

2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语 (江苏卷)

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。第一卷从第 1 页至第 14 页,第二卷从第 15 页至第 16 页。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(选择题共 115 分)

注意事项:

1. 作答第一卷前,请考生务必将自己的姓名、考试证号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米的签字笔填写在答题卡上,并认真核对监考员所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号是否正确。

2. 第一卷答案必须用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上,在其他位置作答一律无效。每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把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。

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。

1. How much will the woman pay if she buys two skirts?
A. \$18. B. \$19. C. \$20
2. What will the speakers discuss?
A. A report. B. A computer. C. A report on computer.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A child. B. A room. C. A present.
4. 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.
5. 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; 每小题 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, 各小题将给出 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。

6. What was the woman doing before she went home?

A. Typing a report. B. Rewriting a report. C. Reviewing a report.

7. 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。

8. 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.

9. 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.
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：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。

例如： 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. On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao

won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4: 1.

- A. a; a B. 不填; the C. a; 不填 D. the; a

22. ---- How is everything going on with you in Europe?

----Quite well. Not so smoothly as I hoped, _____.

- A. though B. instead C. either D. too

23. Everybody in the village likes Jack because he is good at telling and _____ jokes.

- A. turning up B. putting up C. making up D. showing up

24. ---- How about putting some pictures into the report?

----_____A picture is worth a thousand words.

- A. No way. B. Why not? C. All right? D.No matter.

25.---- Is Bob still performing?

---- I'm afraid not. He is said _____ the stage already as he has become an official

- A. to have left B. to leave C. to have been left D. to be left

26. I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than _____ in

the city.

- A. ones B. one C. that D. those
27. _____ in the mountains for a week, the two students were finally saved by the local police
- A. Having lost B. Lost C. Being lost D. Losing
28. David has won the first prize in singing; he is still very excited now and feels _____ desire to go to bed.
- A. the most B. more C. worse D. the least
29. They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we _____
- it as no good results have come out so far.
- A. had been working; are still working B. had worked; were still working
- C. have been working; have worked D. have worked; are still working
30. In our childhood, we were often _____ by Grandma to pay attention to our table manners.
- A. demanded B. reminded C. allowed D. hoped
31. ---- The woman biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.
- Oh, dear! She _____ a lot of difficulties!
- A. may go through B. might go through
- C. ought to have gone through D. must have gone through
32. The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.
- A. which; where B. at which; which
- C. at which; where D. which; in which
- 33.---- Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?
- I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to.
- A. will not be sent; that B. not be sent; that
- C. should not be sent; what D. should not send; what
34. Unlike watching TV, reading is a highly active process (过程) _____ it requires attention as well as memory and imagination.
- A. until B. but C. unless D. for
35. _____ about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research
- A. so curious the couple was B. So curious were the couple
- C. How curious the couple were D. The couple was such curious

第二节：完形填空

On May 27, 1995, our life was suddenly changed. It happened a few minutes past

three,

36 my husband, Chris, fell from his horse as it 37 over a fence. Chris was paralyzed (瘫痪) from the chest down, 38 to breathe normally. As he was thrown from his horse, we entered into a life of 39 with lots of unexpected challenges (挑战). We went from the "haves" to the "have-nots". Or so we thought.

40 what we discovered later were all the gifts that came out of 41 difficulties. We came to learn that something 42 could happen in a disaster. All over the world people

43 Chris so much that letters and postcards poured in every day. By the end of the third week

in a 44 center in Virginia, about 35,000 pieces of 45 had been received and sorted.

As 46, we opened letter after letter. They gave us 47 and became a source of strength for us. We used them to 48 ourselves. I would go to the pile of letters marked with "Funny" if we needed a 49, or to the "Disabled" box to find advice from people in wheelchairs or 50 in bed living happily and 51.

These letters, we realized, had to be shared. And so 52 we offer one of them to you.

Dear Chris,

My husband and I were so sorry to hear of your 53 accident last week. No doubt your family and your friends are giving you the strength to face this 54 challenge. People everywhere are also giving you best wishes every day and we are among those who are keeping you 55.

Yours

Sincerely,

Nancy

Reagan

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36.A.since | B.before | C. when | D.while |
| 37. A. walked | B. climbed | C. pulled | D. jumped |
| 38. A. able | B. unable | C. suitable | D. unsuitable |
| 39. A. disability | B. possession | C. convenience | D. experience |
| 40. A. So | B. For | C. Or | D. Yet |
| 41. A. sharing | B. separating | C. fearing | D. exploiting |
| 42. A. terrible | B. similar | C. wonderful | D. practical |
| 43. A. wrote for | B. cared for | C. hoped for | D. sent for |
| 44. A. medical | B. postal | C. experimental | D. mental |
| 45.A. news | B. paper | C. equipment | D. mail |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 46. A. patients | B. a family | C. nurses | D. a group |
| 47. A. effect | B. effort | C. comfort | D. explanation |
| 48. A. encourage | B. express | C. control | D. treat |
| 49. A. cry | B. laugh | C. chat | D. sigh |
| 50. A. much | B. never | C. even | D. seldom |
| 51. A. bitterly | B. fairly | C. weakly | D. successfully |
| 52. A. here | B. there | C. therefore | D. forward |
| 53. A. driving | B. flying | C. running | D. riding |
| 54. A. technical | B. different | C. difficult | D. valuable |
| 55. A. nearby | B. close | C. busy | D. alive |

第三部分：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

Jane Austen, a famous English writer, was born at Steventon, Hampshire, on December 16, 1775, and died on July 18, 1817. She began writing early in life, although the prejudices of her times forced her to have her books published anonymously (匿名).

But Jane Austen is perhaps the best known and best loved of Bath's many famous local people and visitors. She paid two long visits here during the last five years of the eighteenth century and from 1801 to 1806, Bath was her home. Her deep knowledge of the city is fully seen in two of her novels, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*, which are largely set in Bath. The city is still very much as Jane Austen knew it, keeping in its streets and public buildings the well-ordered world that she described so well in her novels. Now the pleasure of learning Jane Austen's Bath can be enhanced (增强) by visiting the Jane Austen Centre in Gay Street. Here, in a Georgian town house in the heart of the city, you can find out more about Bath in Jane Austen's time and the importance of Bath in her life and work.

The Centre has been set up with the help and guidance of members of the Jane Austen Society. After your visit to the Centre, you can look round the attractive shop, which offers a huge collection of Jane Austen related books, cards and many specially designed gifts. Jane Austen quizzes are offered to keep the children busy.

You can also have walking tours of Jane Austen's Bath, which is a great way to find out more about Jane Austen and discover the wonderful Georgian city of Bath. The tour lasts about one and a half hours. The experienced guides will take you to the places where Jane lived, walked and shopped.

56. Jane Austen paid two long visits to Bath_____.

60. The speaker of the passage is most probably _____.
- A. the author of 25 New Takes
 - B. a tourist in the cinema bookstore
 - C. the manager of the cinema bookstore
 - D. a reader of Encyclopedia of Indian Cinema
61. How many Asian countries does the speaker refer to when he talks about the film books?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Nine.
62. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Indian cinema is second only to Hollywood.
 - B. The British Cinema Book includes a complete list of names of stars.
 - C. Crouching Tiger and Hidden Dragon is well received in the States.
 - D. The French Cinema Book covers over a century's French films.
63. The purpose of the speaker is _____.
- A. to satisfy the customers' various tastes
 - B. to keep the authors in the cinema bookstore
 - C. to offer the tourists chances to meet the film stars
 - D. to mm the readers into film producers

C

The Sahara Festival is a celebration of the very recent past. The three-day event is not fixed to the same dates each year, but generally takes place in November or December. It is well attended by tourists, but even better attended by locals.

During the opening ceremonies, after the official greetings from the government leaders, people who attend the festival begin to march smartly before the viewing stands, and white camels transport their riders across the sands. Horsemen from different nations display their beautiful clothes and their fine horsemanship. One following another, groups of musicians and dancers from all over the Sahara take their turn to show off their wonderful traditional culture. Groups of men in blue and yellow play horns and beat drums as they dance in different designs. On their knees in the sand, a group of women in long dark dresses dance with their hair: their long, dark, shiny hair is thrown back and forth in the wind to the rhythm of their dance.

The local and visiting Italian dogs are anxious to run after hares. The crowd is on its feet for the camel races. Camels and riders run far into the distance, and then return to the finish Line in front of the cheering people.

Towards the evening, there comes the grand finale of the opening day, an extremely exciting horserace. All the riders run very fast on horseback. Some riders hang off the side of their saddles. Some even ride upside down -- their legs and feet straight up in the air -- all at full speed. Others rush down the course together, men arm

in arm, on different horses. On and on they went. SO fast and so wonderful!

64. The Sahara Festival is a festival which_____.

- A. has a very long history in North Africa
- B. is held in the same place on the same day
- C. is attended mainly by the people in the Sahara
- D. is celebrated mostly by travelers from different countries

65. Before the races begin, _____ take part in the activities during the opening ceremonies.

- A. musicians, dancers, horses and hares
- B. camel riders, musicians, dogs and hares
- C. horsemen, dancers, camels and dogs
- D. musicians, officials, camels and horses

66. The underlined word "finale" in the fourth paragraph most probably means the _____of the opening day.

- A. first part
- B. middle
- C. last part
- D. whole

67. This passage mainly tells readers_____.

- A. what happens on the opening day of the Sahara Festival
- B. how people celebrate during the three-day Sahara Festival
- C. what takes place at the closing ceremonies of the Sahara Festival
- D. how animals race on the first and the last days of the Sahara Festival

D

Animals can move from place to place, but plants cannot. When an animal is under attack, it can run away or fight back.. Plants certainly cannot run away, and they lack teeth and claws. But plants can defend themselves by using both physical and chemical means.

Some plants have their own ways to keep animals away. For example, the leaves of the holly plant have sharp spines (刺) that discourage grass-eating animals. Holly leaves on lower branches have more spines than leaves on upper branches. This is because the lower leaves are easier for most animals to reach..

Some plants, such as the oak tree, have thick and hard leaves that are difficult for animals to eat. Some grasses may contain a sandy material; eating such grasses wears down the animal's teeth.

Many plants also have chemical defenses. Some plants produce chemicals that taste bitter or cause an unpleasant reaction. Some plants may fight against an attack by increasing the production of these chemicals. When a caterpillar (毛虫) bites a tobacco leaf, the leaf produces a chemical messenger. This messenger sends to the roots the information to produce more nicotine. The higher levels of nicotine discourage the caterpillar.

Many plants depend on both physical and chemical defenses. A certain plant in China, for instance, has prickly (多刺的) leaves, and each prickle contains poisonous venom (毒液). A single experience with this kind of plant will teach an animal to stay away from it in the future.

68. The holly plant has more spines on the lower leaves because most animals_____.

- A. are not tall enough
- B. like the lower leaves only
- C. are not clever enough
- D. can get the lower leaves easily

69. To defend themselves, oak trees use_____.

- A. chemical means
- B. physical means
- C. bitter chemicals
- D. sandy materials

70. How does tobacco protect itself against an attack from a caterpillar?

- A. Its leaves fight against the attack by physical means.
- B. Its roots send a messenger to discourage the caterpillar.
- C. Its roots increase the production of nicotine when it is attacked.
- D. Its leaves produce poisonous sand to drive the caterpillar away.

71. What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Plants and Animals
- B. How Plants Defend Themselves
- C. Attacks and Defenses
- D. How Animals Eat Plant Leaves

E

The twentieth century saw greater changes than any century before: changes for the better, changes for the worse; changes that brought a lot of benefits to human beings, changes that put man in danger. Many things caused the changes, but, in my opinion, the most important was the progress in science.

Scientific research in physics and biology has vastly broadened our views. It has given us a deeper knowledge of the structure of matter and of the universe; it has brought us a better understanding of the nature of life and of its continuous development. Technology in the application of science has made big advances that have benefited us in nearly every part of life.

The continuation of such activities in the twenty-first century will result in even greater advantages to human beings: in pure science -- a wider and deeper knowledge in all fields of learning; in applied science -- a more reasonable sharing of material benefits, and better protection of the environment.

Sadly, however, there is another side to the picture. The creativity of science has been employed in doing damage to mankind. The application of science and technology to the development and production of weapons of mass destruction has created a real danger to the continued existence of the human race on this planet. We have seen this happen in the case of nuclear weapons, Although their actual use has so

far occurred only in the Second World War, the number of nuclear weapons that were produced and made ready for use was so large that if the weapons had actually been used, the result could have been the ruin of the human race, as well as of many kinds of animals.

William Shakespeare said, "The web of our life is of a mingled yarn (纱线), good and ill together." The above brief review of the application of only one part of human activities – science seems to prove what Shakespeare said. But does it have to be so? Must the ill always go together with the good? Are we biologically programmed for war?

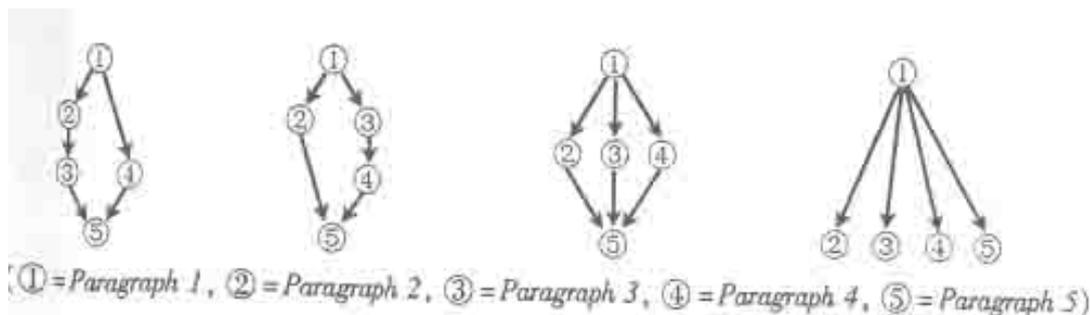
72. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?

A.

B.

C.

D.



73. From the fourth paragraph, we can infer that_____.

- A. a great many nuclear weapons were actually used for war
- B. a large number of nuclear weapons should have been used for war
- C. the author is doubtful about the ruin of human beings by nuclear weapons
- D. the author is anxious about the huge number of nuclear weapons on the earth

74. The underlined word "mingled" in the last paragraph most probably means_____.

- A. simple
- B. mixed
- C. sad
- D. happy

75. What do you think the author is most likely to suggest if he continues to write?

- A. Further application of science to war.
- B. More reading of William Shakespeare.
- C. Proper use of science in the new century.
- D. Effective ways to separate the good from the ill.

第二卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

注意事项:

请用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米的签字笔在答题卡上指定区域内作答, 在试题卷上作答一律无效。

第四部分: 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)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 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:

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。

My sister found a bird on the roadside. We named him
Jack and keep him for about three years. He would greet us 76. _____
in a tree outside our bedroom, calling "Hello" as we lay in 77. _____
bed in a morning. He also passed "Hello" to the cats when 78. _____
they came into the room. We often played a trick on himself. 79. _____
We'd throw a coin as far as possibly. Jack would fly away 80. _____
and bring it back for us throw again. He would also catch 81. _____
the food throwing to him from the other side of the room and 82. _____
sing happily. But for the most wonderful thing about Jack 83. _____
were his musical ability. Leaving him at home all day, we 84. _____
would return at night to hear that he'd picked up from the 85. _____
radio in the day.

第二节：书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李晓平，是“江苏中学”的学生。请你围绕“建设和谐社会”的主题，根据下面所给出的要点提示，用英语给全省中学生写一封倡议书。

- 要点提示：
1. 人与社会：祖国、家乡、学校，热爱关心
 2. 人与人：家人、师长、同学，诚信互助
 3. 人与自然：能源、环境、动植物，爱惜保护
 4. 你的态度：(内容由考生自己拟定)

注意：1. 词数：100 左右。倡议书的开头、结尾以及提示句已为你写好，不计入词数。

2. 内容可适当发挥，注意行文连贯。

A Letter to High School Students in Jiangsu

Dear fellow students,

Our government is aiming to build a "harmonious society" (和谐社会). I think it is every citizen's duty to work hard to achieve this goal.

As high school students, what should we do?

As for myself,

Dear fellow students, let's start fight now and spare no effort to do a little bit every day, every hour, and every minute!

Li Xiaoping

2005 年高考英语参考答案（江苏卷）

1-5: BACBC 6-10: ABABC 11-15: ACABA 16-20: ACBBC

21-25: DACBA 26-30: CBDAB 31-35: DCBDB

36-40: CDBCD 41-45: ACBAD 46-50: BCABC 51-55: DADCD

56-60: ACADC 61-65: BBACD 66-70: CADBC 71-75: BADBD

76. 将 keep 改为 kept 77. 正确 78. 将 a 改为 the 79. 将 himself 改为 him 80. 将 possibly 改为 possible 81. 在 throw 前加 to 82. 将 throwing 改为 thrown 83. 去掉 for
84. 将 were 改为 was 85. 将 that 改为 what

书面表达:

One possible version

Dear fellow students,

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Li Xiaoping

From Jiangsu High School