

## 2016 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

## 英 语

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总 分	统分人签字
分 数								

## 第Ⅰ卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得 分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |                      |                     |                     |                    |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>n</u> otice | B. <u>p</u> ractice | C. <u>B</u> ritish  | D. <u>p</u> atient |
| 2. A. <u>i</u> ncome | B. <u>c</u> entre   | C. <u>c</u> ity     | D. <u>b</u> icycle |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> loud  | B. <u>r</u> ound    | C. <u>m</u> ountain | D. <u>c</u> ountry |
| 4. A. <u>h</u> and   | B. <u>h</u> onest   | C. <u>h</u> abit    | D. <u>b</u> ehind  |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> irect | B. <u>h</u> otel    | C. <u>b</u> asket   | D. <u>e</u> xpress |

得 分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. My friend Bob always \_\_\_\_\_ jokes whenever we get together.  
A. says B. speaks C. talks D. tells
7. Before Tom got to the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had begun B. will begin C. has begun D. begins
8. The driver kept one eye on \_\_\_\_\_ traffic and the other on \_\_\_\_\_ map.  
A. 不填; a B. a; a C. the; the D. the; 不填
9. I couldn't find my black gloves \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nowhere B. somewhere C. everywhere D. anywhere
10. Mary picked up her children's clothes that \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.  
A. lie B. will lie C. have lain D. were lying
11. Jane had already finished cooking \_\_\_\_\_ the time I got home.  
A. in B. on C. by D. at

12. —Excuse me, where is the meeting room?  
—Just a second. I'll have someone \_\_\_\_\_ you there.  
A. takes B. take  
C. taking D. to take
13. I'll never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I became a doctor.  
A. that B. which  
C. where D. when
14. Your article is well written, but I think you should \_\_\_\_\_ it again.  
A. go off B. go by  
C. go over D. go against
15. There's plenty of time, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about it.  
A. needn't B. couldn't  
C. mustn't D. wouldn't
16. My bedroom was very small, with the window \_\_\_\_\_ the street.  
A. faces B. facing  
C. faced D. to face
17. A few days ago I visited a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ and that day I learned a valuable lesson.  
A. me B. mine  
C. my D. myself
18. —Would you like to go to the theatre with me tonight?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I don't think I can afford the time.  
A. That's nothing B. Well done  
C. I'd like to D. I'm afraid not
19. Family members worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ sure that they had enough food.  
A. making B. make  
C. made D. to make
20. The light was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I had to cover my eyes.  
A. bright B. weak  
C. soft D. natural

得 分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Eleanor Roosevelt was the wife of America's 32nd president, Franklin Roosevelt. She helped her husband in many ways during his long 21 life. She also became one of the most 22 women in America. She fought for equal rights for all people.

Eleanor was born in New York City in 1884. Her family had great wealth. But Eleanor did not have a happy 23. Her parents died when she was very young. She was raised by her grandmother. Eleanor 24 that as a child, her greatest happiness came from helping others.

In the early 1900s, many people were worried about the problems of 25 people who came to America in 26 of a better life. Eleanor could not 27 how people lived in such poor conditions while she and some others had so much 28.

After she finished school, Eleanor began 29 children to read and write in one of the poorest areas of New York City. She also looked into 30 where workers were said to be badly 31. She saw little children of four and five years old working until they 32 to the floor. She became involved (参与) with other women who 33 the same ideas about improving social conditions.

Franklin Roosevelt began 34 Eleanor when he was in New York. They got 35 in 1905.

In the next eleven years, they had six children. The Roosevelts moved to Washington D. C. in 1913.

- |                   |              |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. technical  | B. business  | C. political  | D. research    |
| 22. A. different  | B. strict    | C. lonely     | D. important   |
| 23. A. job        | B. dream     | C. future     | D. childhood   |
| 24. A. remembered | B. forgot    | C. doubted    | D. imagined    |
| 25. A. poor       | B. strange   | C. foolish    | D. lazy        |
| 26. A. honour     | B. search    | C. memory     | D. favor       |
| 27. A. receive    | B. regret    | C. understand | D. admit       |
| 28. A. wealth     | B. knowledge | C. courage    | D. strength    |
| 29. A. disturbing | B. teaching  | C. forcing    | D. reminding   |
| 30. A. hospitals  | B. factories | C. schools    | D. armies      |
| 31. A. followed   | B. chosen    | C. protected  | D. treated     |
| 32. A. dropped    | B. run       | C. jumped     | D. sank        |
| 33. A. discovered | B. allowed   | C. shared     | D. mentioned   |
| 34. A. praising   | B. visiting  | C. attacking  | D. controlling |
| 35. A. married    | B. separated | C. accepted   | D. united      |

得 分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小題的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

#### A

It's that time of the year—graduation. The end of school year is nearly in sight, and it's an especially big deal if you're finishing high school or college.

One amazing (令人惊叹的) 16-year-old Florida girl, Grace Bush, graduated from both high school and college this week! She actually got her college diploma (毕业证书) before her high school diploma. How'd she do that?

"Hard work and dedication (专心致志)," she told a local TV news station, "have made me succeed in doing high school and college at the same time." She started taking college courses when she was just 13. She would often get up at 5:30 a. m. and not finish until after 11 p. m.

Doing both at once is a huge achievement, but it has also helped her family save money. She's one of the 9 children, all home-schooled until the age of 13. Her father is a math professor while her mother is a part-time history teacher in a high school. Grace Bush has earned her college degree in law, with a near perfect GPA of 3.8 and she hopes to become a lawyer one day, although her parents expect her to teach at university. By the way, she also plays basketball in her college team in her spare time.

36. Why does the author say that Grace is amazing?
- A. She finished high school earlier than others.  
B. She never went to bed before 11 p. m.  
C. She graduated from college at 16.  
D. She got two diplomas from the same school.
37. Which of the following is the key to Grace's success?
- A. Taking college courses at 13.      B. Doing high school and college at the same time.  
C. Being born in a professor's family.      D. Being devoted to her studies.
38. What did the parents do to help Grace with her education?
- A. They shared with her college history lessons.  
B. They taught her until she was 13.

C. They made her interested in math.

D. They hired a part-time teacher.

39. What do Grace's parents want her to be in future?

A. A news reporter.

B. A basketball player.

C. A university teacher.

D. A lawyer.

## B

Ron was an engineer. He planned a change and tried the new job of teaching kids how to swim. Ron's easy manner soon made him a full-time employee at the swim school.

Now, the 40 hours he works a week takes in weekends, early mornings and late afternoons. He earns around 25% less than he did in engineering. But, at 49, he says he has never been happier. "I've had a drop in pay, but I've cut back on spending, too. I seldom drive to work so don't have to pay as much for petrol (汽油). I don't drink as much. I go walking in my lunch break and I've lost 20 kilos. I love going to work. The whole family is a lot happier."

When one of his brothers called, offering to help him find "a real job", he answered, "I don't care. I know what I'm doing is good."

He admits it was fearful making such a big change when there was the mortgage (分期付款) to pay and kids to clothe and feed, but in the end he feels it is a simple choice. "If you're in a job you don't like, get out. Money's not everything. If you don't like it, change—find something you're going to be happy with."

40. What is Ron's new job like?

A. Well-paid.

B. Interesting.

C. Easy to do.

D. No free time.

41. How does Ron manage to cut back on spending?

A. He spends less on clothes.

B. He calls his brothers less.

C. He drives less.

D. He has less food for lunch.

42. What's Ron's advice to the readers?

A. Stick to the job if you have kids to raise.

B. Change the job if you don't like it any more.

C. Stick to the job if you have mortgage to pay.

D. Change the job if you don't get enough money.

## C

It is widely accepted that English is the global language of modern times.

About three decades ago, French was recognized as the language of diplomacy (外交), and German was considered the language of science and technology. English now dominates (主导) not only as the language of science but also diplomacy, computing, and tourism. Today, in terms of native speakers, Mandarin Chinese is the world's largest language.

Yet there are people who believe that China will become the most powerful country in the world. Some have even fixed the date as early as the year 2020. At present, while English is more widely spoken than any other language, there are more people who speak Chinese than English due to the large population in China alone. If China does become a world power, there is no doubt that this language will spread worldwide.

As the **controversy** over which language will become dominant in the world continues, there are many who feel that the dominance of English is unique and irreversible (不可逆的). However, a separate study from David Graddol's suggests that English's dominance in the scientific area will continue. There is also an argument that the English language would be changed greatly by 2020 for

various reasons. With the possibility of China rising as a world power, Mandarin could definitely challenge the dominance of English as a global language.

43. Which language is now considered as the language of diplomacy?  
A. French. B. Chinese.  
C. German. D. English.
44. Which language has the largest population of native speakers?  
A. Chinese. B. English.  
C. German. D. French.
45. The author says that Chinese is expected to spread worldwide if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. China becomes a real world power B. China has a larger population  
C. China has the modern technology D. more tourists come to China
46. What does **controversy** in the last paragraph probably mean?  
A. Plan. B. Argument.  
C. Condition. D. Goal.

## D

All but the tiniest of roads have to have names so they can be recognized on a map, and so people can ask directions to them. Americans name a lot of bridges, too.

Very often these names carry a clear geographical reference—the Pennsylvania Turnpike, for example. Or, like the George Washington Bridge, roads and bridges are named for famous historical figures or powerful officers.

We make a big deal out of naming things, as when someone decided to name an airport after a U. S. judge. So now we have the Baltimore Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport.

Many, if not most, of our college buildings are named for wealthy people who gave a lot of money to the schools. And our sports centers took this idea a step further. Companies paid a whole lot of money for what's called the "naming rights" to U. S. Cellular Field in Chicago, for example, and Citizens Bank Park in Philadelphia.

Now the governor (州长) of Virginia, Bob McDonnell, wants to sell naming rights to roads and bridges in the state. He says not just companies, but also wealthy people, would help the Virginia transportation budget (预算) by paying to have their names—or perhaps those of loved ones—placed on roads and bridges, and thus on maps as well.

People hold different views, however. Supporters say Americans are used to having things sponsored (赞助). Others disagree, considering the idea as the next step in the "companies of America." They wonder how far such an idea might spread, and where it would end: at the Burger King Pacific Ocean, perhaps.

47. Most of the roads need to have names so that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can remind people of the past  
B. people can learn about them better  
C. they can be easily recognized on maps  
D. people can enjoy naming them
48. Who are many college buildings named for according to the passage?  
A. Powerful officers. B. Famous judges.  
C. Historical figures. D. Wealthy people.
49. Why does the governor of Virginia want to sell naming rights?  
A. To remember the loved names. B. To make the state well-known.  
C. To help the transportation budget. D. To increase companies' sales.

50. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. People have different ideas towards naming things.
  - B. Americans have sponsored naming a lot.
  - C. Everything is named by an American company.
  - D. Pacific Ocean will be renamed.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话: 共 5 句; 每句满分为 3 分, 共 15 分。根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Mary 与 Bill 不期而遇, 邀请他一起吃晚饭。但 Bill 当晚 7 点要去北京, 下周一回来。Mary 让 Bill 回来后给她打电话。  
(Mary = M; Bill = B)  
M: Bill, is that you? I haven't seen you for a long time.  
B: Hi, Mary. Great to see you again. 51 \_\_\_\_\_?  
M: Fine. Why don't we get together and have a chat? How about 52 \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?  
B: Well, it sounds great, but I'm 53 \_\_\_\_\_ at 7 o'clock.  
M: What a pity!  
B: Well, I'll be back 54 \_\_\_\_\_. We can find a time to meet again.  
M: Okay. 55 \_\_\_\_\_ when you are back.  
B: No problem. Goodbye!  
M: Bye!

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达: 满分 30 分。

假设你是李华, 写信给英国朋友 Tim, 问他是否愿意租房子给你的好友李明, 并介绍他的情况, 内容包括:

- 1. 品学兼优, 将去伦敦某大学学习计算机;
- 2. 喜爱读书、看电影、听音乐, 乐于助人, 定能融洽相处;
- 3. 愿意提供更多信息。

注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右  
2. 生词: 租房子 rent a room

Dear Tim,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 参考答案及解析

### 一、语音知识

1. 【答案】D
2. 【答案】A
3. 【答案】D
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】C

### 二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查动词辨析。句意：每次我们聚到一起时，我的朋友鲍勃总是给我们讲笑话。say 一般着重讲话的内容，指有连贯性的说话；speak 作及物动词时，后面常跟表示语言的名词；talk 一般用作不及物动词，常和 to, with, of 等介词连用；tell 指把一件事传达给别人或讲述故事、笑话等。故选 D。
7. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意：在汤姆到达电影院之前，电影就已经开始了。由句意可知，电影开始这个动作发生在“got to”之前，也就是说此处是表示过去的过去，所以应该使用过去完成时。故选 A。
8. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查冠词。句意：司机一边看着交通路标，一边看着地图。表示双方都知道或心里都明白的人或事物，要用定冠词 the。故选 C。
9. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查副词辨析。句意：我在哪儿都找不到我的黑色手套。nowhere 任何地方都不；somewhere 某处，多用于肯定句中；everywhere 处处，到处；anywhere 任何地方，多用于否定句中。结合句意可知，本题选 D。
10. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意：玛丽捡起地板上孩子的衣服。由“picked”可知，此处应用过去时，过去进行时可以用来表示某物在过去某个时间存在的状态。故选 D。
11. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意：我到家时，简已经做好了饭。by the time 意为“到……的时候”，相当于一个连词，后面可跟一个完整的句子。故选 C。
12. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意：——请问会议室在哪儿？——等一下，我让人带你过去。have sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。故选 B。
13. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意：我永远不会忘记我成为医生的那一天。“the day”是表示时间的先行词，关系副词 when 引导定语从句可修饰表示时间的先行词，在定语从句中充当时间状语。故选 D。
14. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】本题考查动词词组辨析。句意：你的文章写得很好，但是我认为你应该检查一遍。go off 离开；go by 经过，逝去，顺便拜访；go over 检查，复习；go against 违反，反对。故选 C。
15. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】本题考查情态动词辨析。句意：我们还有很多时间，所以你没有必要担心。needn't 没有必要；couldn't 不能；mustn't 禁止；wouldn't 不会。结合句意可知，本题选 A。

### 16. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意：我的卧室很小，窗户对着街道。由于“the window”和“face”之间是主动关系，所以应该使用动词的现在分词形式。故选 B。

### 17. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查双重所有格。句意：几天前，我拜访了我的一个朋友，那天我学到了很珍贵的经验。双重所有格由 of + 名词所有格构成，当 of 后面接物主代词时，应使用名词性物主代词。故选 B。

### 18. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查交际用语。句意：——你今天晚上愿意和我一起去看电影吗？——当然愿意，但是我没有时间。That's nothing 没关系；well done 干得好；I'd like to 我愿意；I'm afraid not 恐怕不行。结合句意可知，本题选 C。

### 19. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意：家人努力工作以确保拥有足够的食物。此处为动词不定式作目的状语，表示“为了……”。故选 D。

### 20. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查词义辨析。句意：灯光太亮了，我不得不遮住眼睛。bright 明亮的；weak 微弱的；soft 柔和的；natural 自然的。结合句意可知，本题选 A。

### 三、完形填空

#### 21. 【答案】C

【应试指导】推理判断题。由上文可知，富兰克林·罗斯福是美国的总统，所以此处应为在他长期的政治生涯中。political 政治的。

#### 22. 【答案】D

【应试指导】词义辨析题。下文提到她为权利平等做斗争，所以此处应为她是美国最重要的女性之一。different 不同的；strict 严格的；lonely 孤独的；important 重要的。

#### 23. 【答案】D

【应试指导】推理判断题。下文提到在埃莉诺很小的时候，她的父母就去世了，所以此处应为埃莉诺没有一个幸福的童年。childhood 童年。

#### 24. 【答案】A

【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知，埃莉诺记得，作为一个孩子，她最大的幸福来自于帮助别人。remember 记住，记得；forget 忘记；doubt 怀疑；imagine 想象。

#### 25. 【答案】A

【应试指导】推理判断题。由下文的“a better life”可知，此处指的是穷人。poor 贫穷的。

#### 26. 【答案】B

【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知，穷人来到美国寻找更好的生活。in honour of 为了纪念……；in search of 寻找；in memory of 纪念……；in favor of 支持。

#### 27. 【答案】C

【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知，埃莉诺不明白怎么有人居住在如此贫穷的环境中。receive 收到；regret 后悔；understand 理解，明白；admit 承认。

#### 28. 【答案】A

【应试指导】推理判断题。while 表示转折，上文提到贫穷的居住环境，所以此处应为埃莉诺和其



他人拥有很多财富。wealth 财富。

29. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,埃莉诺毕业后开始在纽约最贫穷的地方之一教孩子们读书、写字。disturb 打扰;teach 教;force 强迫;remind 提醒。
30. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。由下文的“workers”可知,此处指的是工厂。factory 工厂。
31. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,工厂的工人受到很不好的对待。follow 跟随;choose 选择;protect 保护;treat 对待。
32. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】词语搭配题。由句意可知,埃莉诺看到四五岁的孩子一直在工作,直到他们倒在地上。drop to 跌倒,倒在。
33. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,埃莉诺加入了其他女性,她们有共同的想法。discover 发现;allow 允许;share 分享,共享;mention 提到。
34. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义辨析题。由句意可知,当富兰克林·罗斯福在纽约时,他就开始去拜访埃莉诺。praise 赞赏;visit 拜访;attack 袭击;control 控制。
35. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。下文提到在接下来的11年里,他们有了6个孩子,所以此处应为他们于1905年结婚。marry 结婚。

#### 四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第一句话可知,格雷丝16岁就已经从高中和大学毕业了,这让人非常惊讶。故选C。
37. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段第一句话可知,学习刻苦和专心致志是格雷丝取得成功的原因。故选D。
38. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第四段第二句话可知,格雷丝是9个孩子中的一个,他们在13岁之前都是在家上学。故选B。
39. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第四段倒数第二句话的后半部分可知,格雷丝的父母希望她以后能成为大学教师。故选C。
40. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】推理判断题。由第二段第三句话可知,罗恩说,他从来没有如此幸福过。由此可知,罗恩的新工作很有趣。故选B。
41. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第五句话可知,罗恩很少开车去上班,这样他就不需要支出那么多的油钱。由此可知,他通过减少开车的次数来节省开支。故选C。
42. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由最后一段第二、三、四句话可知,罗恩认为,如果你不喜欢你现在的工

作,那就换一个,钱并不是一切,要做一些自己喜欢的事。故选B。

43. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第二句话可知,英语现在不仅在科学领域占主导地位,在外交、计算机、旅游领域也占据主导地位。故选D。
44. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段最后一句话可知,就说母语的人来说,汉语普通话是使用人数最多的语言。故选A。
45. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段最后一句话可知,如果中国确实成为一个世界强国,毫无疑问,汉语会在世界范围内传播。故选A。
46. 【答案】B  
【应试指导】词义猜测题。此句意为“关于哪种语言会成为世界主导性语言的争论并没有停止,许多人认为英语的主导地位具有唯一性和不可逆性”。controversy 意为“争议,争论”,故选B。
47. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第一段第一句话可知,所有的路(小路除外)都必须要有名字,这样才能在地图上识别出它们。故选C。
48. 【答案】D  
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第四段第一句话可知,许多大学的建筑物都是以富人的名字命名的,他们给学校捐赠了很多钱。故选D。
49. 【答案】C  
【应试指导】推理判断题。由第五段第二句话可知,弗吉尼亚州的州长说,通过售卖道路命名权,不仅公司,就连富人也会促进弗吉尼亚州的交通预算。由此可知,弗吉尼亚州售卖命名权的原因是促进交通预算。故选C。
50. 【答案】A  
【应试指导】推理判断题。由最后一段第一句话可知,人们对售卖命名权持有不同的观点。故选A。

#### 五、补全对话

51. How are you  
52. having dinner together/having supper together  
53. leaving for Beijing/going to Beijing  
54. next Monday  
55. Call me/Phone me/Give me a call

#### 六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tim,

I'm writing to ask if it is possible for my best friend Li Ming to rent a room in your house. He is going to study computer science in a university in London next month. He is an excellent student with high scores. In his spare time, Li Ming likes reading books, watching movies and listening to music, especially light music. He is a very kind and friendly person, always ready to help others. I'm sure that your family will get along well with him. I will give you more information about him if it is necessary.

Yours,  
Li Hua