

# 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。第一卷 1 至 14 页,第二卷 15 至 16 页。共 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

## 第一卷(三部分, 共 115 分)

注意事项:

1、答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上,并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2、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,再选涂其他答案标号。答在试题卷上无效。

3、考试结束,监考人员将本试题卷和答题卡一并收回。

### 第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。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.

1. What happened to the man?

A. He was pushed down.

B. He knocked into a door

C. He ran into someone

2. What do we know about the woman?

A. She' s excited about the trip.

B. She' s uninterested in the trip.

C. She' s regretful about the trip.

3. What has the man been doing?

A. Greeting his guests.

B. Cleaning the house.

C. Arguing with Maggie.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. She enjoyed the music at the party.

B. She didn' t like the food at the party.

C. She didn' t have a good time at the party.

5. Why can' t the woman play her records?

A. Because she' s broken them.

B. Because she' s left them in the cafe.

C. Because she' s forgotten where she put them.

### 第二节(共 15 / b 题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独自。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。听每段对话或独自前,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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. what is the woman reporting to the police?

- A. A thief is in her house.
- B. There is a fight downstairs.
- C. Someone is breaking her window.

7. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. To hide in a car.
- B. To go downstairs.
- C. To stay in her bedroom.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the plan for the activity on Friday?

- A. A meeting followed by a lunch.
- B. A lunch followed by a lecture
- C. A lecture followed by a meeting

9. What time will Professor Smith finish his talk?

- A. At about 1: 45
- B. At about 2: 15
- C. At about 2: 45

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Whom is the woman disappointed in?

- A. The judges.
- B. The listeners.
- C. The speakers

11. According to the woman, how did most of the listeners feel about the result of the competition

- A. They were satisfied.
- B. They were astonished.
- C. They were worried.

12. What do the man and woman disagree on?

- A. Whose speech was better.
- B. Whose pronunciation was better.
- C. Whose speech was meaningful.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the woman talking to?

- A. A stranger.
- B. A friend.
- C. Her partner.

14. Where are the two speakers?

- A. At an airport
- B. At a bus stop.
- C. At a department store.

15. Why does the man say they lost half the fun of traveling?

- A. Because his wife lost a \$100 bill on their trip.

- B. Because his wife left her purse at a department store.
- C. Because his wife's handbag was taken away at the airport.

16. What does the woman thank the man for at the end of the conversation?

- A. For telling her that the bus was coming.
- B. For telling her the way to Sunday Square.
- C. For telling her to be careful during the trip.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is a blood transfusion?

- A. Losing a lot of blood in a serious accident or a difficult operation.
- B. Finding out the amount of blood a patient needs / or an operation.
- C. Taking blood from someone else and putting it into a patient's body

18. What finally made almost every blood transfusion successful?

- A. The discovery of blood types
- B. The founding of a blood bank.
- C. The experiment with sheep blood.

19. According to the speaker, if you give 10% of your blood, how long does it take your body to replace it?

- A. One week.
- B. Five days.
- C. One day.

20. What is the main purpose of the speech?

- A. To call on people to give blood
- B. To explain what a blood transfusion is.
- C. To review the history of the research on blood.

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. The repairs cost a lot, but it's money well.

- A. to spend B. spent C. being spent D. spending

22. When the old man \_\_\_\_\_ to walk back to his house, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ itself behind the mountain.

- A. started; had already hidden B. had started; had already hidden
- C. had started; was hiding D. was starting; hid

23. He was hoping to go abroad but his parents that they won't support him unless he can borrow money from the bank

- A. were deciding B. have decided C. decided D. will decide

24. To understand the grammar of the sentence, you must break it \_\_\_\_\_ into parts.

- A. down B. up C. off D. out

25. -Would you mind my coming over and having a look at your new garden? My little son's curious about those roses you grow.

\_\_\_\_\_. You're welcome.

- A. Yes. I do      B Never mind  
C. Yes. please    D. Not at all

26 \_\_\_\_\_ from older continents for millions of years, Australia has many plants and animals not found in any other country in the world.

- A. Being separated    B. Having separated  
C. Having been separated    D. To be separated

27. First, it is important to recognize what kind of person you are and which special qualities make you different from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. everyone else    B. the other  
C. someone else    D. the rest

28. What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is \_\_\_\_\_ it is long.

- A. half not as wide as    B. wide not as half as  
C. not half as wide as    D. as wide as not half

29. Her sister has become a lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_ she wanted to be.

- A. who    B. that    C. what    D. which

30. He hasn't slept at all for three days. \_\_\_\_\_ he is tired out.

- A. There is no point      B. There is no need  
C. it is no wonder      D. It is no way

31. They started off late and got to the airport with minutes to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spare    B. catch    C. leave    D make

32. — Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.

— Well. He have gone far-his coat's still here

- A. shouldn't    B. mustn't    C. can't    D wouldn't

33. If I \_\_\_\_\_ plan to do anything I wanted to, I'd like to go to Tibet and travel through as much of it as possible.

- A. would    B. could    C. had to    D. ought to

34. — Father. you promised!

— Well. \_\_\_\_\_. But it was you who didn't keep your word first.

- A. so was I    B. so did I    C so I was    D. so I did

35. This picture was taken a long time ago. I wonder if you can \_\_\_\_\_ my father.

- A. find out    B. pick out    C. 100k out    D. speak out

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。

You are near the front line of a battle. Around you shells are exploding; people are shooting from a house behind you. What are you doing there? You aren't a soldier. You aren't 36 carrying a gun. You're standing in front of a 37 and you're telling the TV 38 what is happening.

It's all in a day's work for a war reporter. and it can be very 39. In the first two years of the 40 in *former Yugoslavia*(前南斯拉夫), 28 reporters and photographers were killed. Hundreds more were 41. What kind of people put themselves in danger to 42 pictures to our TV screens and 43 to our newspapers? Why do they do it?

"I think it's every young journalist's 44 to be a foreign reporter," says Michael Nicholson, "that's 45 you find the excitement. So when the first opportunity comes, you take it 46 it is a war

But there are moments of 47. Jeremy Bowen says, "Yes, when you're lying on the ground

and *bullets* (子弹) are flying 48 your ears. you think: 'What am I doing here? I' m not going to do this again.' But that feeling 49 after a while and when the next war starts, you'll be 50."

"None of us believes that we're going to 51," adds Michael. But he always 52 a *lucky charm* (护身符) with him. It was given to him by his wife for his first war. It's a card which says "Take care of yourself." Does he ever think about dying? "Oh, 53, and every time it happens you look to the sky and say to God, 'If you get me out of this, I 54 I' ll never do it again.' You can almost hear God 55, because you know he doesn't believe you."

36. A. simply B. really C. merely D. even
37. A. crowd B. house C. battlefield D. camera
38. A. producers B. Viewers C. directors D. actors
39. A. dangerous B. exciting C. normal D. disappointing
40. A. stay B. fight C. war D. life
41. A. injured B. buried C. defeated D. saved
42. A. bring B. show C. take D. make
43. A scenes B. passages C. stories D. contents
44. A. belief B. dream C. duty D. faith
45. A. why B. what C. how D. where
- 46 A. even so B. ever since C. as if D. even if
47. A. fear B. surprise C. shame D. sadness
48. A. into B. around C. past D. through
49. A. returns B. goes C. continues D. occurs
50. A. there B. away C. out D. home
51. A. leave B. escape C. die D. remain
52. A. hangs B. wears C. holds D. carries
53. A. never B. many times C. some time D. seldom
54. A. consider B. accept C. promise D. guess
55. A. whispering B. laughing C. screaming D. crying

**第三部分：阅读理解(共 20dx 题；每小题 2 分。满分 40 分)**

阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、c 和 D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

Have you ever wondered why birds sing? Maybe you thought that they were just happy. After all, you probably sing or whistle when you are happy.

Some scientists believe that birds do sing some of the time just because they are happy. However, they sing most of the time for a very different reason. Their singing is actually a warning to other birds to stay out of their territory

Do you know what a "territory" is? A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, *claims*(声称)as its own. Only he and his family are welcome there. No other families of the same *species*(物种)are welcome. Your yard and house are your territory where only your family and friends are welcome. If a stranger should enter your territory and threaten you, you might shout. Probably this would be enough to frighten him away.

If so, you have actually scared the stranger away without having to fight him. A bird does the same thing. But he expects an outsider almost any time, especially at *nesting*(筑巢) season. So he is screaming all the time, whether he can see an outsider or not This screaming is what we call a

bird's song, and it is usually enough to keep an outsider away.

Birds sing loudest in the spring when they are trying to attract a mate and warn others not to enter the territory of theirs.

You can see that birds have a language all their own. Most of it has to do with attracting mates and setting up territories.

56. Some scientists believe that most of the time birds' singing is actually\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an expression of happiness
  - B. a way of warning
  - C. an expression of anger
  - D. a way of greeting
57. What is a bird's "territory" ?
- A. A place where families of other species are not accepted.
  - B. A place where a bird may shout at the top of its voice.
  - C. an area for which birds fight against each other.
  - D. An area which a bird considers to be its own.
58. Why do birds keep on singing at nesting season?
- A. Because they want to invite more friends
  - B. Because their singing helps frighten outsiders away.
  - C. Because they want to find outsiders around.
  - D. Because their singing helps get rid of their fears.
59. How does the writer explain birds' singing?
- A. By comparing birds with human beings.
  - B. By reporting experiment results.
  - C. By describing birds' daily life.
  - D. By telling a bird's story.

## B

At one time no one could travel on an English road faster than four miles an hour. That was the law until 1896 A man had to walk in front of a car which could not go faster than the man. At night the man had to carry a red lamp.

Once Charles Rolls brought a car from France to England, but he wanted to drive faster than four miles an hour. In order to have no trouble with the police, he had a talk with some of the police officers, who ordered their policemen to look the other way when the car came along the road. This was a good plan in the country, but not so easy to follow in the busy streets of London.

One night Rolls and some friends started from London on their journey to Cambridge. One of the men walked in front with the red lamp, but he walked as fast as he could. The police became very interested in walls and shop-fronts when they heard the car, and not one of them saw it.

They reached a hill; but what a waste of time it was to drive down the hill at four miles an hour! Rolls was getting ready to jump into the car; but then he noticed a policeman who was not looking the other way. The slow car reached him.

"Good evening," said the policeman, looking at the car.

"Good evening," said Rolls, holding the lamp.

"One of these horseless things," said the policeman, looking at it with interest.

"Yes," said Rolls, and waited.

“I’ve often wanted a ride in one; but of course policemen can’t buy things like that.” he turned and looked hopefully in Rolls ’s face.

“jump in, ” said Rolls.

“Thanks, ” said the policeman, and did so. “Now. ” he said, sitting down, “you can let it go just as you like down this hill. There isn’t another policeman on this road for a mile and a half. ”

60. The policemen were told “to look the other way”(the underlined part in Paragraph 2)so that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they could watch the car coming from the other direction.
- B. the car could go faster than four miles an hour.
- C. they could make sure no one was in the way
- D. the car would not hit them on the road

61. In what way did the policemen carry out the order from their officers?

- A. They greeted Rolls when the car came along.
- B. They walked in front of the car with a red lamp.
- C. They pretended to be attracted by something else.
- D. They stood on duty every 1.5 miles along the road.

62 The policeman who said “Good evening” to Rolls wanted to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teach Rolls a lesson
- B. take a free ride home
- C. have a talk with Rolls
- D. have a car ride experience

63. After the policeman jumped into the car, Rolls\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dared not drive the car faster than he was allowed to
- B. could drive as fast as he wished within a certain distance
- C. could drive on any road he liked for the rest of the journey
- D. drove his car as fast as he could down the hill to Cambridge

## C

Goods must be of proper quality, must be as described on the package and must be fit for any particular purpose made known by the seller. Those three rules used for the goods you buy can also be used for the goods you get on hire, or for the goods you get as part of a service.

There are also rules which deal with the standard of services you get—from, say, travel agents, shoe repairers, hairdressers and builders. These tell you what you should expect from any service you Pay for.

A person providing a service must do so:

— With reasonable care and skill. You should expect a proper standard of *workmanship*(工艺). A new house should have straight walls and the roof must not leak.

— Within a reasonable time. A shop should not take three months to repair your TV. You can always agree upon a completion time with the supplier of the service.

You, the customer, must pay:

— A reasonable charge for a service, where no price has been fixed in advance. A trader can not expect a large payment for a small job.

64. The underlined word these in Paragraph 2 refers to “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. the services
  - B. the workers
  - C. the goods
  - D. the rules
65. What should the supplier do when offering a service?
- A. He should determine the completion time himself
  - B. He should provide free repairs within three months.
  - C. He should make sure the service meets proper standards.
  - D. He should reach an agreement on the payment with his workers.
66. The passage is trying to\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask the customer to buy goods and services of high quality.
  - B. advise the buyer how to pay a reasonable price for a service
  - C. tell the customer what rights he has once he pays for something
  - D. warn the seller what he sells must meet the buyer's requirements.

### D

Thirteen vehicles lined up last March to race across the Mojave Desert, seeking a million in prize money. To win, they had to finish the 142-mile race in less than 10 hours. Teams and watchers knew there might be no winner at all, because these vehicles were missing a key part—drivers.

DAKPA, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, organized the race as part of a push to develop robotic vehicles for future battlefields. But the Grand Challenge, as it was called, just proved how difficult it is to get a car to speed across an unfamiliar desert without human guidance. One had its brake lock up in the starting area. Another began by throwing itself onto a wall. Another got tied up by bushes near the road after 1.9 miles.

One turned upside down. One took off in entirely the wrong direction and had to be disabled by remote(远离的)control. One went a little more than a mile and rushed into a fence; another managed to go for six miles but stuck on a rock. The “winner,” if there was any, reached 7.8 miles before it ran into a long, narrow hole, and the front wheels caught on fire.

“You get a lot of respect for natural abilities of the living things,” says Reinhold Behringer, who helped design two of the car-size vehicles for a company called Sci-Autonics. “Even ants(蚂蚁) can do all these tasks effortlessly. It’s very hard for us to put these abilities into our machines.”

The robotic vehicles, though with necessary modern equipment such as advanced computers and GPS guidance, had trouble figuring out fast enough the blocks ahead that a two-year-old human recognizes immediately. Sure, that very young child, who has just only learned to walk, may not think to wipe apple juice off her face, but she already knows that when there’s a cookie in the kitchen she has to climb up the table, and that when she gets to the cookie it will taste good. She is more advanced, even months old, than any machine humans have designed.

67. Watchers doubted if any of the vehicles could finish the race because\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they did not have any human guidance
  - B. the road was not familiar to the drivers
  - C. the distance was too long for the vehicles
  - D. the prize money was unattractive to the drivers

68. DARPA organized the race in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- raise money for producing more robotic vehicles
  - push the development of vehicle industry
  - train more people to drive in the desert
  - improve the vehicles for future wars
69. From the passage we know “robotic vehicles” are a kind of machines that \_\_\_\_\_.
- can do effortlessly whatever tasks living things can
  - can take part in a race across 142 miles with a time limit
  - can show off their ability to turn themselves upside down
  - can move from place to place without being driven by human beings
70. In the race, the greatest distance one robotic vehicle covered was \_\_\_\_\_.
- about eight miles
  - six miles
  - almost two miles
  - about one mile
71. In the last paragraph, the writer implies that there is a long way to go \_\_\_\_\_.
- for a robotic vehicle to finish a 142--mile race without any difficulties
  - for a little child who has just learned to walk to reach the cookie on the table
  - for a robotic vehicle to deal with a simple problem that a little child can solve
  - for a little child to understand the importance of wiping apple juice off its face

#### E

From the moment that an animal is born it has to make decisions. It has to decide which of the things around it are for eating, and which are to be avoided; when to attack and when to run away. The animal is, in fact, playing a very dangerous game with its environment, a game in which it must make decisions—a matter of life or death.

Animal's ability to act reasonably is believed to come partly from what we may call “*genetic*(遗传性的)learning”, which is different from the *individual*(个体的)learning that an animal does in the course of its own lifetime. Genetic learning is learning by a species—animals of the same kind—as a whole, and it is achieved by selection of those members of each generation that happen to act in the right way. However, the role of genetic learning depends upon how similar the future environment is to the past. The more important individual experience is likely to be, the less important is genetic learning as a means of getting over the problems of the survival game. Because most animals live in ever changing environments from one generation to the next, it is not surprising to find that very few species indeed depend wholly upon genetic learning.

In the great majority of animals, their particular ways of acting in a new environment are a *compound* (复合体)of individual experience added to the action patterns animals are born with. That is why animals can survive.

72. The animal's life will come to an end \_\_\_\_\_.
- if the animal makes a wrong decision
  - if the animal plays a dangerous game
  - when the animal attacks its enemy
  - when the animal runs too slowly
73. Very few species depend entirely on genetic learning because \_\_\_\_\_.
- each generation has its own way of learning

- B. their environment change all the time  
 C. they can act reasonably on their own  
 D. it takes their whole life to learn
74. when me environment doesn't change much\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. animals cannot act in a right way  
 B. genetic learning is less important for animals  
 C. individual leaming plays a less important role  
 D. aninlals canno 'get oVe 'problems on their own.
75. Animals' living on generation after generation depends on\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their natural action patten with their own experience  
 B. the lessons they have learnt during their lifetime  
 C. their experience in particular environments  
 D. the knowledge passed on by their parents

## 第二卷(共 35 分)

### 注意事项:

第 II 卷用 0.5 毫米黑色的签字笔或黑色墨水钢笔直接答在答题卡上。答在试题卷上无效。

### 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。

第二节书面表达(满分 25 分)

你堂兄建华在国外学习, 你们经常用英文通信。他即将完成学业, 不久前来信就是否回国工作征求你的意见。请根据下列提示回信:

1. 建议他回国;
2. 你的理由是: 1)学有所用, 就业容易; 2)照顾父母。

- 注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;  
 2. 行文应连贯, 内容应完整;  
 3. 开头语与落款已为你写好。

Dear Jianhua,

June 8th

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago.

## 2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (湖北卷)

### 英语试题参考答案

第一、二、三部分 (key to 1-75)

1.B 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.A 7.C 8.B 9.C 10.A  
11.B 12.A 13.B 14.B 15.C 16.C 17.C 18.A 19.C 20.A  
21.B 22.A 23.B 24.A 25.D 26.C 27.A 28.C 29.D 30.C  
31.A 32.C 33.B 34.D 35.B 36.D 37.D 38.B 39.A 40.C  
41.A 42.A 43.C 44.B 45.D 46.D 47.A 48.C 49.B 50.A  
51.C 52.D 53.B 54.C 55.B 56.B 57.D 58.B 59.A 60.B  
61.C 62.D 63.B 64.D 65.C 66.C 67.A 68.D 69.D 70.A  
71.C 72.A 73.B 74.C 75.A

第四部分:

第一节:

Not all people like to work and everyone likes to play. All over the world and woman, boys and girls enjoy sports. Since long ago, many adults and children ^ called their friends together to spend hours, even days play games. One of the reasons people like to play is that sports help them to live happily. In other words, they help to keep people strong and feel good. When people are playing games, they move a lot. That is how sports are good activities for their health. Having fun with their friends make them happy. Many people enjoy sports by watching the others play. In American big cities, thousands sell tickets to watch football or basketball games.

76. but  
77. woman  
78. have  
79. playing  
80. √  
81. feeling  
82. why  
83. makes  
84. the  
85. buy

第二节:

One Possible Version:

June 8th

Dear Jianhua,

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me two weeks ago. I've been thinking about the question you asked me. In my opinion, you should come back after you finish your studies abroad. For one reason, what you are studying is badly needed nowadays in China. It will be quite easy for you to find a good job. In fact, I know a few big companies in our city are hoping to hire people like you. For another reason, I think it will be much more convenient for you to look after your parents as they are getting old. Therefore, I think it's a good idea for you to return. So what are you waiting for?

Best wishes,

Minghua