

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

2006年

# 浙江高考英语

零距离突破



## 知识梳理篇

● 第一轮复习用 ●

中国三峡出版社

## 前言

来年六月的那场火红的约会，牵动着亿万人的心，无论你是主动还是被动，她都正以迅捷的步伐扑面而来。此时，我们跟千千万万的莘莘学子一样，既期待着，又忧虑着。期待着人生最重要的时刻的到来，期待着理想变为现实，期待着多年的奋斗得到回报。然而，在有限而繁忙的复习时间里，是否能优质高效地做好准备，迎接这一神圣时刻的到来，并取得事半功倍的效果，这种忧虑不可避免地徘徊于心。

古人云：工欲善其事，必先利其器。当今教辅书界既有藏龙卧虎，也有鱼目混珠，更有“舶来品”，这些或来自于外地、或来自于外国的舶来品均因不符合使用地的教学和高考实际，造成时间和精力等多方面的耗费。

为此，我们倾情编写了《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破》系列复习用书，是目前市面上绝无仅有、尚无先例的为浙江考生编写的一套完整、实用、系统的复习用书。

该书针对浙江省高考实行自主命题后的新情况和新特点，一改同类书只为少数优生服务的现状，下降重心，以中下游学生水平为起点，科学设计，循序渐进，使不同英语水平的考生通过复习都有所收获，都有所提高。

《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破——知识梳理篇》以夯实基础为主旨，“讲”“练”结合，以“练”为主，精讲精练，供考前第一轮复习使用。全书按课本单元结构编写，既可作为课堂复习用书，也可作为考生自主复习资料。

**【要点回放】** 依据《考试大纲》，列出每单元重点词汇、短语、句型和交际用语，不加汉语注释，便于检测出还未掌握的知识点。

**【考点透视】** 根据考点，深化基础知识，透视知识间的内在联系，精析重要知识点，能在较短时间内构建所需知识体系。

**【难点聚集】** 近几年高考在特定语境下进行词义辨析的题目增多，而平常难以深入学习研究。本书统筹安排中学所学同（近）义词，在“如何用”上狠下功夫，达到有效的解题效果。

**【热点扫描】** 运用最新热点材料，分析近年高考原题，强化高考考点与教材

知识点的结合,让考生体会高考要求,熟悉高考题型,掌握解题规律,预测考查方向,使复习备考更具有实效性。

**【疑点闯关】** 精心设计单词拼写、单项选择和句子翻译三项训练,检测复习效果,强化基础知识,形成基本技能,为综合能力提升夯实基础。

该书配套有《2006 年浙江高考英语零距离突破——知识梳理测试卷》,每两单元提供一套同步训练题,可根据不同考生的实际程度,在 60~90 分钟内完成,既可用于课堂测试,也可作为课后练习。另分阶段提供有八套综合测试题,完全按 2005 年浙江高考英语试题仿真设计,要求考生在 120 分钟以内完成,让考生提前适应高考变化,尽快熟悉高考题型,逐步提高考试能力和心理适应能力。

在试题设计上,我们从高考知识点出发,狠抓“知识、能力、训练、提高”四大环节,凸现复习教学特点,既力求把知识点练全练透,又注重将试题按梯度分布,突出基础训练、能力拔高、综合水平提升检测。

编写过程中,我们虽然力求完美,但由于时间仓促,仍可能有疏忽和纰漏之处,敬请批评指正。

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2005年8月

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- ( ) 9. The World Wide Web is sometimes jokingly called the World Wide Wait because it \_\_\_\_\_ be very slow.  
A. should B. must  
C. will D. can
- ( ) 10. — People should stop using their cars and start using public transport.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. The roads are too crowded as it is.  
A. All right B. Exactly  
C. Go ahead D. Fine
- ( ) 11. — I'm afraid Mr. Wood can't see you until 4 o'clock.  
— Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ I won't wait.  
A. no doubt B. after all  
C. in that case D. in this way
- ( ) 12. — Are you still busy?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ my work, and it won't take long.  
A. just finish B. am just finishing  
C. have just finished D. am just going to finish
- ( ) 13. My mother always gets a bit \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't arrive when we say we will.  
A. anxious B. ashamed  
C. weak D. patient
- ( ) 14. Maggie has been fortunate to find a job she loves and, \_\_\_\_\_, she gets well paid for it.  
A. sooner or later B. what's more  
C. as a result D. more or less
- ( ) 15. Danby left word with my secretary \_\_\_\_\_ he would call again in the afternoon.  
A. who B. that C. as D. which
- ( ) 16. I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.  
A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.  
A. when B. After C. As D. Since
- ( ) 18. Bob ran the 100 meters in 9.91 seconds, and I have not seen \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
A. the best B. better C. the most D. more
- ( ) 19. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_. The line was busy.  
A. go by B. go around C. get in D. get through
- ( ) 20. We've been looking at houses but haven't found \_\_\_\_\_ we like yet.  
A. one B. ones C. it D. them

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 21~40 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

It was raining. I went into a café and asked for a coffee. 21 I was waiting for my drink, I realized there were other people in the place, but I sensed 22. I saw their bodies, but I couldn't feel their souls 23 their souls belonged to the 24.

I stood up and walked between the tables. When I came to the biggest computer, I saw a thin, small man 25 in front of it. "I am Steve," he finally answered after I asked him a couple of times what his name was. "I can't talk with you. I'm 26," he said. He was chatting online and, 27, he was playing a computer game—a war game. I was 28.

Why didn't Steve want to talk with me? I tried 29 to speak to that computer geek, (怪人) 30 not a word came out of his mouth. I touched his shoulder, but no reaction (反应). I was 31 I put my hand in front of the monitor, and he started to shout, "32!"

I took a few steps back, wondering if all those people in the café were looking at me. I 33, and saw nobody showed any interest.

34, I realized that the people there were having a nice conversation with their machine, not with people. They were more 35 having a relationship with the 36, particularly Steve. I wouldn't want to 37 the future of human beings if they preferred sharing their lives with machines 38 with people.

I was worried and sank in my thoughts. I didn't even 39 that the coffee was bad, 40 Steve didn't notice there was a person next to him.

- |                          |                     |                   |                |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ( ) 21. A. Before        | B. Since            | C. Although       | D. While       |
| ( ) 22. A. pain          | B. loneliness       | C. sadness        | D. fear        |
| ( ) 23. A. because       | B. when             | C. until          | D. unless      |
| ( ) 24. A. home          | B. world            | C. net            | D. café        |
| ( ) 25. A. sleeping      | B. laughing         | C. sitting        | D. learning    |
| ( ) 26. A. busy          | B. thirsty          | C. tired          | D. sick        |
| ( ) 27. A. first of all  | B. just then        |                   |                |
|                          | C. at the same time | D. by that time   |                |
| ( ) 28. A. surprised     | B. delighted        | C. moved          | D. frightened  |
| ( ) 29. A. once          | B. again            | C. first          | D. even        |
| ( ) 30. A. but           | B. so               | C. if             | D. or          |
| ( ) 31. A. excited       | B. respected        | C. afraid         | D. unhappy     |
| ( ) 32. A. Shut up       | B. Enjoy yourself   |                   |                |
|                          | C. Leave me along   | D. Help me out    |                |
| ( ) 33. A. walked about  | B. walked out       |                   |                |
|                          | C. raised my hand   | D. raised my head |                |
| ( ) 34. A. From then on  | B. At that moment   |                   |                |
|                          | C. In all           | D. Above all      |                |
| ( ) 35. A. interested in | B. tired of         | C. careful about  | D. troubled by |
| ( ) 36. A. computer      | B. soul             | C. shop           | D. geek        |
| ( ) 37. A. tell          | B. plan             | C. imagine        | D. design      |
| ( ) 38. A. other than    | B. instead of       | C. except for     | D. as well as  |
| ( ) 39. A. pretend       | B. understand       | C. insist         | D. realize     |
| ( ) 40. A. as if         | B. just as          | C. just after     | D. even though |



第二部分：阅读理解（第一节 20 小题，第二节 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 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，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

Compassion is a desire within us to help others. With effort, we can translate compassion into actions. An experience last weekend showed me this is true. I work part-time in a supermarket across from a building for the elderly. These old people are our main customers, and it's not hard to lose patience over their slowness. But last Sunday, one aged gentlemen appeared to teach me a valuable lesson. This untidy man walked up to my register (收款机) with a box of biscuits. He said he was out of cash (现金), had just moved into his room, and had nothing in his cupboards. He asked if we could let him have the food on trust. He promised to repay me the next day.

I couldn't help staring at him. I wondered what kind of person he had been ten or twenty years before, and what he would be like if luck had gone his way. I had a hurt in my heart for this kind of human soul, all alone in the world. I told him that I was sorry, but store rules didn't allow me to do so. I felt stupid and unkind saying this, but I valued my job.

Just then, another man standing behind the first, spoke up. If anything, he looked more pitiable. "Charge it to me," was all he said.

What I had been feeling was pity. Pity is soft and safe and easy. Compassion, on the other hand, is caring in action. I thanked the second man but told him that was not allowed either. Then I reached into my pocket and paid for the biscuits myself. I reached into my pocket because these two men had reached into my heart and taught me compassion.

( ) 41. The aged gentleman who wanted to buy the biscuits \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. promised to obey the store rules
- B. forgot to take any money with him
- C. hoped to have the food first and pay later
- D. could not afford anything more expensive

( ) 42. Which of the following best describes the old gentlemen?

- A. Kind and lucky.
- B. Poor and lonely.
- C. Friendly and helpful.
- D. Hurt and disappointed.

( ) 43. The writer acted upon the store rules because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he wanted to keep his present job
- B. he felt no pity for the old gentleman
- C. he considered the old man dishonest
- D. he expected someone else to pay for the old man

( ) 44. What does the writer learn from his experience?

- A. Wealth is more important than anything else.
- B. Helping others is easier than done.
- C. Experience is better gained through practice.

D. Obeying the rules means more than compassion.

B

Special Bridges Help Animals Cross the Road

——Reported by Sheila Carrick

Why did the chicken cross the road? To get to the other side.

Most people know this joke. But recently, some people have been much more worried about how the grizzly bear and mountain lion can cross the road.

"Million of animals die each year on U.S. road," the Federal Highway Administration reports. In fact, only about 80 ocelots, an endangered wild cat, exist in the U.S. today. The main reason? Road-kill.

"Eco-passages" may help animals cross the road without being hit by cars. They are paths both over and under roads. "These eco-passages can be extremely useful, so that wildlife can avoid road accidents," said Jodi Hilty of the Wildlife Protection Society.

But do animals actually use the eco-passages? The answer is yes. Paul Beier of Northern Arizona University found footmarks left by mountain lions on an eco-passage that went under a highway. This showed that the lions used the passage.

Builder of eco-passages try to make them look like a natural part of an area by planting trees on and around them. Animals seem to be catching on. Animals as different salamanders and grizzly bears are using the bridges and under-passes.

The next time you visit a park or drive through an area with a lot of wildlife, look around. You might see an animal overpass!

- ( ) 45. The writer uses the example of "ocelot" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wild animals have become more dangerous  
B. the driving condition have improved greatly  
C. the measure for protecting wildlife fails to work  
D. an increasing number of animals are killed in road accidents
- ( ) 46. From the news story, we know an eco-passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an underground path for cars  
B. a fence built for the safety of the area  
C. a bridge for animals to get over a river  
D. a pass for animals to cross the road
- ( ) 47. When the writer says that seem "to be catching on", he means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. animals begin to realize the dangers on the road  
B. animals begin to learn to use eco-passages  
C. animals are crossing the road in group  
D. animals are increasing in number
- ( ) 48. The writer asks visitors and drivers to look around traveling because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wild animals may attack cars  
B. wild animals may jam the road  
C. they may see wild animals in the park  
D. they may see wild animals on eco-passages

C

In the course of working my way through school, I took many jobs I would rather forget. But none of these jobs was as dreadful as my job in an apple plant. The work was hard; the pay was poor; and, most of all, the working conditions were terrible.

First of all, the job made huge demands on my strength. For ten hours a night, I took boxes that rolled down a metal track and piled them onto a truck. Each box contained twelve heavy bottles of apple juice. I once figured out that I was lifting an average of twelve tons of apple juice every night.

I would not have minded the difficulty of the work so much if the pay had not been so poor. I was paid the lowest wage of that time—two dollars an hour. Because of the low pay, I felt eager to get as much as possible. I usually worked twelve hours a night but did not take home much more than \$ 100 a week.

But even more than the low pay, what made me unhappy was the working conditions. During work I was limited to two ten-minute break and an unpaid half hour for lunch. Most of my time was spent outside loading trucks with those heavy boxes in near-zero-degree temperatures. The steel floors of the trucks were like ice, which made my feet feel like stone. And after the production line shut down at night and most people left, I had to spend two hours alone cleaning the floor.

I stayed on the job for five months, all the while hating the difficulty of the work, the poor money, and the conditions under which I worked. By the time I left, I was determined never to go back there again.

- ( ) 49. Why did the writer have to take many jobs at that time?
- To pay for his schooling.
  - To save for his future.
  - To support his family.
  - To gain some experience.
- ( ) 50. The following facts describe the terrible working conditions of the plant EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- loading boxes in the freezing cold
  - having limited time for breaks
  - working and studying at the same time
  - getting no pay for lunch time
- ( ) 51. What is the subject discussed in the text?
- The writer's unhappy school life.
  - The writer's eagerness to earn money.
  - The writer's experience as a full-time worker.
  - The writer's hard working in an apple plant.
- ( ) 52. How is the text organized?
- Topic—Argument—Explanation
  - Opinion—Discussion—Description
  - Main idea—Compassion—Supporting examples
  - Introduction—Supporting examples—Conclusion

D

Supermarkets are trying out new computers that make shopping carts more intelligent ( 具备智能的 ). They will help shoppers find paper cups or toilet soap, and keep a record of the bill.

The touch-screen devices ( 触摸屏装置 ) are on show at the Food Marketing Institute's exhibition here this week. "These devices are able to create value and get you around the store quicker," said Michael Alexander, manager of Springboard Retail Networks Inc., which makes a smart cart computer called the Concierge.

Canadian stores will test the Concierge in July. A similar device, IBM's "Shopping Buddy", has recently been test-marketed at Shop & Shop stores in Massachusetts.

Neither device tells you how many fat grams nor calories are in your cart, but they will flash you with items on sale. The idea is to make it easier for people to buy, not to have second thoughts that maybe you should put something back on the shelf.

"The whole model is driven by advertisers' need to get in front of shoppers," said Alexander. "They're not watching 30-second TV ads anymore."

People can use a home computer to make their shopping lists. Once at the store, a shopper can use a preferred customer card to start a system ( 系统 ) that will organize the trip around the store. If you're looking for toothpicks, you type in the word or pick from a list, and a map will appear on the screen showing where you are and where you can find them.

The device also keeps a record of what you buy. When you're finished, the device figures out your bill. Then you go to the checker or place your card into a self-checkout stand and pay.

The new computerized shopping assistants don't come cheap. The Buddy device will cost the average store about \$ 160, 000, and the Concierge will cost stores about \$ 500 for each device.

(     ) 53. The underlined word "they" ( paragraph 1 ) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. supermarkets
- B. shop assistants
- C. shopping carts
- D. shop managers

(     ) 54. Which of the following is the correct order of shopping with computerized shopping carts?

- a. Start the system.
- b. Make a shopping list.
- c. Find the things you want.
- d. Go to a self-checkout stand.

A. abdc                      B. bacd                      C. acbd                      D. bcad

(     ) 55. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. intelligent shopping carts cost a large sum of money
- B. the Concierge is cheaper than the Buddy devices
- C. shop assistants with computer knowledge are well paid
- D. average stores prefer the Concierge to the Buddy devices

(     ) 56. What might be the most suitable title for the text?

- A. New age for supermarkets
- B. Concierge and Shopping Buddy

- C. New computers make shopping carts smarter  
D. Touch-screen devices make shopping enjoyable

E

When Lew Alcindor was 13, and obviously still growing, a group of schools began offering him scholarship (奖学金). The Alcindor decided to send their child to Power Memorial Academy, a small school on Manhattan's West Side.

At Power, Alcindor came under the control of Coach Jack Donohue, a strict young man who already gained his fame as one of the best coaches in the city. Donohue brought Alcindor along slowly. As a first-year student, the boy was not able to do much but wave his long skinny arms and shoot a basket now and then. But by the second year, when he was 15 years old and nearly 7 feet tall, Alcindor was quick and skillful enough to make the high school All-American team and to lead Power to an undefeated season.

From then on he simply got better. Some rival coaches (对方教练) used to take their teams quickly away from the floor before Power warmed up so that their players would not see him any sooner than they had to. Wearing size 16D shoes and sucking a lollipop (棒棒糖), Alcindor would loosen up by starting his leaping-ups (擦板球). Then he would casually shoot the ball with either hand, to the delight of fans.

When reporters and photographers began to follow Alcindor closely, Donohue protected his boy firmly. He simply ordered Lew to talk to no member of the press, and this suited Lew fine. He was not comfortable talking to grown-ups, perhaps because he towered over them. Discouraged photographers began following him in secret as though he were an easily-frightened giraffe. Once after ducking into a subway to escape, Alcindor told a friend that it was all becoming like policemen and robbers. "People want you not for yourself," Donohue warned him, "but because you're a basketball player. Don't forget that."

- ( ) 57. Many schools offered Alcindor scholarships because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was young  
B. he was hardworking  
C. he was tall for his age  
D. he was skillful at playing basketball
- ( ) 58. Which of the following best describes Donohue as a young coach?  
A. Serious, popular and slow.  
B. Tall, skillful and successful.  
C. Kind, powerful and undefeated.  
D. Well-known, strict and experienced.
- ( ) 59. Why did some rival coaches take teams away from the floor before Power warmed up?  
A. Their team refused to play Power.  
B. Their teams feared to see Alcindor.  
C. Their teams would lose courage.  
D. Their teams would lose interest.
- ( ) 60. What does the last paragraph mainly discuss?  
A. How Donohue protected Alcindor from the press?

B. How Alcindor disliked meeting reporters?

C. Why the press followed Alcindor closely?

D. Why the public wanted Alcindor badly?

第二节：在 61 题至 65 题，Susan, Mike, Jane, George 和 Tom 正计划参加一个夏令营。阅读下面六个夏令营的介绍（选 A, B, C, D, E, F），选出符合各人需求的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

- ( ) 61. Susan, a biology student, has a particular interest in wildlife. She is curious how people and wildlife can co-exist peacefully in an area. She would like to study the environment and wild animals. With information she gathers in the camp she hopes to complete her project on wildlife.
- ( ) 62. Mike is eager to stay away from the busy city life for a while. He and his classmates have decided to join a summer camp where they can learn outdoor skills and learn to solve problems and themselves.
- ( ) 63. Jane is longing for a break from school life. She wants to try something different and exciting. She is especially interested in mountain biking and water sports.
- ( ) 64. George is a born leader and is popular among his classmates. As a chairman of Student Club, he often organize activities and games. He'd like to attend wilderness courses which offer youth a chance to learn, lead and succeed.
- ( ) 65. Tom is a sports fan and a lover of the outdoors. Besides water sports, he enjoys horse-racing and hiking. He would like to go to a camp which offers a great variety of sports.

Summer's almost here, and a summer camp near you

Provides piles of summer fun Hot Places

A CALIFORNIA : Log Cabin Wilderness Camp Getaway ( L.A.Area Council, 233 Scout Way, Los Angeles, CA 90026; ( 213 ) 413-4400 ) : Backpacking ( 背包徒步旅行 ) is the top activity at this camp, including classes in backpacking, back country first aid, water purification ( 净化 ) , and map and compass skills.

B WISCONSIN: Gardener Dam Scout Camp ( Bay-Lakes Council, P. O. Box 267, Appleton, WI 54912; ( 920 ) 734-7505 ) : Whitewater canoeing ( 激流独木舟运动 ) is offered if you want to have fun on the river. A 35-mile overnight mountain hiking trip is for those who prefer to stay on dry land. The camp is for boys and girls 12-18.

C KANSAS: Spanish Peaks Scout Camp ( Santa Fe Trail Council, 1513 E. Fulton Terrace, Garden City, KS 67846; ( 620 ) 275-51620 ) : Rock climbing around the camp and mountain climbing, including an attempt of topping East Spanish Peak. Join us and meet new friends and learn new actives.

D IDAHO: Camp Aspen Ridge ( Trapper Paths Council, 1200 East 5400 South, South Ogden, UT 84403; ( 801 ) 479-5460 ) : Horseback riding and hillwalking are popular on the paths. Swimming, canoeing, rowing and fishing activities are offered on the lake. Learn about the culture and have fun!

E NORTH CAROLINA: Camp Bud Schiele ( Piedmont Council, 1221E. Franklin Blvd., Gastonia, NC 28053; ( 704 ) 864-2694 ) : Learn about the environment of the area while taking trips

deep into woods. Then spend Friday testing what you've learned against other groups. Activities are in some of the most untouched wilderness areas across the state.

F MAINE: Camp Roosevelt ( Katahdin Area Council, Bangor, ME 04402; ( 207 ) 866-2241 ): The log cabin dining house was built in 1929 and offers good camp food. Once you get your fill, take on the camp's *Leaders Today* program, which will have you climbing, jumping and working your way to better leadership skills.

## 第 II 卷 ( 共 50 分 )

### 第三部分: 写作 ( 共三节, 满分 50 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单词的首字母, 在答题纸上按题号写出各单词正确的完全形式 ( 每空限一词 )

66. The telephone rang, and he answered it i\_\_\_\_\_.
67. Zhejiang is f\_\_\_\_\_ for tea and silk.
68. Cabbage, carrots, and tomatoes are my favorite v\_\_\_\_\_.
69. Pauline had a ring on her f\_\_\_\_\_, so I guessed she was married.
70. The article was w\_\_\_\_\_ in German and translated into Chinese.
71. Martin i\_\_\_\_\_ me to the New Year's party and introduced me to his friends.
72. The rain c\_\_\_\_\_ for days, so we could not go out to play.
73. Fill in the form with your name, home, a\_\_\_\_\_, and phone number.
74. Modern m\_\_\_\_\_ has cured many diseases that used to kill many people.
75. Our next-door n\_\_\_\_\_ says she'll look after our cat while we're away.

#### 第二节: 短文改错 ( 共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分 )

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个钩 ( ✓ ); 如有错误 ( 每行只有一个错误 ), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 ( \ ) 划掉, 在该行的右边横线上写出该词, 也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺处加一个漏字符号 ( ^ ), 在该行的右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下面划一横线, 在该行的右边横线上写出改正后的词。

原行没有错的不要改。

At first I was not quite willing to sit down and watched the 90-minute football match. Usually I just checked the results because I thought that was dull to watch a game in which players kicked a ball each other. Therefore, my father loves football. During the World Cup in 2002, my dad stays up late just to watch his favorite sport. Seeing his strong interest in this game of 22 men run after a ball, I decided to sit down to watch the game. I found the game excited, and my dad explained for the rules. we shared our joy. Football

76. \_\_\_\_\_
77. \_\_\_\_\_
78. \_\_\_\_\_
79. \_\_\_\_\_
80. \_\_\_\_\_
81. \_\_\_\_\_
82. \_\_\_\_\_
83. \_\_\_\_\_
84. \_\_\_\_\_

is not too badly as long as I watch it with my dad !

85 \_\_\_\_\_

第三节：书面表达（30分）

你的英国朋友正在做一个课题：世界各地的生日庆祝方式。他请你介绍中国学生过生日的方式。请你根据以下要点写一篇短文：

一、通常方式

1 生日聚会

2 生日礼物

3 生日嘱咐

二、我认为更有意义的庆祝方式和理由

\*词数：100~120



# 2005 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试（浙江）

## 英语试卷答案及解析

### 第一部分：英语知识运用

#### 第一节：单项选择

1. C 考查时态的用法。因为时间状语“so far”，所以用现在完成时。
2. A 考查非限制性定语从句的用法。指代前面整件事，故选“which”。
3. B 考查动词词组辨析。“referring to”意为“参考”。
4. C 考查冠词的用法。第一空泛指“有一个8岁大的女儿”；第二空为固定词组“have a gift for”，意为“有……的天赋”。
5. D 考查情景对话。“Yes, help yourself”意为“好的，请用”。“How come?”意为“……是如何发生的?”。“Take your time”意为“慢慢来”。“Yes, go on.”意为“好的，请继续”。
6. A 考查动词词义辨析。“touch a hot pot”意为“碰到了热锅/壶上”。
7. B 考查让步状语从句。“whatever the cost”等于“no matter what the cost is”。
8. A 考查动词不定式做目的状语。
9. D 考查情态动词。“can”表示可能性。
10. B 考查情景对话。“Exactly”意为“说得对，确实如此”。
11. C 考查词组辨析。“in that case”意为“这样的话”。“no doubt”意为“毫无疑问”。“after all”意为“毕竟”。“in this way”意为“用这种方式”。
12. B 考查时态的用法。根据“it won't take long”可判断出“工作还未完成，即将完成”。“be finishing”表“即将完成”。
13. A 考查形容词词义辨析。“anxious”表“担忧”。“ashamed”表“惭愧”。
14. B 考查副词短语辨析。“what's more”意为“更甚者”，表递进。“sooner or later”意为“迟早”。“as a result”意为“结果……”。“more or less”意为“或多或少”。
15. B 考查同位语从句。
16. D 考查名词词义辨析。“a sense of direction”意为“方向感”。
17. C 考查定语从句的用法。“as”指代后面整件事。
18. B 根据上下文，可推断出应用比较级。“今年我到目前为止，还没看到比这更好的成绩”。
19. D 考查词组辨析。“get through”意为“打通（电话）”。“go by”意为“经过”。“go around”意为“四处走走”。“get in”意为“到达”。
20. A 考查代词。“one”等于“a house”。“ones”指代名词复数。“it”等于“the + 名词”。

#### 第二节：完形填空

21. D 根据文章可知，当作者正在等待咖啡时，有感而发。
22. B 前面讲到作者的旁边有其他人，但后面的转折可判断作者却感到孤单。