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全国各地



高考试题评析

主编：李达荣 周国彪

英 语



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高考试题评析

英语

● 主 编 李达荣 周国彪
● 编 者 刘志田 陈淑芬 王秀新
赵书梅 罗红燕 邱 宏

龍 門 書 局

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前 言

为了适应全面推进素质教育的新形势,2004年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试有上海、北京、天津、重庆、辽宁、江苏、浙江、福建、湖南、湖北和广东等十一个省市自行单独组织高考命题。2004年全国全面推行3+X考试科目,其中的X,大部分省市采用了文科综合理科综合的模式,辽宁省采用了文理综合的模式,少部分省市采用单科+文理综合的模式,江苏省采用单科的模式。除了北京等六个省市仍采用旧教材考试之外,其他省市都采用了新教材考试。同时,教育部考试中心为了适应不同省市的要求,还命制了四套试题供全国不同地区选用。这样,2004年高考共出现了15套试卷,打破了全国使用一张试卷的格局。

分省命题适应了各地实施素质教育和推进高中课程改革的需要,体现了各地在教育方面实际存在的差异。分省命题并没有改变全国普通高等学校招生统一考试的性质。分省命题都要按照全面贯彻国家教育方针和推进素质教育的要求,统一执行教育部颁布的《考试大纲》;稳步推进考试内容的改革,特别注重对考生综合运用知识来分析问题、解决问题的能力考查,充分发挥高考命题对基础教育实施素质教育的引导作用。15套试题各有特色,但都体现了高考改革的方向,体现了考试大纲对于考生知识和能力的各方面要求,体现了各地对于全面实施素质教育的要求。研究这15套试题,认识高考命题的走向,对2005年高考复习工作具有重要指导意义。

北京市东城区高考指导研究组和名师教学研究工作室由北京市特级教师领衔,汇集了全区优秀中、青年骨干教师,在研究2004年全国15套高考试题的基础上,编写了《2004年全国各地12(14)套高考试题评析》。全书分三部分:第一部分,根据2005年全国都使用新教材的特点,从15套试题中选择了其中的12(14)套试题,供读者认识试题的全貌;第二部分,对12(14)套试题逐题进行评析,指明各题的解题思路、立意和学生易犯的错误;第三部分,结合对高考试题的评析,提出2005年各科复习建议。本丛书集中了北京市东城区名师工作室多年来对高考研究的成果,是认识2005年高考命题走向和准备高考的良师益友。

由于时间紧迫,书中难免出现疏漏,恳请读者批评指正。

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2004 年高考英语试题全国卷评析

2004 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题,进一步贯彻了《中共中央、国务院关于深化改革,全面推进素质教育的决定》精神,体现了国家教委深化高考改革的指导思想,落实了英语科《考试说明》的要求,坚持了试题相对稳定,但又在稳定中求发展的思想,使试题有较高的可信度、可效度和区分度。它全面科学地测试了学生的英语水平和综合应用语言的能力。这样既有利于高校选拔人才,同时又会对中学英语教学的改革起着良好的导向作用。

一、具有科学性

1. 明确的命题方针、命题原则和命题特点

2004 年高考命题的方针是五个字:“能力和应用”。试卷从头至尾较好地体现了命题的原则:努力完成一个“转向”,即从过去考查学生的语言结构和语言形式转向现在注重考查学生的语言意识。这是一个根本的转变。命题的特点是拉开考生的区分度,不是依据于死记和硬背,而是落实在学生的语言经验和语言意识上。

2. 命题严格遵循了《考试说明》,较好地体现了改革精神。选拔性考试的特点鲜明,能够较真实地对考生的英语能力作出客观的评价。

二、注重实用性

试题从始至终都融于情景之中,强化其语言在不同情景中的“应用性”,特别是对语言表达的考查,写作部分内容真实,贴近生活,体裁均为应用文体实用性很强。考查了学生语言是否连贯得体,表达交际准确,克服了“为考而考”的文字游戏,强化了英语命题服务于“语言表达,思想交流,学习生活”的基本思想。

三、明确导向性

1. 试题有助于调动学生的积极性

长时间以来英语教学出现了一种被动的局面,“初一朵朵红花,初二两极分化,初三天上地下”,学生没有积极性,两极分化十分严重。

随着高考命题的改革、发展,对中学英语教学的改革起着良好的导向作用。比如听力试题的诞生极大地调动了学生的积极性,结束了“哑巴外语”的教学局面。

2. 过去的教学体系是“词词个个开花,句句语法分析”而今高考命题是从多方面检查考生的英语水平。如语法知识的运用能力;词组的搭配和习惯用法;对词义的正确理解。近年来单纯

考查语法知识的试题越来越少,语法知识的运用能力成了考查的重点项目。

3. 过去的教学格局是“固守课本,精读为主”,量小,面窄,思路不开阔。今天的试卷百分之九十五都是通过语篇来考查,可谓量大,面广,信息多。比如阅读理解五篇文章,体裁和题材广泛多样,有历史、地理、人文常识,也有科普文章和广告说明。

4. 今天的高考试题将告诫老师们那种单纯传授知识,死扣语法的教学局面再也不能统治学校了。现在英语教学的路子应该是“以语篇为突破口,反过来带动词汇和语法的学习”。

5. 今天的高考试题也将呼唤老师们要更新教学观念,克服过去多年来形成的“见树不见林”的教学思想,走以量多取胜的道路。

四、保持稳定性

英语科高考命题几年来“坚持稳定”和“稳中求变”。试题相对稳定,考核重点突出,信度不断增加。使我们更高兴地看到为了适应全国不同地区教育教学发展的特点,以人为本,尊重教学实际,尊重学生实际,特命了 4 套全国试卷,极大地加强了考核的针对性,在一定程度上支持了重点大学的录取工作,同时为稳定中学英语教学,深化教学改革,起到良好的促进作用。

在稳中求变思想的指导下,“书面表达”一题命得真实有效,生动活泼,题材和体裁丰富多样。写作有明确的体裁,有明确的写作对象,有明确的数字要求,难度不大,表现了命题者审时度势,以学生为本的心怀。

命题的多元性更体现了实事求是的精神,增强了试题的形象性,扩大了学生思考的角度。

命题的真实性体现了深入生活,反映生活,为学生服务的思想,考生审题不会有内容和语言上的障碍,减少了思维上的枝蔓。

命题中的“变”正是坚持某种程度上的开放。使考生各抒己见,才华尽显,思维飞扬。从这个角度上看,2004 年的高考命题是一种有益的尝试。

总之在知识和能力要求的一定之规下,通过高考这种命题的形式,让考生的思维活跃起来,视野开阔起来,情感丰富起来,个性发挥出来。同时对于处理好教学与考试的关系,推进课程与教材的改革是必要的,也是有益的。

2004 年高考命题全国卷是一种成功的探索。

2004 年全国统一考试(教育部考试中心 A 卷)

第 I 卷

(选择题 共 115 分)

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.

答案是 B。

- What do we learn about the man?
 - He slept well on the plane.
 - He had a long trip.
 - He had a meeting.
- Why will the woman stay home in the evening?
 - To wait for a call.
 - To watch a ball game on TV.
 - To have dinner with a friend.
- What gift will the woman probably get for Mary?
 - A school bag.
 - A record.
 - A theatre ticket.
- What does the man mainly do in his spare time?
 - Learn a language.
 - Do some sports.
 - Play the piano.
- What did the woman like doing when she was young?
 - Riding a bicycle with friends.
 - Travelling the country.
 - Reading alone.

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,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 和第 7 题。

- Where does the conversation take place?
 - In a hotel.

B. At a booking office.

C. At a friend's house.

- What will the man probably do in a few days?
 - Fly to another country.
 - Come to the same hotel.
 - Drive here to visit friends.

听下面一段材料,回答第 8 至第 10 题

- What did the man worry about at the beginning of the conversation?
 - He might not find everything he wanted.
 - He might not have enough money with him.
 - He might not be able to carry the shopping.
- How much should the man pay?
 - \$5. B. \$75. C. \$75.05.
- What did the woman do in the end?
 - She charged the man a little less.
 - She asked the man to pay her later.
 - She made a mistake in adding up the cost.

听下面一段材料,回答第 11 至第 13 题

- Where are the speakers?
 - In a classroom.
 - In a theatre.
 - In an office.
- Why does the man plan to leave early?
 - He is going on vacation.
 - He is going to a performance.
 - He is going to the post office.
- What does the woman offer to do?
 - Clean the office.
 - Pick up the man's son.
 - Finish the man's work.

听下面一段材料,回答第 14 至第 17 题

- How does the woman feel at the beginning of the conversation?
 - Angry.
 - Surprised.
 - Sad.
- What size bag does the woman want?
 - A 24-inch bag.
 - A 29-inch bag.
 - A 32-inch bag.
- When will the woman leave for Mexico?
 - On Thursday.
 - On Friday.

C. On Saturday.

17. Where does the man work?

A. At a mail order company.

B. At an international travel service.

C. At the airport information desk.

听下面一段材料,回答第 18 至第 20 题

18. Why did the woman not go to college?

A. She didn't pass the exam.

B. She wasn't interested in college.

C. She couldn't afford college education.

19. What job does the woman say she did?

A. She was a bus conductor.

B. She was a shop assistant.

C. She was a housekeeper.

20. What did the woman think of her friend's college life?

A. It was busy.

B. It was wonderful.

C. It was dull.

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: 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. —It's getting late. I'm afraid I must be going now.

—OK. _____.

A. Take it easy

B. Go slowly

C. Stay longer

D. See you

22. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.

A. will never reach

B. have never reached

C. never reach

D. never reached

23. The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.

A. for which

B. at which

C. in which

D. on which

24. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.

A. the; a

B. the; 不填

C. a; the

D. a; 不填

25. Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter.

A. because

B. so that

C. even if

D. as

26. —How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

—That _____ me fine.

A. fits

B. meets

C. satisfies

D. suits

27. I like _____ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.

A. this

B. that

C. it

D. one

28. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.

A. get changed

B. get change

C. get changing

D. get to change

29. —Isn't that Ann's husband over there?

—No, it _____ be him — I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.

A. can't

B. must not

C. won't

D. may not

30. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it.

A. was missing

B. had missed

C. will miss

D. missed

31. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.

A. why

B. where

C. what

D. how

32. You can take anything from the shelf and read _____ the books when you've finished with them.

A. put on

B. put down

C. put back

D. put off

33. Mary kept weighing herself to see how much _____ she was getting.

A. heavier

B. heavy

C. the heavier

D. the heaviest

34. —Susan, will you please go and empty that drawer?

—_____?

A. What for

B. What is it

C. How is it

D. How come

35. I don't mind picking up your things from the store. _____, the walk will do me good.

A. Sooner or later

B. Still

C. In time

D. Besides

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,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。

It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics (题目), "The Art of Eating Spaghetti (意大利面条)" caught my eye. The word "spaghetti" brought back the _____ 36 _____ of an evening at Uncle Allen's in Belleville _____ 37 _____ all of us were seated around the table and Aunt Pat _____ 38 _____ spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was an exotic (外来的) treat in _____ 39 _____ days. Never had I eaten spaghetti, and _____ 40 _____ of the grown-ups had enough experience to be _____ 41 _____ it. What laughing _____ 42 _____ we had about the _____ 43 _____ respectable method for moving spaghetti from

plate to mouth. 44, I wanted to write about that, but I wanted to 45 it down simply for my own 46, not for Mr. Fleagle, my composition teacher. 47, I would write something else.

When I finished it the night was half gone and there was no 48 left to write a proper composition for Mr. Fleagle. There was no choice next morning but to 49 my work. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the 50 papers. He said, "Now, class, I want to read you a composition, 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti'."

My words! He was reading my words out 51 to the whole class. 52 laughed, then the whole class was laughing with open-hearted enjoyment. I did my best not to show 53, but what I was feeling was pure happiness, 54 my words had the power to make people 55.

36. A. memory B. thought C. knowledge D. experience
 37. A. when B. where C. since D. after
 38. A. cooked B. served C. got D. made
 39. A. their B. past C. last D. those
 40. A. none B. one C. some D. neither
 41. A. careful about B. good at C. fond of D. interested in
 42. A. speeches B. lessons C. sayings D. arguments
 43. A. nearly B. naturally C. officially D. socially
 44. A. Especially B. Probably C. Suddenly D. Fortunately
 45. A. settle B. put C. take D. let
 46. A. work B. story C. luck D. joy
 47. A. However B. Therefore C. As for him D. Except for that
 48. A. time B. excuse C. way D. idea
 49. A. give up B. continue C. hand in D. delay
 50. A. written B. graded C. collected D. signed
 51. A. loud B. fast C. publicly D. calmly
 52. A. People B. Nobody C. Somebody D. I
 53. A. shock B. wonder C. worry D. pleasure
 54. A. if B. for C. while D. although
 55. A. excited B. satisfied C. think D. laugh

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

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The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris in June and July.

56. What is the purpose of the text?
 A. To introduce a language school in Japan.
 B. To hire language teachers to work in Japan.
 C. To describe working conditions in Japan.
 D. To make clear the requirements for Japanese teachers.
57. We know from the text that those who are going to Japan will _____.
 A. teach English only in Osaka
 B. receive a degree from a university
 C. have free accommodation
 D. get trained for the job
58. Before going to Japan, you need _____.
 A. to see the manager of NOVA France
 B. to take some computer courses
 C. to write a letter to Japan
 D. to find a place to live
59. If you want to work in Japan you should _____.
 A. have some working experience
 B. know how to use computers
 C. present good teaching plans
 D. speak several languages

B

Giving Back

Fair Way

The Westborough High School golf team had taken the official photos with the state prize. The other teams, disappointed, were on the bus heading home. And then Westborough instructor Greg Rota noticed something wrong on one of the score cards. A 9 had been recorded as a 7. They were not the state prize winner. Woburn High had won. "No one would have known," said Woburn's instructor, Bob Doran. For Rota, it wasn't a difficult

decision: "The prize wasn't ours to take."

Coin Stars

"College students are lazy, but they also want to help," says University of Pennsylvania graduate Dana Hork. So she made it easy, placing cups in rooms where students could leave their spare coins, and handing out cups to first-year students to keep in their rooms. Her "Change for Change" effort has collected \$40,000 for charities (慈善机构), which were decided upon by students.

Never Forgotten

A school in Massachusetts received a \$9.5 million check from Jacques LeBermuth. But it took officials several days of digging to discover his connection to the school. Records showed the LeBermuth came from Belgium and studied in the school in the 1920s. When his family fell on hard times, he was offered free room and board. LeBermuth became a trader, owned shares of AT&T and lived off the earnings until he died, at age 89.

60. What did Greg Rota probably do in the end?
 - A. Took photos of Doran.
 - B. Had a meeting with Doran.
 - C. Returned the prize to the organizer.
 - D. Apologized to Woburn High School.
61. Greg Rota's decision shows that he was _____.
 - A. honest
 - B. polite
 - C. careful
 - D. friendly
62. The underlined word "Change" in the second paragraph means _____.
 - A. Idea
 - B. Decision
 - C. Cups
 - D. Coins
63. What did the school officials do after receiving the check from Mr. LeBermuth?
 - A. They tried to find out why he gave them the money.
 - B. They went to Belgium to pay their respects to him.
 - C. They dug out the records that were buried underground.
 - D. They decided to offer their students free room and board.
64. Jacques LeBermuth gave the money to the school because _____.
 - A. the school asked for it
 - B. he had no need for that much money
 - C. the school had helped him in the past
 - D. he wanted to be remembered by the students

C

When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your anger. But forgiveness is possible—and it can be surprisingly helpful to your physical and mental health. Indeed, research has shown that people who forgive report more energy, better appetite (胃口) and better sleep patterns. "People who forgive show less anger and more hopefulness," says Dr. Frederic Luskin, who wrote the book *Forgive for Good*. "So it can help save on the wear and tear on our system and allow people to feel more energetic."

So when someone has hurt you, calm yourself first. Take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, someone you love. Don't wait for an apology. "Many times the person who hurt you may never think of apologizing," says Dr. Luskin. "They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. So if you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting a very long time." Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean accepting the action of the person who upset you. Mentally going over your hurt gives power to the person who brought you pain. Instead, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you. Finally, try to see things from the other person's perspective (视角). You may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance (无知), fear—even love. To gain perspective, you may want to write a letter to yourself from that person's point of view.

65. The text is mainly written to explain _____.
 - A. how to keep yourself from being hurt
 - B. how to stay mentally healthy
 - C. how and when to remain calm
 - D. why and how to pardon others
66. According to the writer, what is the right way to calm down after being hurt?
 - A. Try to figure out why you get hurt.
 - B. Write a letter to the person who hurt you.
 - C. Persuade yourself to accept what others have done to you.
 - D. Think about pleasant things and forget about the hurt.
67. Dr. Luskin advises us not to wait for an apology after being hurt because _____.
 - A. we are not patient enough
 - B. we'd feel worse accepting others' apology
 - C. people seldom want to apologize
 - D. people don't mean it when they apologize

D

Before a new type of airplane goes into service, every part of it is tested again and again. But there are two tests that are more important than all the others.

The first is called the "tank test". A modern airplane must fly very high in the sky. Air must be pumped into the plane so that the passengers can breathe. The metal structure (结构) of the plane has to be very strong for this reason. When the plane is filled with air, the air presses against the skin of the plane inside. The pressure (压力) on a small window is like a huge foot that is trying to get out. If a small part of the plane were to fail, the plane would explode in the sky. To test the structure of the plane, the plane is lowered into a huge tank or container of water. Then it is filled with air. The pressure inside the plane is greater than it ever will be when it is high up in the air. Finally, there is an explosion. This does not cause so much damage inside the water tank as it would

anywhere else. Engineers can discover which part of the plane has broken. Then that part is made stronger.

The most dangerous test happens when the new plane is going through test flights in the air. The test pilot must find out exactly what happens when the engines (发动机) are all shut off at once. The plane begins to fall like a stone. It is the pilot's job to find out how he can get control of the plane again. These two tests are examples of how planes are made safe before they ever carry passengers.

68. By doing the "tank test", the engineers can find out _____.

- A. the amount of air in the plane
- B. the strength of the plane structure
- C. the pressure inside and outside the plane
- D. the power of the airplane engines

69. What will happen to the plane under the "tank test"?

- A. It will be broken.
- B. It will be made stronger.
- C. It will be filled with water.
- D. It will be tested by pilots.

70. According to the text, why are test flights most dangerous?

- A. The plane may explode in the air.
- B. The pilot may lose control of the plane.
- C. The engines may be damaged.
- D. Too much air may get into the plane.

71. What might be the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Two Important Tests on Airplanes
- B. The Importance of Flying Safely
- C. The Danger of Testing Airplanes
- D. How Airplanes Are Made and Tested

E

If you are a recent social science graduate who has had to listen to jokes about unemployment from your computer major classmates, you may have had the last laugh. There are many advantages for the social science major because this high-tech "Information Age" demands people who are flexible (灵活的) and who have good communication skills.

There are many social science majors in large companies who fill important positions. For example, a number of research studies found that social science majors had achieved greater managerial success than those who had technical training or pre-professional courses. Studies show that social science majors are most suited for change, which is the leading feature (特点) of the kind of high-speed, high-pressure, high-tech world we now live in.

Social science majors are not only experiencing success in their long-term company jobs, but they are also finding jobs more easily. A study showed that many companies had filled a large percentage of their entry-level positions with social science graduates. The study also showed that the most sought-after quality in a person who was looking for a job was communication skills, noted as "very

important" by 92 percent of the companies. Social science majors have these skills, often without knowing how important they are. It is probably due to these skills that they have been offered a wide variety of positions.

Finally, although some social science majors may still find it more difficult than their technically trained classmates to land the first job, recent graduates report that they don't regret their choice of study.

72. By saying that "you may have had the last laugh" in the first paragraph, the author means that you may have _____.

- A. shared the jokes with computer majors
- B. earned as much as computer majors
- C. found jobs more easily than computer majors
- D. stopped joking about computer majors

73. Compared with graduates of other subjects, social science graduates _____.

- A. are ready to change when situations change
- B. are better able to deal with difficulties
- C. are equally good at computer skills
- D. are likely to give others pressure

74. The underlined word "land" in the last paragraph probably means _____.

- A. keep for some time
- B. successfully get
- C. immediately start
- D. lose regretfully

75. According to the text, what has made it easy for social science graduates to find jobs?

- A. Willingness to take low-paid jobs.
- B. Readiness to gain high-tech knowledge.
- C. Skills in expressing themselves.
- D. Part-time work experience.

第 II 卷

(非选择题 共 35 分)

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:

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,并也用斜线划掉。

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。

2004 年全国统一考试(教育部考试中心 A 卷)试题解析

第一部分:听力部分

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B
9. C 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. C
17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B

【解析】略

第二部分:英语知识运用

单项填空:

【答案】

21. D 22. A 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. D 27. C
28. A 29. A 30. D 31. B 32. C 33. A 34. A 35. D

【解析】

21. 此题考查语用能力。难点在于要排除母语的干扰,B和C两项是典型的中文式英语。Take it easy(“别紧张”)不符合题意,故答案应该选D。目前英语教学强调对于学生语言运用能力的培养,所以测试中也注重对于语用能力的考查。所以英语在具体语境中的运用和识别能力需要加强。

22. 此题考查动词时态。此句属于祈使句+or/and的句式,or或and后面的句中用将来时。时态是每年的必考题,除了要掌握基本时态的用法以外,还要具备在特定语境中分析时态用法的能力。

23. 此题考查定语从句中介词+关联词的用法。因为此句中四个选项的关联词都是which,所以实际上是对介词的考查。选择哪一个介词,首先需要具备定语从句的基本知识。介词实际上是置于从句动词后,连接在从句中作宾语的先行词。act是不及物动词,act in the play(在剧中表演)。

24. 此题考查在具体语境中冠词的使用方法。第一个空the hotel是特指,难点在于第二个空,bed前的不定冠词表示数量“一”。对于冠词的考查是每年NMET测试中不可或缺的。但是只死记硬背规则是不够的,要通过大量地阅读语言材料,从而提高语言意识。

25. 此题考查连词的用法。解题的关键在于对Roses need special care和they can live through winter之间逻辑关系的分析。只要能准确地理解语意,就可以选出正确的连词。“玫瑰能够过冬”是“玫瑰需要特殊护理”的目的。

26. 此题考查动词的辨析。satisfy和meet都是“满足”的意思,fit和suit是“适合,合适”,fit常用做衣服合身,而suit含义更广,有“对……适合”,“对……方便”的意思(“be convenient for”),再如:Will Monday suit you?(周一方便吗?)

27. 此题考查对句子结构的把握。这里it作形式宾语,when the weather is clear and bright是真正的宾语。本题的关键在于对句子结构的理解和对于it用法的掌握。It作形式宾语一般有两种情况。第一种情况是比较常见的,it用在think, make,

find等词后,动词不定式或从句作真正的宾语。如:I think it better to start right now. He found it difficult to work with Tim.第二种情况是it用在like, enjoy, hate, love等动词后面。1998年高考考过一道类似的单选:I hate it when people talk with their mouth full.

28. 此题考查动词形式的掌握和运用。get+过去分词表示两种情况。1) get代替be,实际上是一种被动语态。如:The picture got damaged (was damaged) when we were moving. Ten people got injured (were injured) in the accident. 2) 替自己做的事情,并非真正的被动。如: get changed, get dressed, get married等。get+现在分词表示开始行动。如: We must get going if you don't want to be late. 还有 get talking, get chatting, get moving等。get to do表示达到某一阶段或程度。如: get to know, get to learn等。

29. 此题考查在特定语境中情态动词的运用。通过对语境的分析,尤其是对于I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses的理解及由此推断出的答语应该说“不可能是他”。“不可能”是一种否定的推断,根据情态动词表推测的基本知识,表示否定和疑问的推测要用can,因此本题的答案为A。情态动词是高考中考查的重点,对于情态动词语法知识的掌握是基本,同时还要具备对语境进行准确判断的能力。

30. 此题考查动词时态。根据所提供的语境,My mind wasn't on what he was saying用的是过去时,说明“我刚才没有注意他在讲什么”,所以“恐怕漏掉了一半内容”,“漏掉”也应该用一般过去时表示过去的一个客观事实。这里比较强的干扰项是B。过去完成时应该用于发生在过去时之前的事情。本题前半句有一个过去时,如果不认真分析语境的话,容易误选过去完成时的B。

31. 此题考查名词性从句。本题对于表语从句关联词的选择与对disagree的用法的掌握密切相关。如果仅按照中文的理解,易误选C(what),我不同意你说的“everyone should be equal”。但如果对于disagree的用法比较清楚,知道disagree是不及物动词,不能直接接宾语,就不会误选C了。一般说agree或disagree是在某一点上“同意”或“不同意”,所以答案选B(when),“你说人人平等,在这一点上我不敢苟同”。

32. 此题考查对动词词组的掌握情况。

put on “穿戴”,“上演”,“装出”

She put on her glasses to read the sign.

The play will be put on again from next Monday.

She put on a smile, not to show her real pain.

put down “放下”,“写下”,“镇压”

Please put down the following notes.

The rebellion was at last put down.

put back “放还原处”, “耽误”, “拨慢(钟、表等)”

Put it back on the shelf when you finish reading it.

The fire has put back the production.

Put your watch back by ten minutes.

put off “推迟, 延期”

The sports meet has to be put off because of the rain.

在准确分析语境的前提下, 如果动词词组的含义也掌握得比较好, 选出正确答案(C)是没有问题的。对于动词词组的考查一直是高考中的重点, 不仅单项选择中考, 完型填空当中也要涉及。动词词组很多, 而且每个词组常常有几个甚至更多的含义, 所以要很好地掌握它们的意思, 只靠死记硬背不行, 要在大量语言材料输入的同时, 观察和体验这些短语在特定语境中的用法。

33. 此题考查形容词的比较级。本题的关键在于对语境的理解。Mary 不断地称体重是为了知道比上一次重多少, 所以要用比较级。The heavier 表示“比较重的那一个”, 相当于一个名词, 所以答案选 A。

34. 此题考查语用能力。首先对语境要准确理解。Susan 被请求把抽屉腾空, 那么接下来她的反应很自然应该是问问“为什么”。What for 两个词, 后面不接任何成分, 相当于 why。而 how come 也有 why 的含义, 但是不单独使用, 后面要接完整的句子, 而且是正常语序, 如: How come you were late today? “What is it?” 和 “How is it?” 都和语境不符。

35. 此题考查在特定语境中副词及副词短语的运用能力。Besides 在这里是“(除了)还有”。Still 是“仍然, 仍旧”, 表示某种情况和过去一样一直继续着, 如: He was still working there though it was late. sooner or later 是“迟早”, in time “及时; 迟早”。A, B, C 三个答案都不符合题意。

完形填空:

此篇短文描述了作者吃意大利面的愉快的回忆以及由此构思而写作了一篇文章, 作文同样也给同学们带来了快乐。因为主要以记叙为主, 在第一遍通读全文的时候, 对文章描述的内容应该比较容易有一个全面的了解。但是要做好这篇完型填空, 除了具备相关的语法及词汇知识以外, 还要能够通篇分析, 准确理解作者的写作意图。

【答案】

36. A 37. A 38. B 39. D 40. A 41. B 42. D
43. D 44. C 45. B 46. D 47. C 48. A 49. C 50. B
51. A 52. C 53. D 54. B 55. D

【解析】

36. 此题考查根据上下文对名词词义进行判断选择的能力。因为前面有 bring back(使回想起), 那么四个名词中和它搭配最合适的就是 memory, 常说 bring back many memories. thought(想法), knowledge(知识), experience(经历)都不搭配。

37. 此题考查依据语篇的连贯意义判断选择正确连词的能力。when 在这里的意思是“at that moment”, 接前面的 an evening, 表明“在那个晚上”发生了什么事。

38. 此题考查根据语境确定特定的动词。这里的“cooked”

和“made”意思相近, 都表示“做意大利面”。但是如果注意到前面的语境, “... all of us were seated around the table...”, 显然是面已经做好了, 应该是正“往饭桌上端”呢! 这正是 serve 的用法, “give food at a meal, place food on the table at a meal”。由此可见, 做完形填空一定要有语篇意识, 注意上下文的连贯性和所传达的信息。

39. 此题考查特定语境中对于短语的掌握。in those days 是短语, 意思是“在过去”。

40. 此题考查根据上下文和所给代词的词义进行判断选择的能力。根据前半句的“Never had I eaten spaghetti”, 并且通过顺接连词 and 判断出后半句说“大人们也没有足够的经验”, 所以这个空要填否定词。neither 用于两者的否定, 所以答案应该选择 none。

41. 此题考查特定语境中对于短语进行判断选择的能力。从下文可以判断出因为大家没怎么吃过 spaghetti, 所以不知道如何能非常文雅地吃。在 careful about(小心), good at(擅长), fond of(喜欢), interested in(感兴趣)四个短语中, 依据语篇进行判断, 应该选择一个表示技能的, 所以答案应该是 good at。

42. 此题考查在语境中判断选择特定名词的能力。正确用词的选择必须依靠对于语篇的正确理解。如果 40、41、42 的判断基本正确, 那么 arguments 的选出(“他们对文雅吃法的争论”)就很自然了。可见, 完型填空常常要逾越句子层次, 通篇考虑, 这也正是完型填空“突出语篇”的命题思路。

43. 此题考查在特定的语境中对于副词的判断能力。Respectable methods 是“文雅的/体面的吃法”, 所以应该选择 socially, 指社交场合下文雅吃法。

44. 此题考查依据语篇的连贯性来判断选择正确副词的能力。一开始是作者由作文题引发的回忆, 回忆交代得差不多的时候, 提到 I wanted to write about it(我想要写这段经历)。especially 表示程度上的递进, 这里是两件不同的事情, 没有递进的关系; fortunately 不符合语境; probably 和 I wanted to write 前后矛盾, 所以答案选择 suddenly。

45. 此题考查在特定的语境下动词词组的搭配。根据上下文, 尤其是上一句, 这里要表达的意思应该是 write, 所以选择 put, put down 的意思是“写下”。

46. 此题考查在特定语境下对于名词词义的辨别。从转折连词 but 和后面的 not for 可以推断出作者要写这件事并不是要交作业, 而是自己高兴写, 写给自己看。

47. 此题考查根据上下文和副词词义判断选择的能力。上一句刚刚提到不是给 Mr. Fleagle 写作业, 但是作业必须要交, 所以选择 as for him, “至于给他, 就交别的吧。”

48. 此题考查根据语境选择正确的名词。因前面提到的 When I finished it the night was half gone, 表明时间已经晚了, 推断出没有时间给老师写作文了, 故选择 time。

49. 此题考查特定语境下对于动词及动词词组的辨别。通过对语句的分析, 尤其对 there's no choice... but... 的正确理解, 不难判断出第二天别无选择, 必须交作业。语境分析得清楚, 词及词组的含义记得准确, 才能选择正确。

50. 此题考查根据上下文及过去分词的含义判断选择的能力。这里先要对 papers(学生们交上去的作文)有正确的理解,而且知道 graded 是给成绩的意思,就可以选出正确答案。grade 作动词可能见得不多,但是作名词都知道,从名词“成绩”应该能够推断出动词“给成绩”,这种迁移的能力是应该具备的。

51. 此题考查根据上下文选择正确的副词。此句的理解应该是作者把作文念给同学们听。有了“to the whole class”,就不再再用 publicly,另外没有上下文表明作者要读得“快”或者“镇静”,故答案选择 A。

52. 此题考查根据上下文选择适当的代词。根据 then 表示的动作先后的关系及 then 后面的主语 the whole class 可以推断出,“开始有人笑,然后大家就都笑了”。

53. 此题考查根据语境选择适当的名词。因为 but 的转折和前面一句的否定(not to show),应该选择和后面 happiness 相近的词,所以答案是 pleasure。

54. 此题考查依据语篇的连贯性对于所给连词进行辨别的能力。通过对上下语句的分析,my words had the power to make people (laugh)是 I was feeling pure happiness 的原因,四个选项中只有 for 可以引导原因状语从句。可见,如果对话篇进行正确的分析判断,非常有助于我们作出正确的选择。

55. 此题考查依据上下文进行词义辨别的能力。因为前面出现过 laugh,只要意思理解顺畅,选择出正确答案没有问题。

第三部分:阅读理解

阅读理解部分的五篇文章,包括说明文、记叙文、议论文等多种体裁,内容涉及广告、心理、科技等,涵盖面广。该部分题目的设置考查了考生对文章主旨要义的理解、事实细节的确认、词句含义的推断、文章结构的把握等各方面的能力。

【答案】

56. B 57. D 58. A 59. B 60. C 61. A 62. D
63. A 64. C 65. D 66. D 67. C 68. B 69. A 70. B
71. A 72. C 73. A 74. B 75. C

【解析】

56. 考查对文章主旨的理解。文章写作的目的一般在开头都会有交代。文章中第一段的第二句就交代了这篇文章的目的:“We now have positions open in Osaka... for instructions of...”表明要招聘教语言的老师。

57. 考查对于文章中事实细节的理解。根据文章中提出的“excellent teacher training programs”。

58. 考查对文章中事实细节的理解。答案在文章中的最后一行“The manager expects to meet and talk with successful applicants in Paris June and July”。

59. 考查对文章中事实细节的理解。文章中提到申请人需要具备两个条件,一个是 good English skills(良好的英语水平),另一个是 practical computer knowledge(实用计算机技能)。

60. 考查根据文章内容进行推理判断的能力。获奖队的教练自己发现了错误,而且决定这个奖不能拿,那么接下来推断肯定是要把奖送回去。

61. 考查根据文章内容进行推理判断的能力。从 Greg Rota

自己发现错误到决定把奖送回,表明他性格中的诚实。因此答案为 honest。

62. 考查猜测词义的能力。Change for Change 中的第一个 change 指的是“零钱”,第二个 change 是表示“变化”。两个 change 在一起肯定意思不同,关键在于首先应该明白 change 的不同含义,再根据文章内容进行判断。因为募集的零钱都捐给了慈善机构,改变了其他一些人的生活。所以介词 for 后面的 change 应该是目的表“变化”,那么第一个就是“零钱”。

63. 考查对文章事实细节的理解。依据是第三段文字的第二句话。

64. 考查根据文章内容进行推理判断的能力。学校在 Jacques LeBermuth 困难的时候帮助过他,所以他寄来 950 万美元的支票回报学校。

65. 考查对文章主旨要义的理解。第一段提出“forgiveness is possible”而且阐明原因(people who forgive report more energy, better appetite and better sleep patterns),第二段具体指出如何原谅。因此答案为 D,和文章中两段的结构内容相符。

66. 考查根据文章内容进行推理判断的能力。从第二段的内容中进行推断。

67. 考查对文章事实细节的理解。第二段第三句“Many times the person who hurt you may never think of apologizing”。

68. 考查对文章事实细节的理解。第二段“The metal structure of the plane has to be very strong for this reason”。

69. 考查对文章事实细节的理解。第二段“Finally, there is an explosion”。

70. 考查根据文章内容进行推理判断的能力。最后一段“It is the pilot's job to find out how he can get control of the plane again”。

71. 考查对文章主旨要义的理解。文章开始就点明了要说的内容。“Before a new type of airplane goes into service, every part of it is tested again and again. But there are two tests that are more important.”很明显,答案应该是 A。B 项文章中提到,但不是主要阐述的内容;C 项只说了文章中内容的一部分;D 项中提到的“How Airplanes Are Made”文章中没有涉及。

72. 考查根据文章内容猜测句子含义的能力。从 laugh 的原因“计算机专业的同学没有找到工作”,到文章后面叙述的社会科学专业的学生在找工作时的优势,可以断定选择 C。

73. 考查对文章事实细节的理解。答案在文章中的第二段“Studies show that social science majors are most suited for change”。

74. 考查根据文章内容猜测词义的能力。先找到句子的主要结构,去掉一些不影响主要意思的细节,句子就变成了“... find it difficult to land the first job...”,然后把几个解释依次带入,会发现 B 最符合上下文的逻辑关系。

75. 考查根据文章内容进行推理判断的能力。第三段主要写社会科学专业的学生为什么容易找工作,主要是“communication skills”。所以答案选择 skills in expressing themselves。

第四部分:写作

短文改错:

【答案】

Dear Ralph,

I'm a newcomer here of a small town. I would 76. from
describe myself as shy and quietly. Before my classmates,

77. quiet

it seems always difficult for me to do things ^ well as

78. as

them. I'm sure they will laugh to me and see me as

79. at

a fool. So I feel unhappy every day.

80. ✓

Besides, I have few friends. I don't know that they

81. why

don't like to talk with me. Sometimes, we talked to each other

82. talk

very well in class, but after class we become stranger at

83. strangers

once. I am trying to improve the situation since it doesn't

84. but

seem to work. Can you tell me about what I should do?

85. about

Yours,

Xiao Wei

【解析】

该短文是一篇书信。Xiao Wei 对新的环境不太适应,求助于他的朋友 Ralph。短文在文字和内容上都不难。涉及的错误有介词(76. of a small town—from a small town; 79. laugh to me—laugh at me), 词组搭配(78. do things well as—do things as well as; 85. tell me about what I should do—tell me what I should do), 名词复数(83. stranger—strangers), 句子的平行结构(77. as shy and quietly—as shy and quiet), 时态(Sometimes, we talked—Sometimes, we talk), 语篇意义上的错误(81. I don't know

that—I don't know why; 84. improve the situation since—improve the situation but)。

短文改错不仅要注意单纯的语法或词的错误,还要注意篇章意义上的错误。判断错误不能仅考虑某个词或词组本身,也不能只以行为单位判断错误,要以句子为单位,甚至从整篇文章去看。要求不仅要掌握词汇语法的基本知识与技能,更需弄懂文章的含义,内在的逻辑,篇章结构等。只有通晓全文的内容和结构,才能答好短文改错题。

书面表达:

【答案】

One possible version:

Dear Peter,

I read in a newspaper today that a "Learn Chinese, Sing Chinese Songs" Foreigners' Talent Show will be held in Beijing Television Station on July 18. I know you like singing, and you are in Beijing during that period. I think this is a good chance for you to show your singing talent, and how well you've learned Chinese. If you would like to try, you'll have to go to the TV station to sign up before the end of June. If there is anything I can do for you, I would be more than glad to help.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

此次书面表达的体裁是书信。就写作的具体内容来看,信息非常明确,难度不大。信件的格式已经给出,而且内容涉及的都是比较常用的表达法。写作时内容要点应涵盖全:1)才艺大赛的内容和对象;2)比赛时间;3)报名时间和地点;4)建议参加,表示可提供帮助。另外,字数少于80字和多于120字要扣分,所以注意要点必须都包括,其他的细节只能适当增减,而且必须符合逻辑。在表达上尽量使用简练地道的英语,避免中文式的表达。

2004 年全国统一考试(教育部考试中心 B 卷)

第 I 卷

(选择题 共 115 分)

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.

答案是 B。

1. What did the woman do yesterday evening?
A. She stayed at home.
B. She went to a meeting.
C. She went to see the doctor.
2. What is the most probable cause of the man's sickness?
A. He caught a cold.
B. He ate some cold food.
C. He slept very little.
3. How will the woman go home this evening?
A. She will walk home herself.
B. The man will drive her home.
C. Her classmate will take her home.
4. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At the man's home.
B. In a restaurant.
C. In an office.
5. What are the two speakers going to do?
A. Talk about their work.
B. Eat out together.
C. Buy some coffee in the market.

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,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 和第 7 题。

6. What did they do last night?

- A. They attended a drawing class.
B. They went to an exhibition.
C. They had a party.

7. Why did the man call the woman?

- A. To offer her a ride.
B. To say sorry to her.
C. To invite her out.

听下面一段材料,回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. What is the man doing now?

- A. Playing with friends.
B. Reading a newspaper.
C. Watching a sports program.

9. What does the woman want to talk about with the man?

- A. Something about their son.
B. A television show.
C. Their future plan.

10. When does the man agree to talk with the woman?

- A. Right now.
B. In five minutes.
C. During the break.

听下面一段材料,回答第 11 至第 14 题。

11. What is Mr. Smith?

- A. A teacher.
B. A writer.
C. A book seller.

12. How many books do the speakers plan to buy?

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

13. What is the speakers' main problem with the books?

- A. The books cost too much.
B. The books are difficult to read.
C. They want the same books.

14. What does the woman suggest they do?

- A. Each buy their favourite books.
B. Share the cost of the books equally.
C. Spend fifty dollars on the books.

听下面一段材料,回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Husband and wife.
B. Patient and nurse.
C. Customer and shop assistant.