

“金六月”丛书

2005 年高考
模拟试题第二集

高考英语

(不含听力)

试题 与 研究



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2005 年高考模拟试题和冲刺金卷

备战高考,冲刺六月。让我们共同打造辉煌的六月,收获的六月。

根据 2005 年高考《考试大纲》命制的各学科高考试题将在命题范围、内容要求以及命题形式上都有较重大的变化

为使考生能及时地适应 2005 年高考的这种新变化,更好地备战高考、冲刺六月,《试题与研究》编辑部特聘有关命题专家和教研员,根据 2005 年的《考试大纲》和高考的最新变化,为广大考生精心编拟了“金六月”系列丛书:《2005 年高考模拟试题第一集》《2005 年高考模拟试题第二集》以及《2005 年高考冲刺压轴金卷》。以上模拟试题均按语文、数学、英语、理综、文综分科装订成册(其中英语学科分“含听力”和“不含听力”两种版本),具有反映高考最新信息、体现高考最新动向、涵盖高考热点内容、仿真度强、命中率高的特色,并且各类试题均给有详细答案,可供考生在高考前进行有效的冲刺训练,切实提高应试能力。其出版安排详见下表:

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“得实验者得天下” 为了强化物理、化学、生物三科实验的高考复习,提高关于理科综合考试的应试能力,特约请在实验复习方面的资深专家及长期从事一线教学工作的特级教师,精心编写了一套实验专集,以作高考实验复习冲刺之用。

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读者可根据自己的不同需要,分集分册,灵活购买。本部已出版有高考模拟试题第一集和第二集,还将于4月底出版高考冲刺压轴金卷等配套内容。

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试题设计

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2005 年高考英语模拟试题(一)

第 I 卷

第一部分 英语知识运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

第一节 语音知识(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. develop | A. politics | B. political |
| | C. control | D. comfortably |
| 2. angry | A. advance | B. announce |
| | C. answer | D. blanket |
| 3. affair | A. spare | B. admire |
| | C. appear | D. clear |
| 4. exhibition | A. example | B. experience |
| | C. expert | D. express |
| 5. months | A. mouths | B. breath |
| | C. breathe | D. paths |

第二节 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。

6. _____ you want me to fire you, I suggest you stop wearing sports clothes at office.
A. If B. Since
C. Unless D. Until
7. — Won't you go shopping with your mother?
— _____ she promises to buy me a new sweater.
A. When B. If
C. Unless D. Whether
8. You can go out _____ you promise to be back before ten o'clock.
A. in case B. so long as
C. so that D. as far as
9. _____ we _____ the work by next Friday,

we won't be able to attend the meeting.

- A. If; shall finish B. Unless; finish
C. When; finish D. Once; finish

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

— I'll probably go for a walk later on _____

it stays fine.

- A. as far as B. so long as
C. even if D. as if

11. — Will you go to the exhibition with us?

— Yes, I'll go _____ it's windy.

- A. even though B. if
C. as though D. when

12. — I'm green at everything.

— Don't worry. _____ you get older, you'll

get more experience.

- A. When B. Till
C. As D. While

13. Don't move the injured boy. Leave him _____

he is.

- A. how B. what
C. that D. where

14. — Can you tell me a way of escaping from a fallen house?

— Oh! I think you'd better _____, waiting for rescuers.

A. stand as still as you can

B. stand in a quiet place

C. stay where you are

D. stay in a place which is safe

15. He talked about the matter _____ nothing had happened to him.

- A. as B. if
C. as if D. like

16. _____ many times, but he still couldn't understand it.

- A. Having told
B. He had been told
C. Having been told

D. Though he had been told

17. — Can you tell me how to study English well?

— Do more speaking, _____ you'll be good at spoken English.

A. then

B. or

C. and

D. until

18. He seemed to be honest, and _____ I did not quite believe him.

A. but

B. however

C. yet

D. still

19. — I thought you had a new umbrella.

— I had, _____ I've lost it.

A. since

B. but

C. and

D. for

20. _____ for the people is a glorious death.

A. To die

B. Dies

C. To be dead

D. Being died

第三节 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。

A house in Clarktown caught fire on Christmas Eve, 1982. The 21 who lived in the house was already in 22. Being in poor health, she had trouble in 23 even when things were fine. 24 her house burning down around her, she was not able to go 25. The smoke 26 her *choke* (窒息). The fire was very hot. Without quick help she would have 27.

Firefighters 28 the house. They started to put the fire out. They did not know the old woman was still 29. The people 30 her crying for help. The fire was still very hot 31 there was lots of 32.

A man 33 like *Santa Claus* (圣诞老人) was passing by. He was 34 to give gifts to poor families. 35 had he heard the old woman's cry when he ran into the 36 house. After a while he rushed out with the old woman on his back and 37 her to safety. Then, as 38 as he had done that, the man left. No one knew the real name of the hero who had 39 the old woman's life.

The man went on and took the gifts to the 40. He did not return home until it was dark. He told his wife what had happened. She decided that she did not need to keep the story a secret. She told people that Santa Claus was really David Rodriguez, her husband. Mr Rodriguez is

a music teacher when he is not playing Santa Claus.

21. A. hero

B. woman

C. child

D. man

22. A. the eighty

B. eighties

C. her eightieth

D. her eighties

23. A. walking

B. speaking

C. thinking

D. laughing

24. A. Because

B. For

C. With

D. During

25. A. everywhere

B. nowhere

C. anywhere

D. somewhere

26. A. suffered

B. broke

C. forced

D. made

27. A. lived

B. died

C. left

D. stayed

28. A. looked for

B. searched through

C. got to

D. set up

29. A. out of doors

B. in the open air

C. outside

D. inside

30. A. heard

B. stopped

C. felt

D. kept

31. A. but

B. and

C. or

D. though

32. A. air

B. steam

C. smoke

D. dust

33. A. dressed

B. chosen

C. looked

D. acted

34. A. at the gate

B. at the street

C. in the distance

D. on his way

35. A. Only

B. Hardly

C. Never

D. Badly

36. A. empty

B. crowded

C. burnt

D. burning

37. A. carried

B. led

C. showed

D. threw

38. A. bravely

B. carefully

C. quickly

D. proudly

39. A. saved

B. defended

C. given

D. lived

40. A. rich children

B. poor children

C. clever boys

D. pretty girls

第二部分 阅读理解(共 25 小题。第一节每小题 2 分,第二节每小题 1 分;满分 45 分)

第一节 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

It is natural that young people are often uncomfortable when they are with their parents. They say that their parents don't understand them. They often think that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are too serious and too strict with their children; and that they seldom give their children a free hand.

It is true that parents often find it difficult to win their children's trust and they tend to forget how they themselves felt when young.

For example, young people like to act on the spot without much thinking. It is one of their ways to show that they have grown up and they can face any difficult situation. Older people worry more easily. Most of them plan things ahead, at least in the back of their minds, and do not like their plans to be upset by something unexpected.

When you want your parents to let you do something, you will have better success if you ask before you really start doing it.

Young people often make their parents angry at their choices in clothes, in entertainment and in music. But they do not mean to cause any trouble; it is just that they feel cut off from the older people's world, into which they have not yet been accepted. That's why young people want to make a new culture of their own. And if their parents do not like their music or entertainment or clothes or their way of speech, this will make the young people extremely happy.

Sometimes you are so proud of yourself that you do not want your parents to say "yes" to what you do. All you want is to be left alone and do what you like. It is natural enough, after being a child for so many years, when you were completely under your parents' control.

If you plan to control your life, you'd better win your parents over and try to get them to understand you. If your parents see that you have a high sense of responsibility, they will certainly give you the right to do what you want to do.

41. According to the text, young people tend to _____.

A. ask for advice before they really start to do anything

B. do things without thinking carefully ahead

C. be very strict with themselves

D. think in the same way as their parents do

42. Older people tend to _____.

A. remember how they themselves felt when they were young

B. act on the spot without thinking very carefully

C. plan things before they act

D. ask for advice from others

43. According to the passage, young people want to make a new culture of their own, because they _____.

A. don't feel they belong to the world of the older people

B. do not want to get into trouble

C. feel they are cleverer than the older people

D. want to show they have grown up

B

All the stars that are visible in our night sky are hurtling through space at speeds that can be measured in miles per second but are so far away that their distances are measured in light years. To us, they appear to have no motion relative to each other. We call these "fixed" stars.

But the planets, as measured by star distances, are practically next-door neighbors. A planet, moving between Earth—and the remote and seemingly immobile stars, will soon betray its motion. To ancient sky watchers, this ability to move may have had a magical, god-like quality. The word "planet" is derived from a Greek word meaning "wandering star". And evidence that the planets were associated with the gods lies in their very names, which—other than Earth—represent *ancient deities* (神, 神性).

Planets are usually banned from star charts in most astronomy books because they have no fixed residence; they indeed appear to wander around among the *constellations* (星群). Of the sun's nine planets (including our own Earth), five can be readily seen in our nighttime sky without optical aid: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

Fortunately the sun, the moon and planets always travel along a known path, through the constellations, and never stray far from an imaginary belt or zone in the sky known as the *ecliptic* (黄道). There are thirteen recognized constellations—star patterns crossed by the ecliptic. You can be quite sure that if you find a bright "star" in a constellation that is not usually included on star charts, that "star" is almost certainly a planet. Your daily newspaper, usually on the weather page, may provide a listing for the "evening stars" and "morning stars" for that period. The expression dates back to antiquity because an evening or

morning star is never a star at all; it is always a planet. You can also distinguish a planet from the stars by their steady light, for they seem to twinkle less than true stars.

44. The word "hurtle" in the sentence "All the stars that are visible in our night sky are hurling through space at speeds that..." means to _____.

- A. fly quickly B. wander
C. run very fast D. flash frequently

45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT correct?

- A. "Fixed stars" move very fast in fact.
B. A planet, seemingly an immobile star, will probably dash to the other direction.
C. The planets, having no fixed residence, can be found in most astronomy books.
D. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are ancient Gods.

46. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. The knowledge of the constellations.
B. The knowledge to look up the stars in daily newspaper.
C. The difference between a planet and a true star.
D. The knowledge to confirm a planet.

47. How many planets does the sun have according to the passage excluding the earth?

- A. Four. B. Five.
C. Eight. D. Nine.

48. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?

- A. The distance between two stars is measured in light years.
B. The motion ability of the planets is a kind of magic.
C. Five of the sun's planets can be readily seen in our nighttime sky.
D. You can learn the names of most stars from the daily newspaper.

C

There are many ways to keep your car from being stolen. Some cost nothing and are simple common sense; even if parking for only a brief period, always park in a well-lit area, remove your keys from the *ignition* (发火装置), lock all doors and close all windows.

"Second-layer" protective devices range in price from free to more than \$ 1000. These include motion or impact sensors that set off a siren, steering column collars that prevent thieves from hot-wiring the vehicle, steering wheel

locks, *decals* (移画印花) that warn the thief that the vehicle is alarm-protected, and *etching* (蚀刻) the vehicle's ID number onto a window, which makes the vehicle difficult to sell.

"Third-layer" protective devices are standard on some models. They include "smart keys" with specially coded computer chips. Only the exact key can open doors or start the engine. A "kill witch" inhibits the flow of electricity or fuel to the engine until a hidden switch is activated.

Tracking devices are considered the "fourth layer" of protection. They transmit an electronic signal that police can use to locate the stolen vehicle.

49. Which of the following belongs to the "first-layer" protection according to the passage?

- A. To install a steering wheel lock.
B. To park in a well-lit area.
C. To use protective devices.
D. To use tracking devices.

50. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. The prices of the protection devices.
B. How to protect your car from being stolen.
C. An introduction to several protective devices.
D. How to use the "second-layer" protection devices.

51. The word "inhibit" in the sentence "A 'kill switch' inhibits the flow of electricity or fuel to the engine until a hidden switch is activated" means to _____.

- A. cut off B. control
C. limit D. help

D

Cruise control set at 65 mph, you're driving down the interstate, listening to Mozart. The kids are in the back seat watching "Rugrats" on the built-in television. Then you glance at the screen of your personal computer, docked in the dashboard. You say "map", and a detailed route to your destination flashes on-screen. Then you say "traffic", and you see a live video of the traffic flow two miles ahead. If it looks congested, you'll say "reroute" and the computer would offer several alternatives. There's no need to reroute today, but as you listen to your voice-synthesized e-mail, you're distracted from the tractor-trailer that pulls into your lane ahead. Your car senses it, and the cruise control automatically *decelerates* (减速) to maintain proper highway space between you and the truck.

Fantasy? All the technology described above could become available in cars of every price range in the next few years. America's love affair with the car is back, and

one of the chief reasons is that car makers can deliver more quickly on what the consumer wants—from better cup holders to concert quality sound systems to vastly improved child seats.

It used to take up to six years to bring a car from concept to reality. But dramatic advances in automotive technology and in *computer-aided* (计算机辅助) design and manufacture mean that consumer feedback can be translated into steel, glass and plastic in little more than two years.

52. The word “dock” in the sentence “Then you glance at the screen of your personal computer, docked in the dashboard.” probably means to _____.

- A. pull up B. rest on
C. look at D. listen to

53. What does the word “congested” in the sentence “If it looks congested, you’ll say ‘reroute’ and the computer would offer several alternatives.” mean?

- A. Crowded. B. Uncomfortable.
C. Bad. D. Clear.

54. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. All the stuff described in the first paragraph is imaginary.

B. If there is a roadblock before the car, the car will decelerate automatically.

C. All the stuff described in the first paragraph will be true.

D. Now it takes less than two years to bring a car from concept to reality.

55. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

- A. Automotive Technology
B. Cars of the Future
C. The Development of Car
D. The Development of Car Technology

E

Data from the pioneer spacecraft of the Aeronautics and Administration (NASA) apparently prove theory that the soaring 900-degree Fahrenheit surface temperature of Venus is due to an atmospheric greenhouse effect caused mainly by a blanket of *carbon dioxide* (二氧化碳). Such a greenhouse effect is created when energy in the form of sunlight easily passes through a planet’s atmosphere, warms its surface, and is converted to heat radiation that is then held in by the atmosphere from top to bottom, en-

abling NASA’s scientists to establish the exact amount of sunlight absorbed at various places in the planet’s atmosphere and on its surface. Measurements of atmosphere composition, temperature *profiles* (曲线), and radiate heating predicted Venus’ surface temperature very accurately. The planet is closer to the sun than the earth, and it has a relatively thin atmosphere like Earth’s, but Venus’ atmosphere consists of more than ninety percent carbon dioxide, compared to less than four percent in that of earth. Because of its higher percentage of carbon dioxide, Venus’ atmosphere traps much more heat radiation than earth does. Thus, the Venus studies are believed to be important to the understanding of possible *adverse* (不利的) effects on earth’s agriculture and sea levels that could result from the long-term use of fossil fuels, which add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

56. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. A New Theory.
B. Measuring Planetary Temperatures.
C. The Voyage of Pioneer Spacecraft.
D. The Greenhouse Effect on Venus.

57. According to the passage, what happens to heat radiation on Venus?

- A. It is neutralized at the planet’s surface.
B. It is trapped by the atmosphere.
C. It creates energy.
D. It circulates evenly.

58. According to the passage, how does the atmosphere of Venus differ from that of Earth?

- A. It contains much more carbon dioxide.
B. It holds significantly less moisture.
C. It is four percent thinner.
D. It traps less heat radiation.

59. From the passage it can be inferred that the burning of fossil fuel on earth may cause _____.

- A. more carbon dioxide to enter seawater
B. more sunlight to reach the earth’s surface
C. the atmosphere to become thinner
D. the planet’s temperature to change

60. According to the passage, data from the Venus study can be used to _____.

- A. predict changes in the planet’s orbit
B. predict future agricultural problems on earth
C. test the efficiency of a spacecraft
D. test a theory about more efficient greenhouse

第二节 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选择能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

- Professor Green, I have a record of my studies for last year. Would you like to see it?
 —Yes, Sidney. 61
 —Yes, sir. But I'd like to apply for admission(申请入学) to California University.
 —I see. 62
 —Yes, Mr Green. They think it's a very good idea.
 —Well, your record here has been very good. 63
 — 64 Anyway, I'm going to apply. And I'd like to ask you to write a recommendation(推荐信) for me if it is not too much trouble.
 — 65
 —Thank you very much, Professor.
 —All right. Good luck to you.

- A. I don't think you'll have much trouble.
 B. Are you getting along well with your studies?
 C. I hope not.
 D. You are studying mathematics, aren't you?
 E. I'd like to talk with you about my studies for a minute, if I may.
 F. Have you asked your parents for their advice?
 G. Not at all. I'd be glad to.

第 II 卷

第三部分 写作(共三节,满分 55 分)

第一节 单词拼写(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释或首字母提示,在句子右边的横线上,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

66. Tom was _____ (泄气) when he failed again.
 66. _____
 67. Mr Zhang is among the _____ (有经验的) managers.
 67. _____
 68. This novel is _____ (翻译) from French.
 68. _____
 69. It is our duty to _____ (保卫) our motherland.
 69. _____
 70. The teacher often _____ (鼓励) the children to practise more.
 70. _____
 71. G _____ speaking, girls are more careful than

- boys. 71. _____
 72. December 25th is C _____ Day.
 72. _____
 73. Mr Green told his students to r _____ their lesson before their English test.
 73. _____
 74. It's very hot here in summer, c _____ in July.
 74. _____
 75. At the sound of the gun, all the birds in the tree flew away in all d _____.
 75. _____

第二节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 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,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),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。

One April 1st, a country bus was going along a winding road.
 When it slowed down and stopped, the driver anxious turned _____
 switches, but nothing had happened. Then he turned to the _____
 passengers with a worried look in his face and said "This _____
 poor bus was getting old. There's only one thing to do. I'll _____
 count three and on the word "three", I want you all lean _____
 forward suddenly as hardy as you can. That should get the _____
 bus start again, but if it doesn't, I'm afraid there's _____
 nothing else I can do it. Now, all of you lean back as far _____
 as you can in your seat and get ready."
 "One! Two! Three!" The passengers leaned forward _____
 suddenly and the bus started up. His smile turned to laughter _____
 when the driver merrily cried "April Fool!"

第三节 书面表达(满分 30 分)

请根据提示写一篇关于污染的短文。

1. 如今污染已经成为全球问题。空气、河海和土壤的污染对人类很有害。

2. 污染的原因和后果:(工厂、汽车排放废气污染了空气;工厂的废水污染了江河;农民施农药污染了土壤)

3. 你对如何治理污染的看法。

(拟题人 北京 林生香)

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2005 年高考英语模拟试题(二)

第 I 卷

第一部分 英语知识运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

第一节 语音知识(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. police A. live B. life
 C. machine D. shine
2. weight A. believe B. certain
 C. height D. remain
3. theater A. appear B. especially
 C. learner D. society
4. language A. attentively B. control
 C. strange D. twinkle
5. pressure A. measure B. expression
 C. pleasure D. professor

第二节 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。

6. — Liu Xiang has won the men's 110m hurdle final in 12.91 seconds.

— _____! He never got such a good result before.

- A. Congratulations B. What a good news
- C. My goodness D. How exciting the race

7. Rather than _____ for help from someone else, however difficult the task is, I prefer completing it by myself.

- A. to ask B. asking
- C. ask D. to have asked

8. In a word, the hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.

- A. in which B. on which

- C. when D. that

9. — What about the coming Fifth China International Air Show in the city of Zhuhai?

— Oh, aerial shows are _____ to be the most exciting part of the programme.

- A. expected B. wished
- C. preferred D. proved

10. — This returned Chinese scholar has become one of the top experts in this field.

— Yes, I know him very well. He _____ in Africa with wild animals for eight years.

- A. has worked B. had worked
- C. worked D. has been working

11. All the children on the playground stared up into the sky until the noise of the plane _____.

- A. gave up B. went out
- C. died away D. took off

12. The White House said on Wednesday night that Bush had won over Kerry, _____ the final result will come out later on.

- A. because B. though
- C. when D. as

13. Best _____ for her work 1983 novel "The Piano Teacher", Austria's Elfriede Jelinek has won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2004.

- A. known B. knowing
- C. being known D. to be known

14. He _____ another career, but at the time, he didn't have enough money to attend graduate school.

- A. might choose B. might have chosen
- C. had to choose D. must have chosen

15. — Yao Ming has begun his new season in NBA.
— Yes, he couldn't have wished for a _____ start to the new NBA year. He scored 19 points in 20 minutes in the opening game.

- A. best B. good
- C. nice D. better

16. My English teacher encourages us to guess the

meanings of _____ unknown words we meet in our reading according to _____ context.

- A. the; / B. the; the
C. /; / D. /; the

17. Understanding the cultural habits of another nation, especially _____ containing as many different subcultures as the United States, is a difficult thing.

- A. which B. that
C. one D. such

18. — Do you know about the Road Traffic Safety Law?

— Of course. It went into effect in May and traffic safety in our city _____ since.

- A. improved B. has improved
C. had improved D. will be improved

19. About Chinese football, it may be the pressure from both the clubs and the fans _____ finally makes the CFA carry out reform of the Chinese Premier League.

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

20. Recently the newspapers have reported several _____ of the coal mines happening in different provinces in China and the government has taken effective measures to stop such things.

- A. accidents B. events
C. happenings D. incidents

第三节 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。

A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. He had wanted a beautiful 21 in a dealer's showroom, and knowing his father could well 22 it, he told him that was all he wanted.

As Graduation Day came near, the young man expected 23 that his father had bought the gift. 24, on the morning of his graduation, his father called him into his own 25. His father told him how proud he was to have such a fine son, and told him how much he loved him. He 26 his son a beautifully wrapped gift box.

Curious, and somewhat 27, the young man opened the box and found a lovely leather-bound Bible, with the young man's name written in gold. Angry, he 28 his voice to his father, and said, "With all your money you give me a Bible?" and 29 out of the

house.

Many years passed and the young man was very 30 in business. He had a beautiful home and a wonderful family, but 31 his father was very old, and thought perhaps he should go to see him. 32 he could make arrangements, he received a telegram 33 him his father had passed away and willed all of his 34 to his son. When he arrived at his father's, sudden sadness and regret 35 his heart. He began to 36 his father's important papers and saw the still gift-wrapped Bible, just as he had 37 it years ago. With tears, he opened the Bible and began to turn the pages. His father had carefully 38 a verse (诗), Matthew 7 ~ 11, "And if you, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father which is in Heaven, give to those who ask him?"

As he read those words, a car key 39 from the back of the Bible. It had a tag (标签) with the dealer's name, the same dealer who had the sports car he had desired. On the tag was the 40.

Of his graduation, and the words: PAID IN FULL.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. computer | B. bike |
| C. car | D. recorder |
| 22. A. pay | B. buy |
| C. support | D. afford |
| 23. A. signs | B. facts |
| C. marks | D. results |
| 24. A. However | B. Finally |
| C. Quietly | D. Actually |
| 25. A. house | B. room |
| C. study | D. office |
| 26. A. gave | B. handed |
| C. showed | D. presented |
| 27. A. excited | B. nervous |
| C. interested | D. disappointed |
| 28. A. raised | B. changed |
| C. improved | D. increased |
| 29. A. ran | B. went |
| C. walked | D. stormed |
| 30. A. busy | B. successful |
| C. comfortable | D. happy |
| 31. A. remembered | B. realized |
| C. knew | D. considered |
| 32. A. When | B. As |
| C. After | D. Before |
| 33. A. informing | B. announcing |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| C. telling | D. discovering |
| 34. A. treasures | B. possessions |
| C. wealths | D. eagerness |
| 35. A. filled | B. caught |
| C. attacked | D. beat |
| 36. A. pick up | B. remind of |
| C. search through | D. refer to |
| 37. A. seen | B. got |
| C. left | D. thrown |
| 38. A. made | B. written |
| C. underlined | D. designed |
| 39. A. dropped | B. appeared |
| C. rolled | D. showed |
| 40. A. year | B. date |
| C. moment | D. day |

第二部分 阅读理解(共 25 小题。第一节每小题 2 分,第二节每小题 1 分;满分 45 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文,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。

A

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will damage your house, destroy your belongings, bark extremely, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing.

The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to ways that are acceptable in the *domestic*(驯养的) setting. One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to train it obedience.

Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do. Training is also an easy way to found the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit", it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to make yourself as a top dog or leader of the dog group by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its *subordinate*(从属的) role by teaching it to show obedience to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and

your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

41. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to ____.

- A. be just part of their nature
- B. worsen in modern society
- C. occur when they go wild
- D. show a threat to society

42. The primary purpose of obedience training is to ____.

- A. teach the dog to perform clever tricks
- B. make the dog know its owner's power
- C. provide the dog with ways for its wild behavior
- D. enable the dog to recover its normal behavior

43. Why do most dogs love performing tricks for their masters?

- A. To avoid being punished.
- B. To show their love for their masters.
- C. To win leadership of the dog group.
- D. To show their willingness to obey.

B

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can be also mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can bring more than amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has showed that it can lead to *burnout*(精疲力竭). Burnout has been described as dropping or giving up of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to get along well with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should know, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find *flaws*(缺陷、错误) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be careful that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The result of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sports setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves

and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches fix their eyes on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. *Positive reinforcement* (积极强化) should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research shows that positive reinforcement provides and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can bring high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

44. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is to _____.

- A. reduce their mental stress
- B. increase their sense of success
- C. make sports less competitive
- D. make sports more challenging

45. According to the passage, sport is positive for young people in that _____.

- A. it can help them learn more about society
- B. it enables them to find flaws in themselves
- C. it can provide them with valuable experiences
- D. it teaches them how to set realistic aims for themselves

46. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____.

- A. believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
- B. without realizing criticism may destroy their self-confidence
- C. in order to make them remember life's lessons
- D. so as to put more pressure on them

47. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.

- A. to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout
- B. to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
- C. to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
- D. to discuss the skill of joining criticism with encouragement

C

The Hong Kong Medical Association (HKMA) Council discussed in a meeting the problem of using mobile phones while driving. The following points were recorded:

1. There is now objective scientific information, most recently from Toronto, showing that the risk of bringing about traffic accidents rises fourfold if a mobile phone is used while driving.

2. Hands-off models of mobile phones are no safer

than hands-on models.

3. Switzerland, Israel, Brazil and some states in Australia now have laws banning the use of telephones while driving motor vehicles. The Council also recorded that mobile phones serve a special socio-economic function in Hong Kong, such as operation of goods vans and taxis, and forbidding their use by law immediately may disrupt important aspects of our socio-economic life.

We doubt whether the low figure of 1-3 traffic accidents per year locally occurring while a motorist was using a mobile phone, as offered by the Secretary for Economic Services Mr Stephen Pritt, was systematically collected.

The HKMA Council strongly advised that:

1. Drivers of all motor vehicles in Hong Kong should stop their vehicles in safe places when they wish to use their mobile phones.

2. The government should seriously consider adding an additional charge of driving without due care and heavier punishments on drivers connecting with traffic accidents while using mobile phones.

3. Statistics on *mobile-phone-induced* (引起) traffic accidents should be collected systematically without delay. If necessary, the police may be empowered to cross-check with phone companies whether the driver's phone was in use at the time of a traffic accident.

48. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The importance of objective scientific information.
- B. Using mobile phones while driving.
- C. A special socio-economic function.
- D. Forbidding the use of mobile phones.

49. The low figure of traffic accidents caused by using mobile phones in Hong Kong suggests that _____.

- A. few people there used mobile phones while driving
- B. the drivers there stopped their vehicles to use mobile phones
- C. the drivers there were afraid of the heavy punishments
- D. the people interested did not collect the information regularly

50. It is recommended that the Hong Kong government should _____.

- A. forbid the use of mobile phones while driving
- B. take due care to stop drivers from using mobile phones while driving
- C. punish more strictly drivers connecting with accidents due to using mobile phones

D. solve the problem of using mobile phones while driving immediately

51. The word "cross-check" in the last paragraph most probably means to _____.

- A. question somebody carefully
- B. consider a different source
- C. provide more cross-references
- D. join an accident insurance(保险) company

D

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an *external* (外表的、外部的) result or product that can easily be realized and measured. The worker who gets a rise, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their carefulness or courage, as they meet with new experiences and unexpected difficulties. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new difficulties to overcome.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to face the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may "fail" at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is basic to our ability to grow. Do we notice ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we're shy and uncertain? Then our sense of *timidity* (胆怯) can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we're slow to *adapt* (适应) to changes or that we're not clever enough to deal with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of unsafety and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not face and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we stop growth. We become hidden inside a shell of our own making.

52. A person is generally believed to achieve personal

growth when _____.

- A. he has given up his smoking habit
- B. he has made great efforts in his work
- C. he is fond of learning anything new
- D. he has tried to determine where he is on journey

53. In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would _____.

- A. succeed in climbing up the social ladder
- B. face difficulties and take up challenges
- C. aim high and reach his aim each time
- D. judge his ability to grow from his own achievements

54. When the author says "a new way of being" (Paragraph 3) he is referring to _____.

- A. a new way of taking risks
- B. a new system of adapting to changes
- C. a new method of noticing ourselves
- D. a new way of experiencing the world

55. For personal growth, the author wouldn't agree that one should _____.

- A. be curious about more changes
- B. avoid internal fears and doubts
- C. adapt oneself to new conditions quickly
- D. be open-minded to new experiences

E

Regional Learning

I've been struck, living in *Silicon Valley* (硅谷) and spending time in other high-tech regions, by how each region can be studied with respect to the quality and variety of its knowledge producers and knowledge *consumers* (消费者).

The classic way to judge knowledge production in a region is to list all the educational institutions one can think of—universities and colleges, schools, libraries, museums, civic centers and to see these as the region's producers of knowledge, with the region's citizens, students, firms, government, and voluntary organizations as their consumers.

But in most regions I visit today, there is a rich interaction between the knowledge producers and knowledge consumers. If the region is geographically *compressed* (压缩的) enough, you start to get all kinds of informal, face-to-face connections between knowledge producers and consumers—students work part-time in surrounding firms, new firms spin out of universities, employees are retrained on campuses, different people go to different public gather-

ing places, and so on. In the 1970s and 1980s, we were lost in science parks; in the 1990s, all these connections produce what I think of as learning parks. Such learning parks bring increasingly rich intellectual and educational opportunities to their region.

If top-quality schools and universities once invested money in science parks, we now see learning parks pushing resources the other way. In the relation between leading-edge firms and universities, for example, the firms increasingly provide *temporary* (临时的) professors, guest lecturers, *internships* (实习期) for students, vacations for faculty, and workplace experiences for scholars of all ages. So the traditional producers of knowledge (the teachers) are also becoming consumers of the knowledge that their traditional consumers (graduate students, firms in the region) produce. This is very healthy indeed.

56. The author has noticed how to look at a place according to _____.

- A. the quality and variety of its services
- B. its rich intellectual and educational opportunities
- C. knowledge production and consumption
- D. investment in educational institutions

57. Educational institutions in a region include not only universities and colleges but also _____.

- A. high-tech companies
- B. firms, government and organizations
- C. science parks and learning parks
- D. libraries, museums and civic centers

58. In the passage the word "park" most probably means _____.

- A. a piece of land in a town for public enjoyment
- B. a group of buildings housing related business
- C. a piece of country kept in its natural condition
- D. a limited area of grassland with a large country house

59. Learning parks are now helping universities by _____.

- A. hiring *adjunct professors* (副教授) in leading firms
- B. founding business relations with surrounding firms
- C. allowing scholars to work in leading-edge firms
- D. retraining employees on campuses

60. The traditional producers of knowledge are those who _____.

- A. teach full-time in a college or university
- B. work in leading-edge firms
- C. take up graduate studies in a college or university
- D. teach temporarily at a college or university

第二节 根据对话内容,从对话后选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Jill: Manchester is a good area to work in. There are a lot of businesses opening all the time. I try to get in touch with the managers as soon as I know a new company is starting up. "The early bird catches the worm!" as they say.

David: 61 But there's more to it than that, isn't there Jill? You seem to be very confident (自信) and this helps your sales.

Jill: 62 I think that if I appear confident and successful people are more likely to buy our goods.

David: Well, you certainly seem successful at that. Your sale's figures prove that. I was wondering if you could give a short talk tomorrow afternoon on the idea of being confident.

Jill: 63

David: I would be thankful if you could do that. I am sure the others would benefit from that kind of talk.

Jill: 64

David: Something like 20 minutes, if that's all right?

Jill: 65

David: Oh. How to build up your confidence; presenting yourself to customers... that sort of things.

A. I don't think so.

B. I think I could manage.

C. Yes, I've been working on that for some time.

D. And what sort of thing do you want me to talk about?

E. Yes. That makes me feel a lot better.

F. About how long do you want me to speak for?

G. I'm sure that's true.

第 II 卷

第三部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释或首字母提示, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

66. They _____ (控制) the fire and put it out in the end. 66. _____

67. I'm making _____ (准备) for the coming exam. 67. _____
68. I saw her going in the _____ (相反的) direction. 68. _____
69. They can't _____ (表达) themselves in English. 69. _____
70. Asia is much larger than any of the other _____ (大陆) in the world. 70. _____
71. The second month of a year is F _____. 71. _____
72. After leaving u _____, he became a doctor. 72. _____
73. The p _____ of china is larger than that of any other countries. 73. _____
74. Each office will be e _____ with a computer soon. 74. _____
75. Madame Curie spent a great deal of her time on scientific e _____. 75. _____

第二节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),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 cousin Mary and I went on trip to my uncle's _____
last Sunday. We were riding along a hillside then suddenly _____
some big stones were rolled down and knocked us off our _____
bikes. 78. _____
Mary's legs got seriously hurt and so were mine. We _____
79. _____
couldn't move a bit. Fortunately, I saw some farmers a-
head. 80. _____
Waving our hand, we crind for help. On hearing _____
81. _____
us, they ran to the spot as fast as they can. Thanks to _____
82. _____

their help, we were all sent to a nearby hospital and re-
ceived _____ 83. _____
medical treatment in time. Although we do not know about
their _____ 84. _____
names, we feel they like our dear big brothers and sisters.
85. _____

第三节 书面表达(满分 30 分)

近几年,“考生该不该复读”这一话题一直为社会各界所关注。下表是某班同学的讨论结果,请你就此给某英文报社写一封信客观地介绍讨论情况并简要阐述自己的观点。

多数同学认为	少数同学认为
1. 不该复读	1. 应该复读
2. 对于应届生不公平	2. 可以考上好的大学
3. 增加家庭经济负担	3. 有利于未来的就业
4. 精神压力大,易出问题	4. 上何种大学是人生重要的转折点

注意:

1. 信的开头已为你写好,不计入总词数;
2. 词数:120 左右;
3. 参考词汇:负担 burden

Dear editor,

I'm writing to tell you about the discussion we've had about whether students should retake classes after failing the college entrance examination.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

(拟题人 山东 张贵福)