

2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(重庆卷)

英语试题卷

英语试题分选择题和非选择题两部分。第一部分(选择题)1至15页, 第二部(非选择题)15至16页, 共16页。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

注意事项:

1. 考试前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时, 必须使用2B铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 必须使用0.5毫米黑色签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后, 将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分(选择题, 共115分)

一、听力(共两节, 满分30分)

做题时, 先将答案划在试题卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试题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. £19.5. B. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是B。

1. How many classes does the woman have? :

A. Two. B. Three. C. Five.

2. What color is the woman's car?

A. Red. B. Blue. C. Green.

3. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and secretary. C. Waiter and customer.

4. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Whether to call Joan. B. Whether to go to the meeting. C. Whether to see Joan at lunch.

5. What does the woman mean?

- A. Paul will be late. B. Paul will be on time. C. Paul will not come.

第二节（共 15 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，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。听每段对话或独白前，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 至 8 题。

6. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The effects of having too much food.
B. The bad results of sitting in the sun.
C. The causes of their feeling sick.

7. What do we know about the man?

- A. He ate a lot of meat B. He drank no milk. C. He washed the fruits.

8. What caused the problem?

- A. The fish. B. The meat. C. The fruits.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. When does the library close from Monday to Friday?

- A. At 5:00 p.m. B. At 8:00 p.m. C. At 10:00 p. m.

10. Where is the lab?

- A. On the speakers' right. B. On the speakers' left. C. Behind the speakers.

11. Why does the woman suggest the man buying a bike?

- A. Some classrooms are far away from one another.
B. Riding a bike is a good way for exercise.
C. It's convenient for him to go outside.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What has the woman speaker found?

- A. A book. B. A picture. C. A note of \$ 50,

13. What does the woman speaker want to do?

A. To keep what she* has found. B. To buy some books. C. To borrow some money.

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the library. B. In the classroom. C. In the dining room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where does the woman get the newspaper?

A. On the roadside. B. From the office. C. From the library.

16. What is the woman busy with?

A. Her moneymaking. B. Her office work. C. Her studies.

17. How often does the woman usually go to the library?

A. Every day. B. Every two days. C. Once a week.

18. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. The woman's recent studies. B. The woman's favorite job. C. The woman's reading habits.

第三节(共2小题；每小题1.5分，满分3分)

请听下面一段独白，用所听到的独白中的词或数填空，每空限填一个词或一个数。填入的内容要写在答题卡相应的位置上。在听本段独白前，你将有时间阅读各小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。本段独白读两遍。

听第10段材料，回答第19至20题。

| The Old Plan | The New Plan |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Breakfast at 7: 40 | Breakfast at <u>19</u> |
| Lunch in an Italian restaurant | Lunch in an English |
| A visit to a <u>20</u> | A trip to a river |

二、英语知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(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：A computer can only do _____ you have instructed h to do>

A. how B. after C. what D. when

答案是 C。

21. It is known to all that _____ you exercise regularly, you won't keep good health.

A. unless B. whenever C. although D. if

22. — Victor certainly cares too much about himself.

— Yes. He's never interested in what _____ is doing.

A. no one else B. anyone else C. someone else D. nobody else

23. My family usually goes skating for vacation, I like skating, but I want to try something different this year.

A. Let's go. B. Cheer up. C. Like what? D. Take care.

24. His idea of having weekly family meals together, which seemed difficult at first, has _____ many good changes in their lives.

A. got through B. resulted from C. turned into D. brought about

25. — What's wrong with your coat?

— Just now when I wanted to get off the bus, the man next to me _____ on it.

A. sat B. had sat C. had been sitting D. was sitting

26. Daddy didn't mind what we were doing, as long as we were together, _____ fun.

A. had B. have C. to have D. having

27. _____, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.

A. A quiet student as he may be B. Quiet student as he may be
C. Be a quiet student as he may D. Quiet as he may be a student

28. — What are you going to do this afternoon?

— I am going to the cinema with some friends. The film _____ quite early, so we _____ to the bookstore after that.

A. finished; are going C. finishes; are going B. finished ; go D. finishes; go

29. Millions of pounds' worth of damage _____ by a storm which swept across the north of England last night

A. has been caused B. had been caused C. will be caused D. will have been caused..

30. — You know. Bob is a little slow ____ understanding, so...
— So I have to be patient _____ him.
- A. in ; with B. on; with C. in; to D. at; for
31. — What should I do with this passage?
— _____ the main idea of each paragraph.
- A. Finding out B. Found out C. Find out D. To find out
32. Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, _____, he studied very hard and was made Chairman of the Students' Union.
- A. during which time B. for which time C. during whose time D. by that time
33. I was on the highway when this car went past followed by a police car. They _____ at least 150 kilometers an hour.
- A. should have been doing B. must have been doing
C. could have done D. would have done
34. The old lady's hand shook frequently. She explained to her doctor _____ this shaking had begun half a year before, and _____, only because of this, she had been forced to give up her job.
- A. when; how B. how; when C. how; how D. why; why
35. — We missed you at this morning's meeting, Diana.
— _____, but if I hadn't had to meet a friend, I would have been there.
- A. Me. too B. I'm sorry C. Never mind D. Thank you

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

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

Hidden passengers traveling in ships, trams, or even cars can be a terrible trouble — especially when they are insects. As for this, there is a great 36 between human beings; and insects. The former 37 every possible effort to avoid being discovered, while the latter quickly 38 attention to themselves.

We can only show mercy to the 39 man who had to stop his car soon after 40 from a country village to drive to London. Hearing a strange noise from the 41 of the car, he naturally got out to 42 the wheels carefully, but he found nothing wrong, so he 43 his way. Again the noise began, 44 and became even louder. Quickly 45 his head, the man saw what appeared to be a great 46 cloud following the car. When he stopped at a village further on, he was told that a queen bee must be hidden in his car as there were thousands of bees 47.

On learning this, the man drove away as quickly as possible. After an hour's 48 driving, he arrived

safely in London, where he parked his car outside a 49 and went in- It was not long 50 a customer who had seen him arrive 51 in to inform him that his car was 52 with bees. The poor driver was 53 that the best way should be to call a 54 . In a short time the man arrived. He found the unwelcome passenger hidden near the wheels at the back. of the car. Very thankful to the driver for this 55 gift, the bee-keeper took the queen and her thousand of followers home in a large box.

36. A. connection B. difference C. communication D. similarity
37. A. do B. take C. make D. try
38. A. give B. keep C. pay D. draw
39. A. unfortunate B. careless C. unpleasant D. hopeless
40. A. passing by B. leaving out C. setting out D. getting up
41. A. front B. back C. left D. right
42. A. clean B. change C. test D. examine
43. A. drove B. continued C. pushed D. forced
44. A. normally B. gently C. actually D. immediately
45. A. hiding B. turning C. shaking D. raising
46. A. black B. beautiful C. white D. colorful
47. A. below B. ahead C. nearby D. behind
48. A. boring B. careful C. exciting D. hard
49. A. hotel B. museum C. hospital D. school
50. A. when B. after C. until D. before
51. A. broke B. moved C. hurried D. dropped
52. A. crowded B. covered C. filled D. equipped
53. A. advised B. required C. ordered D. requested
54. A. bee-keeper B. policeman C. waiter D. repairman
55. A. unfamiliar B. unknown C. unexpected D. uncertain

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 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

My parents were in a huge argument, and I was really upset about it. I didn't know who I should talk

with about how I was feeling. So I asked Mom to allow me to stay the night at my best friend's house. Though I knew I wouldn't tell her about my parents' situation, I was looking forward to getting out of the house. I was in the middle of packing up my things when suddenly the power went out in the neighborhood. Mom came to tell me that I should stay with my grandpa until the power came back on.

I was really disappointed because I felt that we did not have much to talk about. But I knew he would be frightened alone in the dark. I went to his room and told him that I'd stay with him until the power was restored. He was quite happy and said, "Great opportunity. "

"What is?" I asked.

"To talk, you and I" he said. "To hold a private little meeting about what we're going to do with your mom and dad, and what we're going to do with ourselves now that we're in the situation we are in. "

"But we can't do anything about it. Grandpa," I said, surprised that here was someone with whom I could share my feelings and someone who was in the same " boat" as I was.

And that's how the most unbelievable friendship between my grandfather and me started. Sitting Acre in the dark, we talked about our feelings and fears of life — from how fast things change, to how they sometimes don't change fast enough. That night, because the power went out, I found a new friend, with whom I could safely talk about all my fears and pains, whatever they may be—Suddenly, the lights all came back on. "Well," he said, " I guess that means you'll want to go now. I really like our talk. I hope the power will go out every few nights!"

56. I wished to get out of the house because ____

- A. I was angry about my parents' quarrel B. I found nobody to share my feelings with
C. I wanted to escape from the dark house D. I planned to tell my friend about my trouble

57. Grandpa was happy to see me because _____.

- A. he could discuss the problem with me B. he had not seen me for a long time
C. he was afraid of darkness D. he felt quite lonely

58. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The grandchild was eager to leave. B. They would have more chats.
C. The lights would go out again. D. It would no longer be dark.

B

Reading is very important to help you learn English. To learn as much as you can from reading, you need to read different kinds of English. This book provides not only different kinds of English but also a good way to check your reading ability.

There are four parts in the book:

Part 1 is Messages: In this part somebody wants to wad information in writing to somebody else. There is a

CBEP is a set of activities, games and imitations that teach the basic steps necessary for problem-solving: observing, analyzing, working out possible answers, and judging them based on the children's own standards.

63. The Program is designed _____.

- A. to direct kids to build solar collectors B. to train young scientists for city planning
C. to develop children's problem-solving abilities D. to help young architects know more about designing

64. An architect pays a weekly visit to the classroom _____.

- A. to find out kids' creative ideas B. to discuss with the teacher
C. to give children lectures D. to help kids with their program

65. Who is the designer of the program?

- A. An official. B. An architect. C. A teacher. D. A scientist.

66. The children feel free in the program because_____.

- A. they can design future buildings themselves B. they have new ideas and rich imagination
C. they are given enough time to design models D. they need not worry about making mistakes

D

Everyone should visit a lighthouse at least once.

The most important reason for such a visit is to realize how our ancestors (祖先) battled nature with the basic tools they had. "They had only basic ways of creating light, and yet they found a way of using this simple technology in isolated(孤零零的) places to save ships from hitting rocks.

Secondly, visiting lighthouses will help us to understand the lives of lighthouse keepers. By their very nature, lighthouses were built on some rocks or cliffs. Thus, the lighthouse keepers often lived lonely lives. To walk around their small home and imagine the angry storm outside beating against the walls, is to take a step towards understanding the lives they had.

The reasons for a visit to a lighthouse are not all so backward-looking in time. It is true that lighthouses were built in out-of-the-way places. But on a pleasant sunny summer day, this very isolation has a natural beauty that many people will love to experience. Therefore, with the gentle waves touching all round the lighthouse, the visitor is likely to think it is a world preferable to the busy and noisy modern life.

Another reason for considering a visit is that the lighthouses themselves can be very attractive buildings. Mankind could often not be content just to put up a basic structure, but felt the need, even in such an isolated place, to build with an artistic touch. The result is a view for tired eyes to enjoy.

Finally, lighthouses have a romantic attraction, summed up by the image of the oil-skin coated keeper

climbing his winding stairs to take care of the light to warn ships and save lives,

67. What is the reason to look back into the past of a lighthouse?

- A. To escape from the busy and noisy city.
- B. To look for the tools used by our ancestors.
- C. To experience the natural beauty of a lighthouse.
- D. To learn about the living condition of lighthouse keepers.

68. The underlined phrase "out-of-the-way" in Paragraph 4 means

- A. far-away
- B. dangerous
- C. ancient
- D. secret

69. Lighthouses were often built with an artistic touch _____

- A. to attract visitors
- B. to guide passing ships
- C. to give a pleasant sight
- D. to remember lighthouse keepers

70. How many reasons are mentioned for a visit to a Hothouse?

- A. Three.
- B. Four.
- C. Five.
- D. Six,
- E.

In modern society there is a great deal of argument about competition. Some value it highly, believing that it is responsible for social progress and prosperity. Others say that competition is bad; that it sets one person against another; that it leads to unfriendly relationship between people.

I have taught many children who held the belief that their self-worth relied (依赖) on how well they performed at tennis and other skills. For them, playing well and winning are often life-and-death affairs. In their single-minded pursuit (追求) of success, the development, of many other human qualities is sadly forgotten.

However, while some seem to be lost in the desire to succeed, others take an opposite attitude. In a culture which values only the winner and pays no attention to the ordinary players, they strongly blame competition. Among the most vocal are youngsters who have suffered under competitive pressures from their parents or society. Teaching these young people, I often observe in them a desire to fail. They seem to seek failure by not trying to win or achieve success. By not trying, they always have an excuse: "I may have lost, but it doesn't matter because I really didn't try." What is not usually admitted by themselves is the belief that if they had really tried and lost, that would mean a lot. Such a loss would be a measure of their worth. Clearly, this belief is the same as that of the true competitors who try to prove themselves. Both are based on the mistaken belief that one's self-respect relies on how well one performs in comparison with others. Both are afraid of not being valued. Only as this basic and often troublesome fear begins to dissolve (缓解) can we discover a new meaning in competition.

71. What does this passage mainly talk about?

- A. Competition helps to set up self-respect.
- B. Opinions about competition are different among people.
- C. Competition is harmful to personal quality development.
- D. Failures are necessary experiences in competition.
72. Why do some people favor competition according to the passage?
- A. It pushes society forward. B. It builds up a sense of duty.
- C. It improves personal abilities. D. It encourages individual efforts.
73. The underlined phrase "the most vocal" in Paragraph 3 means ____.
- A. those who try their best to win B. those who value competition most highly
- C. those who are against competition most strongly D. those who rely on others most for success
74. What is the similar belief of the true competitors and those with a "desire to fail"?
- A. One's worth lies in his performance compared with others.
- B. One's success in competition needs great efforts.
- C. One's achievement is determined by his particular skills.
- D. One's success is based on how hard he has tried.
75. Which point of view may the author agree to?
- A. Every effort should be paid back. B. Competition should be encouraged.
- C. Winning should be a life-and-death matter. D. Fear of failure should be removed in competition.

第二部分（非选择题，共 35 分）

四、写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

在答题卡上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勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

该行多一个词：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。

该行缺一个词：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。

该行错一个词：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：

1. 原行没有错的不要改。
2. 请在答题卡上作答。

It is bad manners in the classroom to look for what our neighbor had written, or try to ace what mark he has received without being permitted. It is good manners for them to help each other if we have the same desire and the teacher allows to it. In examinations and in certain kinds of written work, it is dishonest and foolishly to help or to ask help from others. When one student does so, much larger values are destroying. One may not agree to examination system, but at present it is basically the only measure that the teacher and the rest of the world can depend to decide if or not each of us meets the requirement.

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

第二节书面表达(满分25分)

毕业前夕，你班决定给李老师送一份礼物，大家提出两条建议：

- (1)送影集(album)，里面有每个同学的照片；
- (2)送磁带，录有每个同学对老师的祝福。

请以"AnAlbumoraTape"为题，用英语写一篇短文。首先简述以上两条建议，然后表明你同意其中哪一条。并说明理由。

- 1. 短文必须以第一人称书写。
- 2. 词数：100词左右。
- 3. 请在答题卡上作答。

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英语参考答案：

- 1.A 2.B 3.C 4. A 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.C 9.C 10. A 11.A 12.C 13.A
14.B 15.B 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. 8:15 20. palace
21.A 22.B 23.C 24.D 25.D 26. D 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. A 31. C 32. A
33. B 34. C 35. B
36. B 37. C 38. D 39. A 40. C 41. B 42. D 43. B 44. D 45. B 46. A 47. C
48. D 49. A 50. D 51.C 52.B 53.A 54. A 55. C

56.B 57. A 58. B 59. D 60. C 63.C 64.D 65.C 68. A 69. C 70. C 71.B
72.A 73.C 74.A 75.D

书面表达

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