

# 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

## 英 语

本试卷分为第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。第一卷 1 至 13 页。第二卷 14 至 17 页。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一卷

#### 注意事项：

1. 答第一卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用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，再选涂其它答案标号。不能答在试卷上。

#### 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.

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 here 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；每题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

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 .

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many people are there in the woman's family ?



31. —Oh dear ! I've just broken a window .  
— \_\_\_\_\_ .It can't be helped .  
A. Never mind      B. All right      C. that's fine      D. Not at all
32. The storm left , \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage to this area .  
A. caused      B. to have caused      C. to cause      D. having caused
33. The hero's story \_\_\_\_\_ differently in the newspapers .  
A. was reported      B. was reporting      C. reports      D. reported
34. The coffee is wonderful ! It doesn't taste like anything I \_\_\_\_\_ before .  
A. was having      B. have      C. have ever had      D. had ever had
35. The chairman thought \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting .  
A. that      B. it      C. this      D. him

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

One afternoon I was sitting at my favorite table in a restaurant , waiting for the food I had ordered to arrive . Suddenly I 36 that a man sitting at a table near the window kept glancing in my direction , 37 he knew me . The man had a newspaper 38 in front of him , which he was 39 to read , but I could 40 that he was keeping an eye on me . when the waiter brought my 41 the man was clearly puzzled (困惑) by the 42 way in which the waiter and I 43 each other . He seemed even more puzzled as 44 went on and it became 45 that all the waiters in the restaurant knew me . Finally he got up and went into the 46 . When he came out , he paid his bill and 47 without another glance in my direction .

I called the owner of the restaurant and asked what the man had 48 . “Well,” he said , “that man was a detective (侦探) . He 49 you here because he thought you were the man he 50 .” “What ?” I said , showing my 51 . The owner continued , “He came into the kitchen and showed me a photo of the wanted man. I 52 say he looked very much like you ! Of course , since we know you , we told him that he had made a 53 .” “Well , it's really 54 I came to a restaurant where I'm known ,” I said . “ 55 , I might have been in trouble .”

36. A. knew      B. understood      C. noticed      D. recognized
37. A. since      B. even if      C. though      D. as if
38. A. flat      B. open      C. cut      D. fixed
39. A. hoping      B. thinking      C. pretending      D. continuing
40. A. see      B. find      C. guess      D. learn
41. A. menu      B. bill      C. paper      D. food
42. A. direct      B. familiar      C. strange      D. funny
43. A. chatted with      B. looked at      C. laughed at      D. talked about

44. A. the waiter            B. time            C. I            D. the dinner
45. A. true            B. hopeful            C. clear            D. possible
46. A. restaurant            B. washroom            C. office            D. kitchen
47. A. left            B. acted            C. sat down            D. calmed down
48. A. wanted            B. tried            C. ordered            D. wished
49. A. met            B. caught            C. followed            D. discovered
50. A. was to beat            B. was dealing with            C. was to meet            D. was looking for
51. A. care            B. surprise            C. worry            D. regret
52. A. must            B. can            C. need            D. may
53. A. discovery            B. mistake            C. decision            D. fortune
54. A. a pity            B. natural            C. a chance            D. lucky
55. A. Thus            B. However            C. Otherwise            D. Therefore

**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**

Pet owners are being encouraged to take their animals to work , a move scientists say can be god for productivity , workplace morale (士气), and the well-being of animals .

A study found that 25% of Australian women would like to keep an office pet . Sue Chaseling of Petcare information Service said the practice of keeping office pets was good both for the people and the pets . “On the pets’ side , they are not left on their own and won’t feel lonely and unhappy,” she said . A study of major US companies showed that 73% found office pets beneficial (有益的) , while 27% experienced a drop in absenteeism (缺勤).

Xarni Riggs has two cats walking around her Global Hair Salon in Paddington . “My customers love them . they are their favorites ,” she said . “They are not troublesome . They know when to go and have a sleep in the sun .”

Little black BJ has spent nearly all his two years “working” at Punch Gallery in Balmain . Owner Iain Powell said he had had cats at the gallery for 15 years . “BJ often lies in the shop window and people walking past tap on the glass ,” he said .

Ms Chaseling said cats were popular in service industries because they enabled a point of conversation . But she said owners had to make sure both their co-workers and the cats were comfortable .

56. The percentage of American companies that are in favor of keeping office pets is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. 73%            B. 27%            C. 25%            D. 15%
57. We know from the text that “BJ” \_\_\_\_\_  
A. works in the Global Hair Salon            B. often greets the passers-by  
C. likes to sleep in the sun            D. is a two-year-old cat
58. The best title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Pets Help Attract Customers
- B. Your Favorite Office Pets
- C. Pets Join the Workforce
- D. Busy Life for Pets

B

MONTREAL (Reuters) – Crossing the US-Canada border (边界) to go to church on a Sunday cost a US citizen \$ 10,000 for breaking Washington’s strict new security (安全) rules.

The expensive trip to church was a surprise for Richard Albert, who lives right on the Canadian border. Like the other half-dozen people of Township 15, crossing the border is a daily occurrence for Albert. The nearby Quebec village of St. Pamphile is where they shop, eat and go to church.

There are many such situations in these areas along the largely unguarded 5,530-mile border between Canada and the US-which in some cases actually runs down the middle of streets or through buildings.

As a result, Albert says he did not expect any problems three weeks ago when he returned home to the US after attending church in Canada, as usual. The US customs (海关) station in this

are is closed on Sundays, so he just drove around the locked gate, as he had done every weekend since the gate appeared last May, following a tightening of border security. Two days later, Albert was told to go to the customs office, where an officer told him he had been caught on camera crossing the border illegally (非法) .

Ottawa has given out special passes to some 300 US citizens in that area so they can enter the country when Canadian customs stations are closed, but the US stopped a similar program last May. That forces the people to a 200-mile detour along hilly roads to get home through another border checkpoint.

Albert has requested that the customs office change their decisions on the fine, but he has not attended a Sunday church since. “I feel like I’m living in a prison,” he said.

59. We learn from the text that Richard Albert is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. an American living in Township 15
  - B. a Canadian living in a Quebec village
  - C. a Canadian working in a customs station
  - D. an American working in a Canadian church
60. Albert was fined because he \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. failed to obey traffic rules
  - B. broke the American security rules
  - C. worked in St. Pamphile without a pass
  - D. damaged the gate of the customs office
61. The underlined word “detour” in paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. a drive through the town
  - B. a race across the fields
  - C. a roundabout way of travelling
  - D. a journey in the mountain area
62. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. A Cross-country Trip
  - B. A Special Border Pass
  - C. An Unguarded Border
  - D. An Expensive Church Visit

C

Welcome to Adventureland!

Everyone loves Adventureland! The Parks and Exhibitions were built for you to explore (探索) , enjoy, and admire their wonders. Every visit will be an unforgettable experience. You will go away enriched, longing to come back. What are you going to do this time?

The Travel Pavillon

Explore places you have never been to before, and experience different ways of life.

Visit the Amazon jungle(丛林)village, the Turkish market, the Tai floating market, the Berber mountain house and others. Talk to the people there who will tell you about their lives, and things they make. You can try making a carpet, making nets, fishing...

#### The Future Tower

This exhibition shows how progress will touch our lives. It allows us to look into the future and explore the cities of the next century and the way we'll be living then. Spend some time in our space station and climb into our simulator (模拟装置) for the Journey to Mars!

#### The Nature Park

This is not really one park but several.

In the Safari Park you can drive among African animals in one of our Range Cruisers: see lions, giraffes, elephants in the wild. Move on to the Ocean Park to watch the dolphins and whales. And then there is still the Aviary to see...

#### The Pyramid

This is the center of Adventureland. Run out of film, need some postcards and stamps? For all these things and many more, visit our underground shopping center. Come here for information and ideas too.

63. The Travel Pavilion is built to help visitors\_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. realize the importance of travelling
  - B. become familiar with mountain countries
  - C. learn how to make things such as fishing nets
  - D. learn something about different places in the world
64. If you are interested in knowing about what people's life will be, you may visit\_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. the Travel Pavilion
  - B. the Future Tower
  - C. the Safari Park
  - D. the Pyrmid
65. If you want to get a toy lion to take home, where will you most likely go?
- A. The Pyramid.
  - B. The Nature Park.
  - C. The Future Tower.
  - D. The Travel Parvilion.

#### D

As any homemaker who has tried to keep order at the dinner table knows, there is far more to a family meal than food. Sociologist Michael Lewis has been studying 50 families to find out just how much more.

Lewis and his co-workers carried out their study by videotaping(录像) the families while they ate ordinary meals in their own homes. They found that parents with small families talk actively with each other and their children. But as the number of children gets larger, conversation gives way to the parents' efforts to control the loud noise they make. That can have an important effect on the children. "In general the more question-asking the parents do, the higher the children's IQ scores," Lewis says. "And the more children there are, the less question-asking there is." The study also provides an explanation for why middle children often seem to have a harder time in life than their siblings(兄弟姐妹). Lewis found that in families with three or four children, dinner conversation is likely to center on the oldest child, who has the most to talk about, and the youngest, who needs the most attention. "Middle children are invisible," says Lewis. "When you see someone get up from the table and walk around during dinner, chances are it's the middle child." There is,

however, one thing that stops all conversation and prevents anyone from having attention: “When the TV is on,” Lewis says, “dinner is a non-event.”

66. The writer’s purpose in writing the text is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. show the relationship between parents and children
  - B. teach parents ways to keep order at the dinner table
  - C. report on the findings of a study
  - D. give information about family problems
67. Parents with large families ask fewer questions at dinner because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are busy serving food to their children
  - B. they are busy keeping order at the dinner table
  - C. they have to pay more attention to younger children
  - D. they are tired out having prepared food for the whole family
68. By saying “Middle children are invisible” in paragraph 3, Lewis means that middle children \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have to help their parents to serve dinner
  - B. get the least attention from the family
  - C. are often kept away from the dinner table
  - D. find it hard to keep up with other children
69. Lewis’ research provides an answer to the question \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why TV is important in family life
  - B. why parents should keep good order
  - C. why children in small families seem to be quieter
  - D. why middle children seem to have more difficulties in life
70. Which of the following statements would the writer agree to?
- A. It is important to have the right food for children.
  - B. It is a good idea to have the TV on during dinner.
  - C. Parents should talk to each of their children frequently.
  - D. Elder children should help the younger ones at dinner

E

“Soon, you’re going to have to move out!” cried my neighbor upon seeing the largest tomato plant known to mankind, or at least known in my neighborhood.

One tiny 9-inch plant, bought for \$1.25 in the spring, has already taken over much of my rose bed, covering much of other plants, and is well on its way to the front door.

Roses require a good deal of care, and if it weren’t for the pleasure they give, it wouldn’t be worth the work. As it is, I have a garden full of sweet-smelling roses for most of the year. bushes must be pruned(剪枝) in early spring, leaving ugly woody branches until the new growth appears a few weeks later. It was the space available(可用的) in the garden that led me into planting just one little tomato plant. A big mistake.

Soil conditions made just perfect for roses turn out be even more perfect for tomatoes. The

daily watering coupled with full sun and regular fertilizing(施肥) have turned the little plant into a tall bush. The cage I placed around it as the plant grew has long since disappeared under the thick leaves.



Now the task I face in harvesting the fruit is twofold; First, I have to find the red ones among the leaves, which means I almost have to stand on my head, and once found I have to reach down and under, pick the tomatoes and withdraw(缩回) my full fist without dropping the prize so dearly won. I found two full-blown white roses completely hidden as I picked tomatoes in June. But they were weak and the leaves already yellow for lack of light.

Here I am faced with a painful small decision: To tear up a wonderful and productive tomato plant that offers up between ten and twenty ripe sweet tomatoes each day or say goodbye to several expensive and treasured roses. Like Scarlett in *Gone With the Wind*, I'll think about that tomorrow.

71. What are the requirements for the healthy growth of rose?
- A. A lot of care and the right soil.
  - B. Frequent pruning and fertilizing.
  - C. Tomato plants grown alongside.
  - D. Cages placed around the roots.
72. The writer planted the tomato because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it cost only \$1.25
  - B. the soil was just right for it
  - C. there was room for it in the garden
  - D. the roses' branches needed to be covered
73. This year the writer's roses were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. removed from the rose bed
  - B. picked along with the tomatoes
  - C. mostly damaged by too much sunlight
  - D. largely hidden under the tomato plant
74. By saying "the prize so dearly won" in paragraph 5, the writer wants to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. show the difficulty in picking the tomatoes
  - B. show the hardship of growing the roses
  - C. express her liking for the roses
  - D. express her care for the tomatoes
75. In the situation described in the text, one good thing is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the roses cost the writer little money
  - B. the writer has a daily harvest of tomatoes
  - C. someone will help the writer make the decision
  - D. the writer can now enjoy both the roses and tomatoes

# 英 语

## 第二卷 (共 35 分)

- 注意事项: 1. 用钢笔或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上。  
2. 答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

### 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。

There are advantage for students to work while	76. _____
studying at school. One of them was that	77. _____
they can earn money. For the most part,	78. _____
students working to earn money for their own	79. _____
use. Earning their own money allow them	80. _____
to spend on anything as if they please.	81. _____
They would have to ask their parents for	82. _____
money or for permission to do things by	83. _____
the money. Some students may also to save	84. _____
up for our college or future use.	85. _____

#### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 正是英国牛津参加短期语言培训, 计划星期天去伦敦旅游。互联网上一则广告引起了你的注意, 但一些具体信息不明确 (箭头所指内容)。请给该旅行社发一封电子邮件, 询问有关情况。

- 注意: 1. 词数 100 左右, 信的格式已为你写好。  
2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

3. 参考词汇: 牛津——Oxford 费用——fee

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shopping time?  
price for students?  
entrance fees?  
lunch?  
time to return?

