

2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（辽宁卷）

英语

本试卷分为第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一卷（三部分，共 115 分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt ?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是 B.

- How much will the woman pay if she buys two skirts ?
A. \$18. B. \$19. C. \$20.
- What will the speakers discuss ?
A. A report . B. A computer . C. A report on computer .
- What are the speakers talking about ?
A. A child . B. A room . C. A present .
- What can we learn from this conversation ?
A. The woman does not get along well with the man .
B. The woman does not get along well with her roommate .
C. The man will talk with the woman' s roommate .
- Where are the two speakers now ?
A. On the first floor . B. On the fourth floor . C. On the fifth floor.

第二节（共 15 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

- What was the woman doing before she went home ?
A. Typing a report . B. Rewriting a report . C. Reviewing a report .
- Where did the woman have her dinner ?
A. In a restaurant . B. In her office . C. At home .

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

- Why does the man feel surprised ?
A. The woman has found a new job .
B. The woman doesn' t feel like leaving .
C. The woman disagrees with him .
- What does the woman say about her department ?
A. there is a lack of trust .

- B. There are serious problems .
- C. There is too much pressure .

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

- 10. What are the speakers talking about ?
 - A. Popular sports events .
 - B. TV programs people like best .
 - C. Things people do after work .
- 11. How did the woman do the research ?
 - A. She talked to people .
 - B. She sent letters to people .
 - C. She collected information from newspapers .
- 12. What do most people do in their spare time ?
 - A. Go to movies .
 - B. Read books .
 - C. Watch TV.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

- 13. Where does this conversation take place ?
 - A. At the airport .
 - B. In a restaurant .
 - C. On the street .
- 14. Why does the woman like San Francisco ?
 - A. It has less traffic .
 - B. It has the best food and music .
 - C. People there are friendlier .
- 15. Where does the woman come from ?
 - A. Pennsylvania .
 - B. San Francisco .
 - C. China .
- 16. What does the woman think of the man' s English ?
 - A. Excellent .
 - B. Acceptable .
 - C. Strange .

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- 17. How many people are there in the woman' s family ?
 - A. Three .
 - B. Four .
 - C. Five .
- 18. What did the children think about having dinner together at home ?
 - A. They thought it was funny .
 - B. They disliked the idea at first .
 - C. They preferred eating with friends .
- 19. How often did the family finally decide to have meals together ?
 - A. Every Sunday .
 - B. Twice a week .
 - C. Three times a week .
- 20. Who finally set the time for these family dinners ?
 - A. The children .
 - B. The father .
 - C. The woman speaker .

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 语法和词汇知识 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 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 is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants .

- A. however
- B. whatever
- C. whichever
- D. whenever

答案是 B.

- 21. Nowadays, a large number of women, especially those from the countryside, _____ in the clothing industry.
 - A. is working
 - B. works
 - C. work
 - D. worked
- 22. All these gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas.
 - A. in order to have received
 - B. in order to receive
 - C. so as to be received
 - D. so as to be receiving
- 23. Susan decided not to work on the program at home because she didn' t want her parents

- to know what she _____.
- A. has done B. had done C. was doing D. is doing
24. —We'd like you to start work tomorrow if possible.
—I'm sorry, but I can't possibly start until Monday. _____?
- A. Do you agree with me B. Is that a good idea
C. Do you think I'm right D. Will that be all right
25. Could you please tell me where you bought the shoes you _____ yesterday?
- A. tried on B. put on C. had on D. pulled on
26. This cake is very sweet. You _____ a lot of sugar in it.
- A. should put B. could have put C. might put D. must have put
27. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country.
- A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
28. I walked in our garden, _____ Tom and Jim were tying a big sign onto one of the trees.
- A. which B. when C. where D. that
29. Do you have any idea _____ is actually going on in the classroom?
- A. that B. what C. as D. which
30. Follow your doctor's advice, _____ your cough will get worse.
- A. or B. and C. then D. so
31. This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.
- A. the; the B. a; the C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填
32. —Well. I do think the rabbit is a beautiful, gentle animal which can run very fast.
—_____.
- A. So it is B. So is it C. So does it D. So it does
33. Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea, which _____ the Pacific, and we met no storms.
- A. was called B. is called C. had been called D. has been called
34. There was never any time for Kate to feel lonely, _____ she was an only child.
- A. ever since B. now that C. even though D. even as
35. In the dark forests _____, some large enough to hold several English towns.
- A. stand many lakes B. lie many lakes
C. many lakes lie D. many lakes stand

第二节 完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Scott and his companions were terribly disappointed. When they got to the South Pole, they found the Norwegians (挪威人) had 36 them in the race to be the first ever to reach it. After 37 the British flag at the Pole, they took a photograph of themselves 38 they started the 950-mile journey back.

The journey was unexpectedly 39 and the joy and excitement about the Pole had gone out of them. The sun hardly 40. The snow storms always made it impossible to sight the stones they had 41 to mark their way home. To make things 42. Evans, whom they had all thought of 43 the strongest of the five, fell badly into a deep hole in the ice. Having 44 along for several days, he suddenly fell down and died.

The four who were 45 pushed on at the best speed they could 46. Captain Oates had been suffering for some time from his 47 fact; at night his feet swelled (肿胀) so large that he could 48 put his boots on the next morning, and he walked bravely although he was in great 49. He knew his slowness was making it less likely

that 50 could save themselves. He asked them to leave him behind in his sleeping-bag, but they refused, and helped him 51 a few more miles, until it was time to put up the 52 for another night.

The following morning, 53 the other three were still in their sleeping-bags, he said. "I am just going outside and may be 54 some time." He was never seen again. He had walked out 55 into the snow storm, hoping that his death would help his companions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. hit | B. fought | C. won | D. beaten |
| 37. A. growing | B. putting | C. planting | D. laying |
| 38. A. after | B. until | C. while | D. before |
| 39. A. safe | B. fast | C. short | D. slow |
| 40. A. rose | B. set | C. appeared | D. disappeared |
| 41. A. taken up | B. cut up | C. set up | D. picked up |
| 42. A. easier | B. better | C. bitter | D. worse |
| 43. A. to | B. upon | C. as | D. in |
| 44. A. battled | B. struggled | C. speeded | D. waited |
| 45. A. left | B. lost | C. defeated | D. saved |
| 46. A. manage | B. try | C. employ | D. find |
| 47. A. ached | B. frozen | C. harden | D. harmed |
| 48. A. hardly | B. never | C. seldom | D. nearly |
| 49. A. pain | B. fear | C. trouble | D. danger |
| 50. A. all others | B. some others | C. others | D. the others |
| 51. A. away | B. with | C. off | D. on |
| 52. A. bed | B. tent | C. blanket | D. sleeping-bag |
| 53. A. while | B. since | C. for | D. once |
| 54. A. missed | B. separated | C. passed | D. gone |
| 55. A. patiently | B. lonely | C. alone | D. worriedly |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每题 2 分，满分 40 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

When building houses, people used to think about not only the climate of the areas but also the building materials and the fashions for their houses. However, since electricity became more and more expensive, people began to pay much more attention to the energy they could get for their houses and the new ways they could find to protect their houses from both cold and heat.

Now, houses of an old yet new type have been widely built. In some parts of the world, people share their houses with their livestock (家畜). During cold weather, they gather their cows, goats, or other animals and keep them on the first floor of their houses. The reasons are that the animals can be protected from the cold and that they can help to heat the houses as well. The body heat given off by the animals rises to the second floor of the houses, where people live. By sharing their houses with their livestock, people gain a source of heat.

People who live in or near cities do not usually keep livestock. However, home builders use the fact that heat rises. This natural law can be used in building houses in these areas. Instead of keeping livestock on the first floor, builders fill it with large rocks. As they are open to the sun's rays during cold weather, these rocks take in heat. They also give off the heat, and, of course, the warm air rises into the living areas of the houses. So

these houses are energy-saving.

House-building becomes a great challenge (挑战) to building designers and energy engineers. They try to meet this challenge by learning from old traditions and by using modern technology. And someday in the future, people will be able to live in more energy-saving houses.

56. What did people begin to consider as electricity was no longer cheap?
A. The climate of their areas. B. The energy for their houses.
C. The fashions for their houses. D. The building materials for their houses.
57. People in some areas gain a source of heat by _____.
A. keeping their livestock downstairs
B. protecting their livestock from the cold
C. sharing their houses only with their cows
D. living on the second floor with their livestock
58. The underlined words "natural law" in the third paragraph refer to the fact that _____.
A. heat raises the temperature in the houses
B. heat goes in the upward direction
C. heat goes up if temperature is raised
D. heat increases the temperature of rocks
59. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
A. people will no longer consider building materials in the future
B. energy-saving buildings will become more popular in the future
C. almost all people will move into the houses heated by large rocks
D. energy engineers will devote themselves only to modern technology

B

When Babbage was working at Cambridge, a new idea occurred to him. He wanted to construct a calculating machine to work out the solutions (解法) to maths problems not only with correctness but also with a speed beyond the power of any human mind. His machine could solve problems involving (涉及) long rows of figures in one continuous operation (运算).

In 1822 Babbage exhibited his invention and won a prize from the government. After that, he immediately started to work on a larger machine designed to solve more difficult problems. Although he received some money left by his father, the money was not enough to support his design. He wrote to the government about his plan and was given £2500 to start with, a sum worth much more in those days than it is now.

Babbage continued his work in London for four years. Then his health broke down, and he had to take a long holiday abroad. When he returned to London in 1828, he was at the end of his resources. Many bills remained unpaid. His chief assistant and co-workers quarreled with him and left with many expensive tools. For one year no work was done. During this period, Babbage, whose mind was always active, suddenly thought of a completely new idea for the machine. He rushed to meet the government officials to explain his new idea. But this time, they were unwilling to help him. For eight years, they refused to say whether they wanted the machine or not, and their final answer was "No."

From 1828 to 1839, Babbage held the position of professor at Cambridge very successfully. But his greatest work was the unfinished calculating machine which stood covered in dust in his house. It was the beginning of the modern computer.

60. The machine Babbage designed would solve difficult maths problems _____.
A. in one operation with few mistakes

- B. in more than one operation without any mistakes
 C. in more than one operation with slight mistakes
 D. in one operation without any mistakes
61. Babbage failed to continue his research work in 1828 mainly because _____.
 A. he was in poor health B. he almost ran out of money
 C. his co-workers argued with him D. he spent all his money on his bills
62. Babbage explained his new idea to the government officials, expecting that _____.
 A. they would agree to his plan B. they would pay for his new idea
 C. they would support him with money D. they would exhibit his new design
63. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
 A. Babbage failed to be a famous scientist at Cambridge
 B. Babbage always had new ideas but gave them up easily
 C. Babbage always needed support from the government officials
 D. Babbage was the first designer of the modern computer

C

Here's How to Get Your 6 Movies for 1¢ Each

Just Write in the Numbers of the 6 movies you want for 1¢ each, plus shipping. In exchange (交换), you agree to buy just six more movies in the next three years, at our regular Club prices (which currently start as low as \$19.95 plus shipping) — and you may cancel (取消) membership at any time after doing so. What's more, you can get two more movies for the low price of \$6.95 each and you will, after that, spend much less on the movies you want.

Free Video Magazine sent every four weeks (up to 13 times a year), with our *Director's Selection* — plus many lower-priced cassettes, down to \$14.95. And you may receive Special Selection mailings up to four times a year (a total of up to 17 buying opportunities per year).

Buy Only What You Want! If you want the *Director's Selection*, do nothing — it will be sent automatically (自动的). If you prefer some other selection, or none at all, just mail the answer card always provided by the date specified. And you'll always have 14 days to decide.

Instant Bonus Plan. As soon as you become a member, you'll immediately have the right to our money-saving plan! It enables you to enjoy more great savings on the movies you want — right from the start of your membership!

10-Day Risk-Free Trial. If not satisfied, return everything within 10 days, and then you'll get your money back and there will be no further obligation.

64. How can you get 6 movies for 1 ¢ each?
 A. Buy six more movies at the Club prices in the next 3 years.
 B. Buy two more movies at the low price of \$6.95 later.
 C. Buy six more movies at the price of \$19.95 all the time.
 D. Buy many more movies at lower prices anytime.
65. You may receive a free **Video Magazine** _____ a year.
 A. 13 times B. 12 times C. 4 times D. 17 times
66. You can have _____ besides a free **Video Magazine** every four weeks.
 A. Special Selection and *Director's Selection*
 B. lower-priced cassettes and movies
 C. lower-priced cassettes and Special Selection
 D. *Director's Selection* and a number of lower-priced cassettes

67. We can learn from the passage that the members of the Club _____.
- A. cannot cancel their membership anytime
 - B. can return everything 10 days later, if not satisfied
 - C. can always buy what they want at the lowest price.
 - D. can enjoy more savings from the very beginning

D

While income worry is a rather common problem of the aged, loneliness is another problem that aged parents may face. Of all the reasons that explain their loneliness, a large geographical distance between parents and their children is the major one. This phenomenon (现象) is commonly known as “Empty Nest Syndrome” (空巢综合症).

In order to seek better chances outside their countries, many young people have gone abroad, leaving their parents behind with no clear idea of when they will return home. Their parents spend countless lonely days and nights, taking care of themselves, in the hope that someday their children will come back to stay with them. The fact that most of these young people have gone to Europeanized or Americanized societies makes it unlikely that they will hold as tightly to the value of duty as they would have if they had not left their countries. Whatever the case, it has been noted that the values they hold do not necessarily match what they actually do. This geographical and cultural distance also prevents the grown-up children from providing response (回应) in time for their aged parents living by themselves.

The situation in which grown-up children live far away from their aged parents has been described as “distant parent phenomenon”, which is common both in developed countries and in developing countries. Our society has not yet been well prepared for “Empty Nest Syndrome”.

68. According to the passage, the loneliness of aged parents is mainly caused by _____.
- A. their earlier experience of feeling lonely
 - B. the unfavorable living conditions in their native countries
 - C. the common worry about their income
 - D. the geographical distance between parents and children
69. Many young people have gone abroad, leaving their aged parents behind, to _____.
- A. live in the countries with more money
 - B. seek a better place for their aged parents
 - C. continue their studies abroad
 - D. realize their dreams in foreign countries
70. If young people go abroad, _____.
- A. they do not hold to the value of duty at all
 - B. they can give some help to their parents back home
 - C. they cannot do what they should for their parents
 - D. they believe what they actually do is right
71. From the last paragraph, we can infer that _____.
- A. the situations in the developed and developing countries are different
 - B. “Empty Nest Syndrome” has arrived unexpectedly in our society
 - C. children will become independent as soon as they go abroad
 - D. the aged parents are not fully prepared for “Empty Nest Syndrome”

E

There are two kinds of physical activity which require special training. The first demands exact careful movements of the muscles (肌肉). This kind of activity must be strictly controlled because even a slight movement in the wrong direction will lead a mistake. To type quickly, for example, a person needs training; the slightest movement of a finger in

the wrong direction may cause a spelling mistake. A dancer who has to dance on the point of her shoes or turn around on one foot must be trained for a long period of time before she can sense her own center and balance herself. You may have seen a girl walking on a rope across an empty space, which, too, requires a lot of practice.

The second kind of physical activity needs greater strength or extra effort. Most of us get tired if we try to run half a mile without stopping, but a specially-trained person can do this without much effort. Three years ago, some scientists carried out experiments, which produced meaningful and unexpected results. They wanted to find out whether a certain amount of physical exercise would injure those suffering from heart problems. They selected some male patients and trained them in continuous bicycle riding. They were surprised to find that the harmful effect of given amount of physical effort was actually less on the hearts of these trained patients than on those of the patients who were not similarly trained. This is important because it shows that regular physical exercise enables us to make better use of the oxygen (氧气) we breathe in and that this training, in fact, reduces the amount of work our hearts do. Many tasks which are hard for untrained people are not hard at all for trained people.

72. The first kind of physical activity must be strictly controlled because _____.
- A. a mistake in the wrong direction is dangerous to the fingers
 - B. a wrong movement in a direction will cause no mistakes
 - C. a movement in the wrong direction will cause a mistake
 - D. a slight movement of a finger will lead to a mistake
73. What must a dancer do before she can balance herself?
- A. She must dance on the point of her shoes.
 - B. She must receive long-time training.
 - C. She must turn around on one foot.
 - D. She must perform again and again.
74. The experiments done by some scientists showed that _____.
- A. some male patients were asked to ride bicycles regularly in the experiments
 - B. the physical exercise had more harmful effect on the hearts of the untrained patients
 - C. the physical exercise was harmless to the male patients with heart trouble
 - D. the physical exercise could be helpful for the patients to take in more oxygen
75. What would be the best title for this text?
- A. Training Our Bodies
 - B. Physical Activities
 - C. Movement Training
 - D. Extra Body Effort

第二卷 (共 35 分)

第四部分: 写作 (共 2 节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

- I was a high school student then, from low-income family. So I have to work to support my family. My first one job was to clean the tables in a small restaurant. I still remember going there early and felt anxious about the new world. I worked harder because I was afraid of
76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____

losing the job. At night, I was sometimes very tired to do my homework. And I came to understand that was not easy to earn money, and that knowledges could change my life. So what I learned from the job, in a hard way, was much more important as what I earned.

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

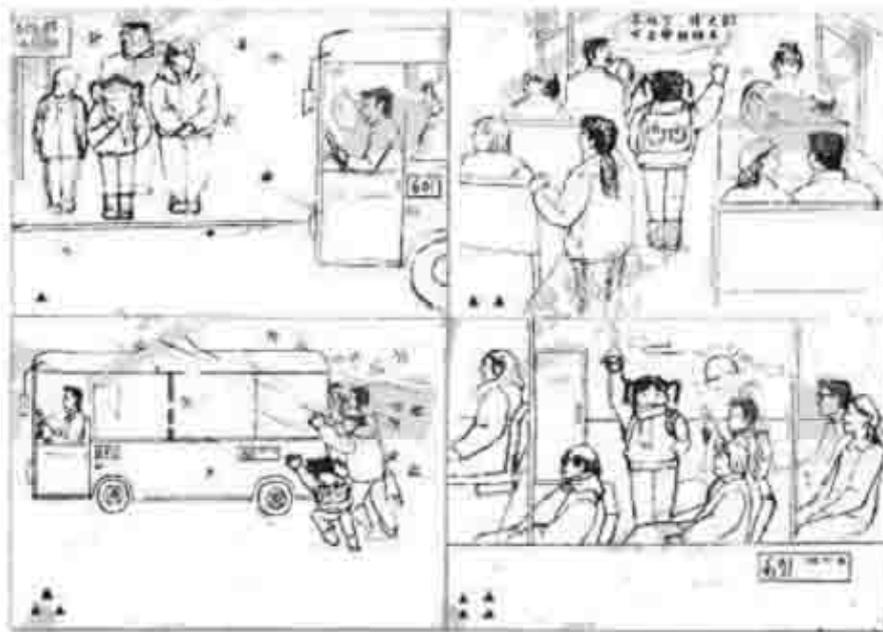
85. _____

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

下面四幅图片描述的是，星期一早晨李华在上学路上经历的一件事。请根据图片所提供的信息以第三人称用英语写一篇短文。

注意：①短文必须包括所有图片的主要内容，短文的内容要连贯、完整；

②短文单词数：100 左右 (开头已给出的单词不计入单词总数)。



2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(辽宁卷)
英语试题参考答案

1—5 BACBC	6—10 ABABC	11—15 ACABA	16—20 ACBBC
21—25 CCCDC	26—30 DBCBA	31—35 CABCB	36—40 DCDDC
41—45 CDCBA	46—50 ABAAD	51—55 DBADC	56—60 BABBD
61—65 BCDA A	66—70 DDDDC	71—75 BCBBA	

I was a high school student then, from a low-income family. So I have to work to support my family. My first one job was to clean the tables in a small restaurant. one

I still remember going there early and felt anxious about the new world. I worked harder because I was afraid of losing the job. At night, I was sometimes very tired to do my homework. And I came to understand that it was not easy to earn money, and that knowledges could change my life. So what I learned from the job, in a hard way, was much more important as what I earned.

76. a
77. had
78. 去掉
79. feeling
80. hard
81.
82. it
83. knowledge
84. ✓
85. than

One possible version

It was snowing heavily on Monday morning. Li Hua was at the bus stop, waiting for Bus No. 601 to go to school. After a while, a bus came and she got on it. There were many passengers in the bus. Some were talking and some were looking out of the windows. Suddenly the bus stopped. The driver turned around and said, "Sorry. The bus has broken down. Please get off and help push the bus." When they heard this, Li Hua and the other passengers got off the bus. They worked hard together, pushing the bus slowly forward. Soon the bus was running again. All the passengers were smiling and the sun was shining.