

# 中国 高考 年鉴

2004

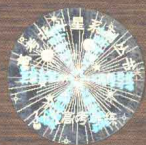
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英

语

卷

云集学界精英 ● 评析中国高考  
主编 ● 常国强



中国致公出版社

# 中国高考年鉴

## 英语卷

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# 序 言

## PREFACE

2004 年的中国高考可谓异彩纷呈,除往年的全国高考、北京高考、上海高考外,新增了一套全国高考题,另外辽宁、天津、江苏、浙江、福建、广东、湖北、湖南、重庆等九个省市自行组织命题。扩大分省组织命题范围,既是实施素质教育、推进高中课程改革的需要,也是高考改革的进一步深化。教育部有关负责人强调,高考进行分省命题没有改变全国高等学校统一招生考试的性质。负责组织高考命题的省市,要全面贯彻国家教育方针和推进素质教育的要求,统一执行教育部颁发的《考试大纲》,招生录取政策、招生计划安排和招生考试日程均保持不变。高考命题的多样化打破了全国高考使用同一张试卷的格局,从而推动了这一牵动千家万户,关乎国计民生的中国高考的改革进程。

面对全国包括各省市命题专家潜心打造的十几套高水准的高考试题,我们有太多的理由对其进行归纳评说,结合学生在答题过程中的种种表现,我们有太多的感触要对考生提醒和阐述。基于此,我们专门邀请了全国及各省市的一百多位命题专家、一线教师,联袂为您编写了这套全面评价高考的热点丛书——《中国高考年鉴》。本丛书分为数学、语文、英语、理科、文科五本,由全国及各省市的专家学者对试题逐题详解评析,解析过程准确、规范、严谨,从《考试大纲》角度评价考题,全面、中肯、科学,具有很鲜明的导向意识。观百剑而识器,通过对这十几套题的品味,能让读者领悟到高考的真谛。

**本丛书力求具备以下特点：**

一 准确规范：我们提供的样题均来自教育部考试中心和各省市教育考试院的原始样张，避免了网络下载试题的错误和遗漏。

二 科学权威：每套试题的评析均来自各省市判阅高考卷的老师，或该省市的命题人（鉴于种种原因，暂不宜公布），同时还有在全国颇有影响的学科带头人总揽纲要，更不用说作者和特约编审均来自于各省市顶级名校，参编的特级教师就达几十人之多，众多学界精英联手评析高考，可谓盛况空前。

三 严谨翔实：心怀教育神圣的理念，杜绝急功近利的浅薄，众学者本着对学生、老师、教育负责的态度，逐题评审，认真挖掘。我们心静如水，旁征博引，推敲研磨，唯恐有不尽人意之处，因为我们呈现在您面前的是一份沉甸甸的教研成果，我们在开创一部有关中国高考的“年鉴”。

四 深刻全面：由全国及各省市阅卷老师评析高考，对各地的高考逐题评析，不可谓不“广”；综合十几套高考，结合高考改革趋向认真比照，深刻挖掘不可谓不“深”；以《教学大纲》为纬，以《考试大纲》为经，针对新课标，不可谓不“全”。

五 评点精辟：隔靴搔痒赞何益，入木三分骂亦精。学生寒窗苦读因高考而一决胜负，教师呕心沥血由送考而一分高下，应考的学生、送考的老师定会以规范的高考评价为拼搏的航标。我们深感点评高考，责任重于泰山，对每一科的每一道题都认真剖析，点明趋向，剔除瑕疵，详尽解答，断未敢有丝毫的疏忽和懈怠。

六 典范实用：该丛书无论从设计风格到装帧印制，还是其内在品位，我们都本着打造有典范性的工具书的目标来努力，意在让其具备历久弥新的保存价值。我们希望若干年后再翻开此书，还能让读者对这一年的高考题得到一个准确、客观、规范、全面的认识 and 了解。起码，在三年五年之内，该书的参考价值和文献价值都是不言而喻的。

紧张而有序的编写工作已然告一段落，您手中的这本书凝聚了大江南北的众多知名学者和一线教师的心血，凝聚了上上下下的众多领导和教育工作者的关注。在此，谨向所有给予该书关注和贡献的人们致以真诚的谢意，更愿该丛书为您的工作和学习助一臂之力。新书付梓在即，不免惶恐，不揣冒昧创建巨制，还望求教于大方之家，敬请赐教。

《中国高考年鉴》编委会

2004年7月

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## 2004 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(北京卷)

## 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

## 第 I 卷(选择题 共 115 分)

## 第一部分:听力理解(共两节,满分 30 分)

## 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。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例:What is the man going to read?

A. A newspaper

B. A magazine

C. A book.

答案是 A。

## 1. How is the woman going to the airport?

A. By taxi.

B. By train.

C. By bus.

## 2. What is the man's favorite free-time activity?

A. Watching TV.

B. Reading a book.

C. Listening to music.

## 3. What are they talking about?

A. Homework.

B. Computer.

C. Books.

## 4. Where will the woman first go after work?

A. The cinema.

B. The market.

C. The restaurant.

## 5. What is the woman doing?

A. Asking for help.

B. Making an apology.

C. Expressing dissatisfaction.

## 第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

## 6. How does the woman feel?

- A. Ill. B. Tired. C. Nervous.

7. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a hospital. B. At an airport. C. At a station.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What did the young man try to do?

- A. Get the old man's bag. B. Help the old man up. C. Collect his money.

9. Who is the woman speaking to?

- A. A manager. B. A customer. C. A policeman.

听第8段材料,回答第10至11题。

10. Why haven't they seen each other lately?

- A. The man has been to the States.  
B. The man has been busy.  
C. The man has been ill.

11. Why does the man come to the place?

- A. To report for duty. B. To do business. C. To have dinner.

听第9段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What is the father interested in?

- A. Singing and dancing. B. Gift-making. C. Football.

13. What is the woman talking about?

- A. A piece of sports equipment.  
B. A musical instrument.  
C. A computer game.

14. What do we learn about the family?

- A. The father understands his daughter better.  
B. The daughter is not hardworking.  
C. The mother is out of work.

听第10段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What happened when the man was mountain climbing?

- A. He got trapped in a cave.  
B. He got lost in bad weather.  
C. He lost his equipment and food.

16. What caused the loss of the man's legs?

- A. Low temperature.  
B. A bad fall in the mountain.  
C. An unsuccessful operation.

17. What did he decide to do after losing his legs?

- A. Design new climbing shoes.
- B. Set up a club for the disabled.
- C. Use technology to fight his disability.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did the man decide to leave the college in his second term?

- A. He didn't like the big lecture classes.
- B. He couldn't afford further education.
- C. He was not interested in education.

19. What does he think of his work experiences?

- A. They were personally rewarding.
- B. They should be part of school life.
- C. They gave him a chance to learn German.

20. Where is the university he decides to go to in the end?

- A. In South Carolina.
- B. In Florida.
- C. In Ohio.

## 第二部分: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)

从每题所给的 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's so nice to hear from her again. \_\_\_\_\_, we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. What's more
- B. That's to say
- C. In other words
- D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them came.

- A. neither
- B. either
- C. none
- D. both

22. —What's that terrible noise?

—The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ for a party.

- A. have prepared
- B. are preparing
- C. prepare
- D. will prepare

23. My advisor encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ a summer course to improve my writing skills.

- A. for me taking
- B. me taking
- C. for me to take
- D. me to take

24. The Foreign Minister said, "\_\_\_\_\_ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace."

- A. This is
- B. There is
- C. That is
- D. It is

25. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

- A. had considered
- B. has been considering
- C. considered
- D. is going to consider

- ### 第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

## Don't Take the Fun Out of Youth Sports

北斗星系列丛书

At first, everyone on the team got 38 playing time. Then the team moved up to the top division after winning all its games, and the 39 started. Some parents, who had paid the coach extra so their daughters could have 40 one-on-one training, got angry when she didn't give them more playing time in our 41. The coach was replaced.

The new coach, however, took all the fun out of the game: All we did during practice was 42. I always wished to God that it would rain so we would not have the 43. Of course, all teams run drills; they are 44. But we ran so much that, afterwards, we had trouble 45. Younger people shouldn't be doing exercises 46 for 18-year-olds.

I was very thin 47 I started football, but as a member of this team I wouldn't eat much, because I was afraid of being too 48 to run. I feared making mistakes, and the added pressure caused me to make more than my usual 49.

Is all this pressure necessary? I 50 up leaving the football team. Four other girls did the same, and two of them stopped playing football completely. That's 51, because they had so much potential. They were just burned-out with all the pressure they 52 from the coach or their parents.

I continued playing football at school and 53 my love for it. I joined a private team coached by my school coach. When I started playing 54 him, he told me I needed to relax because I looked nervous. After I 55 down, I played better. When you enjoy something, it's a lot easier to do it well.

- |                  |             |               |              |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. class     | B. club     | C. team       | D. board     |
| 37. A. playing   | B. living   | C. learning   | D. working   |
| 38. A. great     | B. equal    | C. right      | D. extra     |
| 39. A. business  | B. struggle | C. attempt    | D. pressure  |
| 40. A. free      | B. private  | C. good       | D. basic     |
| 41. A. matches   | B. courses  | C. lessons    | D. programs  |
| 42. A. jump      | B. play     | C. run        | D. shoot     |
| 43. A. duty      | B. meeting  | C. operation  | D. training  |
| 44. A. necessary | B. boring   | C. scientific | D. practical |
| 45. A. speaking  | B. moving   | C. sleeping   | D. breathing |
| 46. A. used      | B. intended | C. made       | D. described |
| 47. A. till      | B. since    | C. before     | D. because   |
| 48. A. full      | B. tired    | C. lazy       | D. big       |
| 49. A. size      | B. share    | C. space      | D. state     |
| 50. A. gave      | B. kept     | C. ended      | D. picked    |

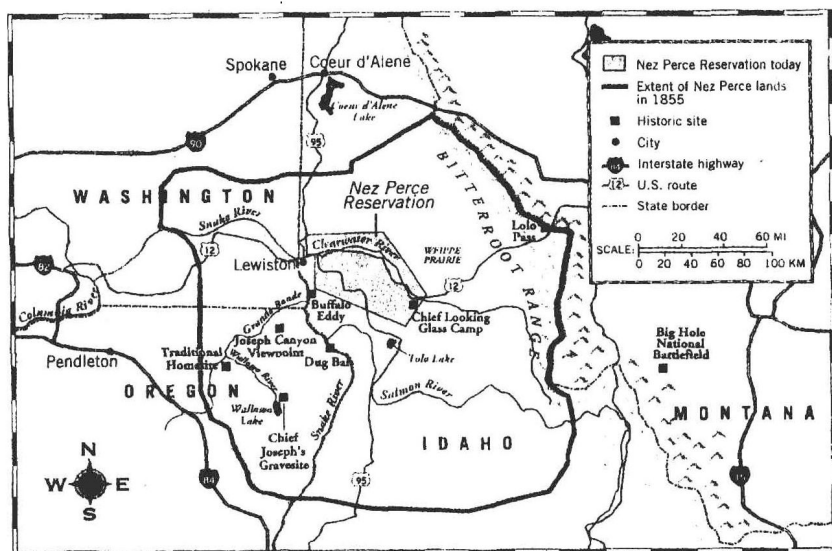
51. A. sad                      B. shameful              C. silly                      D. serious  
 52. A. received              B. suffered              C. brought              D. felt  
 53. A. reconsidered              B. rediscovered              C. reformed              D. replaced  
 54. A. at                      B. by                      C. for                      D. around  
 55. A. fell                      B. stepped              C. slowed                      D. calmed

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Home of My People



When Lewis and Clark stepped onto the Weippe Prairie in present-day Idaho in September 1805, they met the Nez Perce Indians. In the following years, the white explorers (探险者) began to fight with the Indians for their land. Some Nez Perce chiefs signed agreements with the U. S. government, selling part of their lands. But the government always broke those agreements and demanded more land.

Other chiefs refused to go along with the government's plans. The most famous was Chief Joseph, whose people lived in the Wallowa Valley (present-day Oregon).

"In order to have all people understand how much land we owned," he once explained, "my father planted poles around it and said, 'Inside is the home of my people... It circled around the graves (坟墓) of our fathers, and we will never give up these graves to any man.'"

But in 1874, the U. S. government declared the valley open for white settlement and

ordered the Nez Perce onto a reservation (保留地). Seeing that resistance was useless, Chief Joseph agreed to move.

Later, fighting broke out between the Nez Perce and U. S. soldiers. Chief Joseph tried to lead his people to Canada, winning several battles against the soldiers during their flight. But finally, he was forced to give in.

56. Which historic site (on the map) lies in the south of today's Nez Perce Reservation?
- A. Buffalo Eddy. B. Dug Bar.  
C. Joseph Canyon Viewpoint. D. Chief Looking Glass Camp.
57. What can we learn about the Nez Perce lands from the map?
- A. They were in the state of Oregon.  
B. They have become a historic site.  
C. They have become much smaller.  
D. They were limited to the Wallowa Valley.
58. From Paragraph 3, we know that the Indians wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show off their land B. keep their land  
C. turn their place into a graveyard D. build their homes around the poles

### B

It was a warm April day when a big fat envelope came in the mail from the only college I had ever imagined attending. I tore open the packet. My eyes were fixed on the word "congratulations." I don't remember ever smiling so wide.

Then I looked at my financial (财政的) package.

The cost of Dream School's tuition (学费), room and board was around \$40,000 — an impossible sum! How could I afford to attend? What good reasons did I have to go there when three other fine colleges were offering me free tuition? My other choices were good, solid schools even if they weren't as famous as my first choice.

In my mind, attending my dream university would be the only way to realize my dream of becoming a world-class writer. My parents understood how I felt. They told me that even though it would be a financial problem, I could go wherever I would be happiest. But as I was always careful with money, I wasn't sure what to do.

One of the schools that offered me a full ride had an informational dinner one night in the spring. Considering my parents' financial difficulties, I decided to drive the 45 minutes and attend. At first, all I had planned to do was smile politely, eat free food, listen quietly. But I surprised myself.

At dinner the president of the university talked about the wonderful activities on campus (校园) including guest lectures and social gatherings. He also made it perfectly clear that free food would be offered at all future events. He continued with explanations of professors, class sizes, activities, and sporting events on campus. As he spoke, I began to realize that this school, though not as good as my first choice, might be the best

one for me. It seemed small yet with many great programs. It seemed challenging yet caring.

As the president ended his speech, we clapped politely and pushed back our chairs. As I walked out that door, a feeling of comfort washed over me. Looking at the campus that night, I realized that I would be spending the next four years right there.

In all honesty, my university is not as well-known as my “dream” university. However, it turned out to be the right choice of schools for me.

59. How did the author feel when he started to read the letter?

- A. He was full of joy.
- B. He was lost in his dream.
- C. He was worried about the money.
- D. He was uncertain which school to go to.

60. We can learn from the passage that the parents were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. honest
- B. strict
- C. supportive
- D. decisive

61. In Paragraph 5, “offered me a full ride” can be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. would pay for transport to the school
- B. would show me around the campus
- C. would offer free meals at all events
- D. would charge me nothing for tuition

62. What does the author mainly want to say?

- A. Your second-choice college may actually be your best fit.
- B. You should consider comfort in your choice of schools.
- C. You should try your best to attend your dream school.
- D. Your choice of schools should be based on their fame.

### C

It seems that some people go out of their way to get into trouble. That's more or less what happened the night that Nashville Police Officer Floyd Hyde was on duty.

“I was on the way to a personal-injury accident in West Nashville. As I got onto Highway 40, blue lights and sirens (警笛) going, I fell in behind a gold Pontiac Firebird that suddenly seemed to take off quickly down the highway. The driver somehow panicked at the sight of me. He was going more than a hundred miles an hour and began passing cars on the shoulder.”

But Hyde couldn't go after him. Taking care of injured people is always more important than worrying about speeders, so the officer had to stay on his way to the accident. But he did try to keep the Firebird in sight as he drove, hoping another nearby unit would be able to step in and stop the speeding car. As it turned out, keeping the Firebird in sight was not that difficult. Every turn the Pontiac made was the very turn the officer needed to get to the accident scene.

Hyde followed the Pontiac all the way to his destination (目的地). At that point he found another unit had already arrived at the accident scene. His help wasn't needed. Now he was free to try to stop the driver of the Firebird, who by this time had developed something new to panic about.

"Just about that time," Hyde says, "I saw fire coming out from under that car, with blue smoke and oil going everywhere. He'd blown his engine. Now he had to stop."

"After I arrested him, I asked him why he was running. He told me he didn't have a driver's license (执照)."

That accident cost the driver of the Firebird plenty—a thousand dollars for the new engine—not to mention the charges for driving without a license, attempting to run away, and dangerous driving.

63. The meaning of "panicked" in Paragraph 2 is related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. shame                      B. hate                      C. anger                      D. fear
64. Why did the driver of the Firebird suddenly speed down the highway?  
 A. Because he was racing with another driver on the road.  
 B. Because he realized he had to hurry to the accident scene.  
 C. Because he thought the police officer wanted to stop him.  
 D. Because he wanted to overtake other cars on the shoulder.
65. Which of the following statements is true?  
 A. Someone else was taking care of the injured person.  
 B. The Pontiac reached its destination at the accident scene.  
 C. Hyde knew where he was going by following the right car.  
 D. The policeman was running after a speeder on Highway 40.
66. The driver of the Firebird \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. took a wrong turn on the way                      B. had some trouble with his car  
 C. was stopped by the police officer                      D. paid for the expenses of the accident
67. What is probably the best title for the article?  
 A. Losing His Way?                      B. Going My Way?  
 C. Fun All the Way?                      D. Help on the Way?

### D

Grown-ups know that people and objects are solid. At the movies, we know that if we reach out to touch Tom Cruise, all we will feel is air. But does a baby have this understanding?

To see whether babies know objects are solid, T. Bower designed a method for projecting an optical illusion (视觉影像) of a hanging ball. His plan was to first give babies a real ball, one they could reach out and touch, and then to show them the illusion. If they knew that objects are solid and they reached out for the illusion and found empty

air, they could be expected to show surprise in their faces and movements. All the 16- to 24-week-old babies tested were surprised when they reached for the illusion and found that the ball was not there.

Grown-ups also have a sense of object permanence. We know that if we put a box in a room and lock the door, the box will still be there when we come back. But does a baby realize that a ball that rolls under a chair does not disappear and go to never-never land?

Experiments done by Bower suggest that babies develop a sense of object permanence when they are about 18 weeks old. In his experiments, Bower used a toy train that went behind a screen. When 16-week-old and 22-week-old babies watched the toy train disappear behind the left side of the screen, they looked to the right, expecting it to reappear. If the experimenter took the train off the table and lifted the screen, all the babies seemed surprised not to see the train. This seems to show that all the babies had a sense of object permanence. But the second part of the experiment showed that this was not really the case. The researcher substituted (替换) a ball for the train when it went behind the screen. The 22-week-old babies seemed surprised and looked back to the left side for the train. But the 16-week-old babies did not seem to notice the switch (更换). Thus, the 16-week-old babies seemed to have a sense of "something permanence," while the 22-week-old babies had a sense of object permanence related to a particular object.

68. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. babies' sense of sight                      B. effects of experiments on babies  
C. babies' understanding of objects        D. different tests on babies' feelings

69. In Paragraph 3, "object permanence" means that when out of sight, an object \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. still exists                                      B. keeps its shape  
C. still stays solid                                D. is beyond reach

70. What did Bower use in his experiments?

- A. A chair.                      B. A screen.                      C. A film.                      D. A box.

71. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The babies didn't have a sense of direction.  
B. The older babies preferred toy trains to balls.  
C. The younger babies liked looking for missing objects.  
D. The babies couldn't tell a ball from its optical illusion.

#### E

#### How Long Can People Live?

She took up skating at age 85, made her first movie appearance at age 114, and held a concert in the neighborhood on her 121st birthday.

When it comes to long life, Jeanne Calment is the world's recordholder. She lived to the ripe old age of 122. So is 122 the upper limit to the human life span (寿命)? If sci-