D. the elderly were free from suffering
60. According to Paragraph 4, who inspired Natalie most?
- A. The people helping Rockaway rebuild.
 - B. The people trapped in high-rise buildings
 - C. The volunteers donating money to survivors.
 - D. Local teenagers bringing clothing to elderly people.
61. How did Natalie help the survivors?
- A. She gave her toys to their kids.
 - B. She took care of younger children.
 - C. She called on the White House to help.
 - D. She built an information sharing platform
62. What does the story intend to tell us?
- A. Little people can make a big difference.
 - B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 - C. East or west, home is best.
 - D. Technology is power.

【难易程度：易】

解析：

59. 细节题，根据第三段第一句同意转换选 B。

60. 细节题，第四段段首句概括文章内容表明让 Natalie 备受鼓舞的是帮助 Rockaway 恢复的男男女女。故选 A。

61. 细节题，题目关键词为 Natalie 与 help;据关键词定位可定位到第六段：Natalie's choice was to help. 关键词附件继续找答案，可通过第七段前两句，最终找到答案依据，选 D。

62. 主旨大意题，文章讲述了灾难来临后，热爱家乡的 Natalie 怎样与他人一起帮助家乡从灾难中恢复过来的故事，突出了个人的力量，故答案选 A。

C

California Condor's Shocking Recovery

California condors are North America's largest birds, with wing-length of up to 3 meters. In the 1980s, electrical lines and lead poisoning (铅中毒) nearly drove them to dying out. Now, electric shock training and medical treatment are helping to rescue these big birds.

In the late 1980s, the last few condors were taken from the wild to be bred (繁殖). Since 1992, there have been multiple reintroductions to the wild, and there are now more than 150 flying over California and nearby Arizona, Utah and Baja in Mexico.

Electrical lines have been killing them off. "As they go in to rest for the night, they just don't see the power lines," says Bruce Ride out of San Diego Zoo. Their wings can bridge the gap between lines, resulting in electrocution (电死) if they touch two lines at once.

So scientists have come up with a shocking idea. Tall poles, placed in large training areas, teach the birds to stay clear of electrical lines by giving them a painful but undeadly electric shock. Before the training was introduced, 66% of set-free birds died of electrocution. This has now dropped to 18%.

Lead poisoning has proved more difficult to deal with. When condors eat dead bodies of other animals containing lead, they absorb large quantities of lead. This affects their nervous systems and ability to produce baby birds, and can lead to kidney failure and death. So condors with high levels of lead are sent to Los Angeles Zoo, where they are treated with calcium EDTA, a chemical that removed lead from the blood over several days. This work is starting to pay off. The annual death rate for adult condors has dropped from 38% in 2000 to 5.4% in 2011.

Rideout's team thinks that the California condors' average survival time in the wild is now just under eight years. "Although these measures are not effective forever, they are vital for now," he says. "They are truly good birds that are worth every effort we put into recovering them."

63. California condors attracts researchers' interest because they _____.

- A. are active at night
- B. had to be bred in the wild
- C. are found only in California
- D. almost died out in the 1980s

64. Researchers have found electrical lines are _____.

- A. blocking condors' journey home
 - B. big killers of California condors
 - C. rest places of condors at night
 - D. used to keep condors away
65. According to Paragraph 5, lead poisoning_____.
- A. makes condors too nervous to fly
 - B. has little effect on condors' kidneys
 - C. can hardly be gotten rid of from condors' blood
 - D. makes it difficult for condors to produce baby birds
66. This passage shows that_____.
- A. the average survival time of condors is satisfactory
 - B. Rideout's research interest lies in electric engineering
 - C. the efforts to protect condors have brought good results
 - D. researchers have found the final answers to the problem

【难易程度：中】

解析：

第 63 题，答案为 D。细节题，根据第一段第二行 “In the 1980s, electrical lines and lead poisoning nearly drove them to dying out.” 可知答案选 D

第 64 题，答案为 B。细节题，根据第三段第一行 “Electrical lines have been killing them off” 可知答案选 B。

第 65 题，答案为 D。本题为细节题，根据第 5 段第 3 句 “This affects their nervous systems and ability to produce baby birds, and can lead to kidney failure and death.” 可知，铅中毒会影响秃鹰的神经系统以及生育能力，也会引起肾衰竭甚至死亡，这和 D 选项所说的会让秃鹰生产后代变得非常困难相符，A 项错误是因为铅中毒所影响的不是飞行神经，而是整个神经系统；B 选项和原文信息完全相反，C 选项原文并未提及。

第 66 题，答案为 C。本题为主旨题，文章首先说明了秃鹰濒临灭绝的情况，接着说明了科学家所采取的方式来避免秃鹰持续死亡，根据倒数第二段最后两句 “This work is starting to pay off. The annual death rate for adult condors has dropped from 38% in 2000 to 5.4% in 2011.”

以及最后一段“Although these measures are not effective forever, they are vital for now.”可知，目前，科学家采取的做法大大降低了秃鹰的死亡率，现在非常有效。该意思表达和 C 选项相符。

D

Why College Is Not Home

The college years are supposed to be a time for important growth in autonomy (自主性) and the development of adult identity. However, now they are becoming an extended period of adolescence, during which many of today's students are not shouldered with adult responsibilities.

For previous generations, college was a decisive break from parental control; guidance and support needed to come from people of the same age and from within. In the past two decades, however, continued connection with and dependence on family, thanks to cell phones, email and social media, have promoted the idea of college as a passage from the shelter of the family to autonomy and adult responsibility, universities have given in to the idea that they should provide the same environment as that of the home.

To prepare for increased autonomy and responsibility, college needs to be a time of exploration and experimentation. This process involves “trying on” new ways of thinking about oneself both intellectually (在思维方面) and personally while we should provide “safe spaces” within colleges, we must also make it safe to express opinions and challenge majority views. Intellectual growth and flexibility are fostered by strict debate and questioning.

Learning to deal with the social world is equally important. Because a college community (群体) differs from the family, many students will struggle to find a sense of belonging. If students rely on administrators to regulate their social behavior and thinking pattern, they are not facing the challenge of finding an identity within a larger and complex community.

Moreover, the tendency for universities to monitor and shape student behavior runs up against another characteristic of young adults; the response to being controlled by their elders. If acceptable social behavior is too strictly defined (规定) and controlled. The insensitive or aggressive behavior that administrators are seeking to minimize may actually be encouraged.

It is not surprising that young people are likely to burst out, particularly when there are reasons

to do so. Our generation once joined hands and stood firm at times of national emergency. What is lacking today is the conflict between adolescents' desire for autonomy and their understanding of an unsafe world. Therefore, there is the desire for their dorms to be replacement homes and not places to experience intellectual growth.

Every college discussion about community values, social climate and behavior should include recognition of the developmental importance of student autonomy and self-regulation, of the necessary tension between safety and self-discovery.

67. What's the author's attitude toward continued parental guidance to college students?

- A. Sympathetic.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Neutral.

68. The underlined word "passage" in Paragraph 2 means _____.

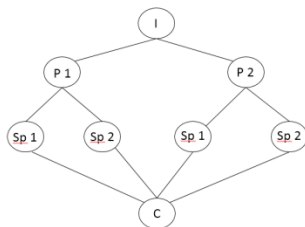
- A. change
- B. choice
- C. text
- D. extension

69. According to the author, what role should college play?

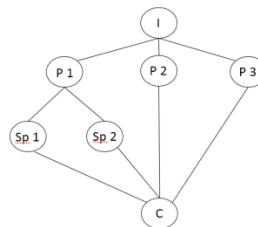
- A. To develop a shared identity among students.
- B. To define and regulate students' social behavior.
- C. To provide a safe world without tension for students.
- D. To foster students' intellectual and personal development.

70. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage?

A.

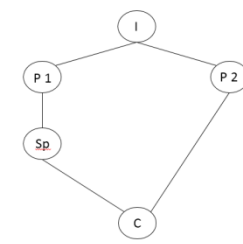
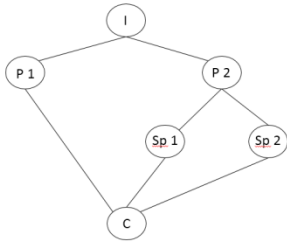


B.



C.

D.



I: Introduction

P: Point

Sp: Sub-point (次要点)

C: Conclusion

【难易程度：难】

解析：

67. B 态度题。从第二段可知答案。第二段开头说之前，大学是学生与 parental control (父母管束) 之间的一个 break (断开)，表明应该是形成独立性的阶段；而从第二段后半部分可知由于现代媒体的便捷性，父母过多参与孩子的生活，导致大学的让步 (第二段最后一句 universities have given in to the idea that they should provide the same environment as that of the home)。因此，作者对 parental guidance 持反对 disapproving 态度。

68. A 猜词题。根据后文，from the shelter of the family (从家庭的庇护下) to autonomy and adult responsibility (到自主性和成年人的责任感) 是一种转变，因此选 change。Choice 选择，text 文本，extension 延伸。本题易错选 C. text，因为 passage 常见含义为“文章段落”，没理解文章含义则易被误导。

69. D 复杂细节题。A 选项中 shared 属于偷换概念，原文为 adult identity。且第三段第三句 thinking about oneself both intellectually and personally. Personally 与选项中 shared 是互斥的，排除 A 选项。B 选项根据第五段第二句话可知，作者认为 define and control student's social behavior 会带来消极影响。C 选项根据第六段第三句，可知需要让学生理解 an unsafe world.

D 选项根据第三段第三句 this process involves “trying on” new ways of thinking about

oneself both intellectually and personally.

70. B 结构题。第一段是引出当今的大学与预期不同，引出话题。第二段表示由于父母过多的参与，导致学校无法为学生营造独立和自主的氛围。之后第三段、第四段分别说明要让学生形成自主性和责任感、形成群体归属感，学校应该提供什么样的环境；属于第二段引出的进一步论述。第五段指向学生行为方面；第六段指向学生所处环境的忧患意识；与第二段并列。最后一段总结学校还是应该营造环境，培养学生的自主自律和自我发现等。本文的整体逻辑结构并不是十分清晰，但胜在每个段落都有其主旨句，分别各讲一方面。这样的话，不存在两个段落为一个意群，学生可以凭借技巧，7个段落各自独立，而只有B项出现了7个小圈，代表7个小的 ideas。

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，共10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

The science of Risk-Seeking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking. 71. Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare the rest of us. Why? Experts say it may have to do how our brains work.

The reason why any of us take any risk at all might have to do with early humans. Risk-takers are better at hunting, fighting, or exploring. 72. As the quality of risk-taking was passed from one generation to the next, humans ended up with a sense of adventure and tolerance for risk.

So why aren't we all jumping out of airplanes then? Well, even 200,000 years ago, too much risk-taking could get one killed. A few daring survived, though, along with a few say-in-the-cave types. As a result, humans developed a range of character types that still exists today. So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it. 73.

No matter where you are on the risk-seeking range, scientists that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years. 74. To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences. New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your tolerance for risk as well.

71. For the risk-seekers, a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active.

As experts continue study the science of risk-seeking, we'll continue to hit the mountains, the waves or the shallow end of the pool.

- A. It all depends on your character.
- B. Those are the risks you should jump to wake.
- C. Being better at those things meant a greater chance of survival.
- D. Thus, these well-equipped people survived because they were the fittest.
- E. This is when you start to move away from your family and into the bigger world.
- F. However, we are not all using the same reference standard to weigh risks and rewards.
- G. New brain research suggests our brains work differently when we face a nervous situation.

讲解的是不同的人对待冒险的态度。难度中等，文章涉及部分长难句，需要学生认真分析。重点是考查关键词的对应关系，根据选项处上下文之间的相关词汇就可以得出。

71. 答案：F

解析：根据上句中...when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking...，同时结合选项 F 中...the same reference standard to weigh risks and rewards 可知。

72. 答案：C

解析：根据上文中的 Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting or exploring 与 C 选项中的 those things 相对应，可以从代词指代入手。

73. 答案：A

解析：结合上句中 So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it.这两种观点，与 A 选项中...depend on your character（取决于你的性格）相对应。

74. 答案：E

解析：结合上句中的...during your teenager years...与选项中的...move away from your family and into the bigger world 相对应。

75. 答案：G

解析：根据下文中提到了两种人对于冒险的不同反应与 G 选项中的 our brains work

differently...相对应。

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35分）

第一节（15分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国历史很感兴趣，并请你介绍一位你喜欢的中国历史人物。请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 该人物是谁；
2. 该人物的主要贡献；
3. 该人物对你的影响。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总次数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】今年是北京进入第三年考察应用文，今年对于传统文化的考察由情景作文过渡到了应用文。本次是要让李华同学给国外的朋友介绍一位中国历史人物，他的主要事迹以及对你的影响。小作文并没有给出限制，学生可以写任何历史人物，相对来说比较灵活。从 14 年高考到今年的一二模，我们能够看出小作文对于学生的要求不仅仅是背诵一些模板句式，更需要的是夯实自己的知识厚度以及思考角度。

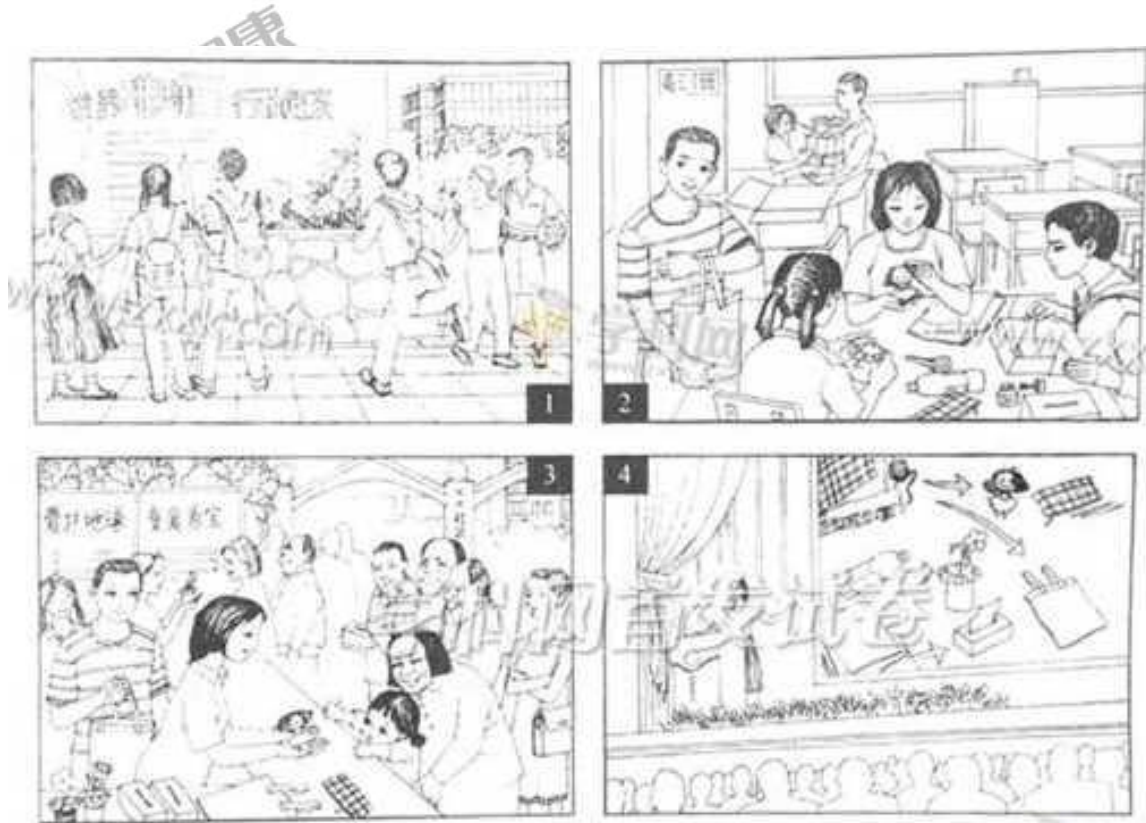
第二节（20分）

假设你是红星中学高三一班的学生李华。你班同学参加了学校的“地球日”系列活动。请按照以下四幅图的先后顺序，以“Actions for a Greener Earth”为题，给校刊“英语角”写一篇英

文稿件，介绍活动的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：地球日 Earth Day



【解析】情景作文是环保类话题，稿件类，重在事情过程的描述，和 08 年和 09 年的话题有些像，图一是公告栏 写着关于地球日的内容，图二是大家制作娃娃和小摆件，图三是给社区的人，图四是做关于环保的演讲，这种题材孩子比较熟悉，除了要点要齐全，更要注重细节拓展和图与图之间的连贯，而且通过心理描写渗透对环保的热爱，最后主题深化要回归到环保和社会责任上。

爱智康高中英语学科高考试题解析组：

焦翠华、靳丽涛、石娟、翁玮琼、张丽梅、徐焯莎、王佳卉、房夕琳、李多、胡艳萍、石超、王亚

