

薄冰英语

系列丛书

历年全国高考 英语真题全集

(下)

(附答案和语法词汇题详解与翻译)

(含上海、广东、湖北、湖南、江苏、浙江、辽宁、福建卷)

总主编 薄 冰

主 编 赵振才



—珍贵的资料
—精辟的详解
—制胜的法宝



世界图书出版公司

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(薄冰总主编 赵振才主编)

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1994 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语 试 题

(上海卷)

第 I 卷(共 130 分)

A) 单词辨音(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

下列各组单词中各有一个单词, 其重读音节中的元音与斜线内所给音标的读音相同, 选出这一单词。

1. /ɑ:/
A. mathematics B. broadcast
C. Atlantic D. advanced
2. /e/
A. exhibition B. adventure
C. engineer D. excuse
3. /ei/
A. liberate B. birthday
C. separate D. education
4. /i/
A. business B. December
C. lively D. discouraged
5. /ə:/
A. universe B. herself
C. nervous D. persuade
6. /au/
A. Australian B. ourselves
C. naughty D. outward
7. /əu/
A. sorrow B. Oceania
C. expose D. throughout
8. /εə/
A. Paris B. marry
C. anywhere D. repair
9. /ɔ/
A. October B. dialogue
C. operation D. foreign
10. /ʌ/
A. until B. husband
C. understand D. industry

B) 词汇和语法知识多项选择(本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

从下列各句的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

11. Michael _____ be a policeman, for he's much

too short.

- A. needn't B. can't
C. should D. may

12. Of the two shirts, I'd like to choose _____ one.

- A. the less expensive B. the most expensive
C. less expensive D. most expensive

13. Careless driving _____ a lot of highway accidents.

- A. affects B. makes
C. causes D. results

14. His wife had the front door painted green yesterday, _____ she?

- A. did B. had
C. didn't D. hadn't

15. Seeing the sun _____ above the surface of the sea, we let out a shout of joy.

- A. to rise B. to raise
C. rising D. raising

16. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.

- A. how they were excited
B. how excited they were
C. how excited were they
D. they were how excited

17. Either you or the headmaster _____ the prizes to these gifted students at the meeting.

- A. is handing out B. are to hand out
C. are handing out D. is to hand out

18. Little _____ about his own safety, though he was in great danger himself.

- A. does he care B. did he care
C. he cares D. he cared

19. I shall never forget those years _____ I lived in the country with the farmers, _____ has a great effect on my life.

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

20. Being much too fat, Maria was advised to reduce her food for each meal, yet she would _____ that.

- A. have none of B. accept

C. take care of D. listen to

21. I _____ to believe that God could make me enter a university.

A. reject B. require
C. resist D. refuse

22. Do you mind _____ alone at home?

A. Jane leaving B. Jane having left
C. Jane's being left D. Jane to be left

23. With the help of the German experts, the factory produced _____ cars in 1993 as the year before.

A. as twice many B. as many as twice
C. as twice as many D. twice as many

24. Mr Smith _____ me to buy several _____ eggs for the dinner party.

A. asked ... dozen
B. suggested ... dozens of
C. had ... dozen
D. persuaded ... dozens

25. _____ it rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Yangpu Bridge.

A. Were to B. Should
C. Would D. Will

26. If you go to Xi'an, you will find the palaces there more magnificent than commonly _____.

A. supposing B. supposed
C. to suppose D. suppose

27. Was it in 1969 _____ the American astronaut succeeded _____ landing on the moon?

A. when ... on B. that ... on
C. when ... in D. that ... in

28. Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.

A. salary B. value
C. bill D. income

29. _____ is known to all, China will be an _____ and powerful country in 20 or 30 years' time.

A. That ... advancing
B. This ... advanced
C. As ... advanced
D. It ... advancing

30. Jane's pale face suggested that she _____ ill, and her parents suggested that she _____ a medical examination.

A. be ... should have
B. was ... have
C. should be ... had
D. was ... has

C) 辨认错误 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

在下列各句的划线部分 A、B、C、D 中各有一个错误, 指出这一错误。

31. Jim wanted very much to make his mark in music but finally he succeeded with the help of his teacher.

32. The mixture of coffee, milk and sugar tastes differently from tea.

33. Many young Americans didn't scarcely know about the terrible hardships that the European people suffered during the Second World War.

34. Bob has sat at the table for a few hours and drank considerably more wine than is good for his health.

35. The cost of living in Shanghai is still higher than any other city in China.

36. It is not a number of books you read but the way in which you read them that decides how successfully you gain knowledge.

37. It took her nearly half a year to find his address only learning that he had passed away ten years before.

38. In order to prevent the fire from spreading, some of the houses nearby had pulled down before the firemen arrived.

39. The manager decided to give the job to whomever he believed had a strong sense of duty.

40. It is certain that when completing, the 460-metre-tall TV tower in Shanghai will add colour to the city.

D) 综合填空 (本题共 30 分, 每小题 1 分)

在下面的短文中有 30 个空格, 每个空格有 A、B、

C、D 四个选项,根据上下文选择一个最佳答案。

(A)

My work keeps me in Hong Kong most of the year, but I do try to get 41 for a month in 42 — usually July. Now as you probably know that's the main 43 season in Europe, the favourite places for holiday and the famous cities are usually very 44. But I'm not seeking (寻求) the sun — I get plenty of 45 in Hong Kong — and I'm certainly not seeking the 46! So when I go on holiday I buy a Train Pass (a sort of train ticket) that 47 me first class travel on most of the 48 of Western Europe. First class compartments (车厢) are 49 crowded and they are very comfortable. If you're going on an overnight 50 you can take a sleeping train for some extra money. There are usually dining cars in the train.

I find that 51 travel is restful and 52. There's always something to see. I particularly enjoy 53 through Switzerland and Italy. You can get a very good 54 of what a country is like from a train; you don't go too fast and you stop quite often. 55 rail travel is very safe and I am never sick on a train 56 I am on a ship! Then there are always people to 57 if you feel like a chat (闲聊).

The 58 that I seldom travel by plane is quite simple; as train stations are usually built in the city centre, I don't have to 59 transport (交通); transport can be a problem when arriving by 60

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 41. A. back | B. off |
| C. home | D. away |
| 42. A. Hong Kong | B. Europe |
| C. summer | D. autumn |
| 43. A. holiday | B. visiting |
| C. windy | D. rainy |
| 44. A. quiet | B. peaceful |
| C. beautiful | D. crowded |
| 45. A. pleasure | B. daylight |
| C. sunshine | D. money |
| 46. A. crowds | B. people |
| C. help | D. city-life |
| 47. A. shows | B. allows |
| C. gives | D. takes |
| 48. A. highways | B. paths |
| C. roads | D. railways |
| 49. A. hardly | B. always |

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| C. certainly | D. much |
| 50. A. way | B. journey |
| C. service | D. work |
| 51. A. sea | B. plane |
| C. car | D. train |
| 52. A. interesting | B. tiresome |
| C. lonely | D. cheap |
| 53. A. to travel | B. travelling |
| C. to drive | D. driving |
| 54. A. idea | B. looking |
| C. drawing | D. painting |
| 55. A. Also | B. Yet |
| C. But | D. However |
| 56. A. when | B. while |
| C. as | D. and |
| 57. A. talk to | B. talk |
| C. speak about | D. speak |
| 58. A. aim | B. conclusion |
| C. reason | D. fact |
| 59. A. worry about | B. order |
| C. take care of | D. consider |
| 60. A. ship | B. train |
| C. car | D. air |

(B)

Alfred Hitchcock is one of the best-known film-makers, and because of his habit of making quick appearance in each of his films ever since the 1930s, his face is easily 61. People all over the world have come to connect (与……联系) the gentle-looking, over-weight Englishman with some of the most frightening films ever 62.

Alfred Hitchcock was the son of a shop owner. He had a strict education and went to several strict schools. He was a quiet boy who kept himself to himself. 63 he left school at fourteen, he began to train 64 an engineer. He had always been a theatre lover and by sixteen he became interested in the cinema too. About this time he found he also had a talent (天才) for 65, and he went to a course in drawing at London University — at first it was to help him in his job. But as young Hitchcock's career (事业) developed, 66 did his interest in the arts and 67 his drawing talent came an interest in writing. His first 68 work was in the magazine of his factory. This 69 to another change in the direction of his career, as he found himself writing the advertising (广告) for the factory. This was the first time Hitchcock had been asked to use his imagination, and for the first

time he started to make 70 with characters and stories.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 61. A. recognized | B. known |
| C. seen | D. found |
| 62. A. noticed | B. observed |
| C. done | D. made |
| 63. A. Since | B. When |
| C. Then | D. But |
| 64. A. as | B. on |
| C. for | D. into |
| 65. A. singing | B. writing |
| C. drawing | D. acting |
| 66. A. much | B. also |
| C. such | D. so |
| 67. A. though | B. for |
| C. by | D. with |
| 68. A. engineering | B. written |
| C. film | D. drawing |
| 69. A. led | B. stuck |
| C. devoted | D. pointed |
| 70. A. examinations | B. expressions |
| C. experiments | D. exhibitions |

E) 单句理解(本题共 20 分,每小题 2 分)

从下列各句后的 A、B、C、D 四句中选择一个与原句意思最接近的句子。

71. The writer often loses himself in books.
 - A. The writer often loses books.
 - B. The writer often loses his way when reading books.
 - C. The writer is very interested in books.
 - D. The writer loses courage when reading books.
72. If it had not been for the dogs, those mountain climbers who were covered with deep snow would have died.
 - A. Those mountain climbers died because they were bitten by dogs.
 - B. Those mountain climbers would have died with the dogs.
 - C. Without the dogs, those mountain climbers would have been covered with deep snow.
 - D. Those mountain climbers were saved by the dogs.
73. All the papers are to be handed in tomorrow unless special reasons are given to turn them in at a later date.
 - A. Papers cannot be turned in at a later date after special reasons are explained.
 - B. If special reasons are not given, all the pa-

pers should be handed in tomorrow.

- C. Special reasons can be given tomorrow in order that all the papers could be turned in at a later date.
 - D. Papers required for a later date can be turned in tomorrow.
74. Whether or not the development programme will be successful remains to be seen.
 - A. The development programme cannot be successful.
 - B. It is obvious that the development programme will succeed.
 - C. It is unknown whether the development programme will be successful.
 - D. The success of the development programme is to be seen.
 75. Far from the truth are the words given by the observer that John was not murdered.
 - A. The observer was too far away to see that John was murdered.
 - B. The truth is that John was not murdered.
 - C. What the observer said is not true.
 - D. From the words given by the observer we learned the truth.
 76. You wouldn't mind stopping singing the song, would you?
 - A. Please stop singing the song, will you?
 - B. You would mind stopping singing the song, wouldn't you?
 - C. Please sing us a song, will you?
 - D. Do you mind if you go on singing the song?
 77. The man aimed very carefully and fired, hoping that he would not miss, and that he would not end his life inside the lion.
 - A. The man fired at the lion, hoping he would not miss and hit others.
 - B. The man fired at the lion, hoping he would kill it instead of being eaten.
 - C. The man aimed and fired, hoping he would find where the lion was.
 - D. The man aimed very carefully and fired, hoping he would not kill the lion and hurt himself.
 78. A blind person never knows his hidden strength until he is treated like a normal human being.
 - A. Only when a blind person is thought to be a normal man can he know how limited his strength is.
 - B. When he is treated like a normal man, a

blind person does not know his hidden strength.

- C. A blind person's strength is hidden after he is considered to be a normal man.
- D. It is not until he is treated like a normal man that a blind person will realize his hidden power.

79. John probably did not realize what effects his theory would have on mankind in the years to come.

- A. John probably did not know how his theory would affect mankind in the future.
- B. John probably did not see what his theory would become in the years to come.
- C. John probably did not understand why his theory would be accepted by mankind in the future.
- D. John probably did not realize what effects his theory on mankind would have in the years to come.

80. Aren't there enough terrible happenings today without asking for trouble by riding with a stranger?

- A. There are a lot of terrible happenings today even if one does not ride with a stranger.
- B. There will not be many terrible happenings today if one does not ride with a stranger.
- C. Riding with a stranger is not asking for trouble.
- D. Something terrible will happen if one rides with a stranger.

F) 语篇理解(本题共 40 分,每小题 2 分)

阅读下列短文,然后根据短文内容,从各题的四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

(A)

It's interesting that the arrival of snow has the effect on people in different countries. For some countries it is an important happening to celebrate each year, while for others a catastrophe(灾害) or even a wonder.

But there are countries between these two kinds that normally expect snow some time over the winter months, but never receive snow regularly or in the same quantities every year. Britain is one of them, for which the arrival of snow quite simply creates problems. Within hours of the first snowfalls, however light, roads are blocked, trains and buses have to stop in the middle of the way. Normal communications(通讯) are affected as well; telephone calls become difficult and the post immediately

takes more time than usual. And almost within hours there are also certain shortages(短缺) — bread, vegetables and other things — not because all these things can no longer be produced or sent to shops, but mainly because people are frightened and go out and store up with food and so on — “just for fear that something bad should happen”.

But why does snow have this effect? After all, the Swiss, the Austrians and the Canadians don't have such problems. It is simply because there is not enough planning and preparation. We need money to buy equipment to deal with snow and ice. To keep the roads clear, for example, requires snow-ploughs(扫雪机) and machines to spread(撒) salt. The reason why a country like Britain does not buy snow-ploughs is that they are only used for a few days in any one year, and the money could be more useful in other things such as hospitals, education, helping the old, and so on.

81. According to the writer, Britain is a country

- A. which has regular snow
- B. which is not well prepared for snow
- C. for which snow is a catastrophe
- D. for which snow is a wonder

82. The arrival of snow in Britain affects all of the following, except _____.

- A. traffic
- B. communications
- C. food supplies
- D. service quality

83. After a few hours' snowing there are often some shortages of food because _____.

- A. shops have closed down
- B. people buy as much as they can
- C. farmers cannot produce any more
- D. people eat more vegetables in winter

84. The first reason that the British do not buy snow-ploughs is that _____.

- A. spreading salt is good enough
- B. old people need more money
- C. snow-ploughs are not used often
- D. the hospital is more important

85. The words “two kinds” in Line 4 mean the countries _____.

- A. which have snow either as yearly happening to celebrate or as rare weather
- B. which either have heavy snow or light snow
- C. to which snow either causes problems or no problems
- D. which either have snow-ploughs or no snow-ploughs

(B)

Professor Martin's report says that children who attend a number of different schools, because their parents have to move around the country, probably make slow progress in their studies. There are also signs, says Professor Martin, that an unusually large number of such children are mentally affected.

The professor says, "It's true, my personal feeling is that children should stay in one school. However, our findings are based on research and not on any personal feelings that I or my assistants may have on the subject."

Captain Thomas James, an Army lecturer for the past 20 years and himself a father of two, said, "I've never heard such rubbish. Taking me for example, no harm is done to the education of my children who change schools regularly — if they keep to the same system (体制), as in our Army schools. In my experience — and I've known quite a few of them — Army children are as well-adjusted (调整) as any others, if not more so. What the Professor doesn't appear to appreciate is the fact that in such situations children will adapt (适应) much better than grown-ups."

When this was put to Professor Martin, he said that at no time had his team suggested that all such children were backward or mentally affected in some way, but simply that in their experience there was a clear tendency (倾向).

"Our findings show that while the very bright child can deal with regular changes without harming his or her general progress in studies, the majority of children suffer from constantly having to enter a new learning situation."

86. Professor Martin's report suggests that _____.

- A. it may not be good for children to change schools too often
- B. parents should not move around the country
- C. children are now making slow progress
- D. more and more children are mentally affected

87. According to the passage, Professor Martin's personal feeling _____.

- A. is the opposite of what his report has shown
- B. is in a way supported by his research
- C. has played a big part in his research
- D. is based on his own experience as a child

88. From the passage, we can conclude that Captain James' children _____.

- A. have been affected by changing schools
- B. go to ordinary State schools
- C. can get used to the Army school education

D. discuss their education regularly with their father

89. About children and grown-ups, Captain James says that children _____.

- A. are generally well-adjusted
- B. are usually less experienced
- C. can adapt much more easily
- D. can deal with changes quickly

90. According to Professor Martin, _____ suffer from changing schools regularly.

- A. Army children B. quite a few children
- C. bright children D. few children

(C)

Here in the hills were buffaloes (野牛). I had even, in my very young days — when I could not live till I had killed one of each kind of African animal — shot a bull (公牛) out here. Later on, when I was not so interested to shoot as to watch the wild animals, I had been out to see them again, but twice I had to go back without success.

But one afternoon as I was having tea with some friends outside the house, Denys came flying from Nairobi and went over our heads westwards; a little while after he turned and came back and landed (降落) on the farm. I drove down to the plain to bring him back, but he would not get out of his plane.

"The buffaloes are out feeding in the hills," he said, "come out and have a look at them."

"I cannot come," I said. "I have got a tea-party up at the house."

"But we will go and see them and be back in a quarter of an hour," he said.

This sounded to me like the suggestions which people make to you in a dream. So I went up with him. It did not take us long to see the buffaloes from the air; we counted them as they peacefully mixed and separated on the open ground closed in by bushes (灌木丛). There was one very old big black bull, and a number of young ones; if a stranger had come near to them they would have heard or smelt him at once, but they were not prepared for something from the air. They heard the noise of our machine and stopped feeding, but they did not seem to be able to look up. In the end they realized that something very strange was about; the old bull first walked out in front of the others. Suddenly he began to go down the valley side and after a moment he broke into a run. The whole group now followed him, rushing hurriedly down into the bushes. In a small wood of low trees they

stopped and kept close together. Here they believed themselves to be out of sight. We flew up and away. It was like having been taken there by a secret unknown route.

When I came back to my tea-party the teapot on the stone was still so hot that I burned my fingers on it.

91. When young, the writer _____.
 - A. was interested to kill as many animals as possible
 - B. had failed to find the buffalo
 - C. enjoyed shooting one of every sort of African animal
 - D. used to camp in the hills and watch the buffaloes in a plane
92. The writer went to the plane _____.
 - A. to pick Denys up and take him back to the tea-party
 - B. to have a talk with Denys
 - C. to persuade Denys to leave the plane
 - D. because they wanted to go up in the plane
93. Denys said it would only take a quarter of an hour to go and see the buffaloes _____.
 - A. but it took much longer than that
 - B. and he was right
 - C. if they went by a secret route
 - D. but it wasn't a serious suggestion
94. When the buffaloes heard the noise of the plane, they _____.
 - A. looked up at it
 - B. ran away immediately
 - C. continued feeding
 - D. were uncertain what to do
95. The buffaloes felt safe when they reached the wood because they _____.
 - A. thought they couldn't be seen
 - B. could only be seen from the ground
 - C. could only be seen if the plane flew higher
 - D. could not see the plane

(D)

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise — and as a result, we are growing old unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why quite healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason(推理) at a rather early age, and how the speed of getting old could be

slowed down.

With a team of researchers at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes(容量) of a thousand people of different ages with different jobs.

Computer technology helped the researchers to get most exact measurements of the volume of the front and side parts of the brain, which have something to do with intellect(智力) and feelings, and decide the human character. As we all know, the back part of the brain, which controls tasks like eating and breathing, does not contract(萎缩) with age.

Contraction of front and side parts — as cells(细胞) die off — was seen in some people in their thirties, but it was still not found in some sixty and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple way to prevent the contraction — using the head.

The findings show that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those with least possibility, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing the same work day after day in government offices are, however, as possible to have contracting brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

96. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.
 - A. at what point people grow mentally old
 - B. how to make people live longer
 - C. the size of certain people's brains
 - D. which people are the most clever
97. Their research findings are based on _____.
 - A. an examination of farmers in northern Japan
 - B. tests given on a thousand old people
 - C. examining the brain volumes of different people
 - D. using computer technology
98. The doctors' tests show that _____.
 - A. our brains contract as we grow older
 - B. one part of the brain does not contract
 - C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
 - D. some people's brains have contracted earlier than other people's
99. According to the article, _____ are growing old earlier than people who live in the cities.
 - A. farmers
 - B. office clerks
 - C. shop assistants
 - D. bus drivers
100. The most possible conclusion of the passage is that _____.

- A. most of us should take more exercise
- B. it's better to live in the town
- C. the brain contracts if it is not used
- D. the more one uses his brain, the sooner he becomes old

第 II 卷(共 20 分)

写作(本题共 20 分)

根据提示的情景用英语写出一段 80 ~ 100 词的通顺恰当的短文。不必根据中文逐字逐句翻译。

我花了许多时间准备高考(college entrance examinations)。考试结果要一个月后才知道。但是不管能

否考上大学,我都要继续努力学习,为建设祖国作贡献。

1995 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试
英 语 试 题
(上海卷)

第 I 卷(共 115 分)

A) 单词辨音(本题共 10 分)

下面有并列的两组限选题(I 组和 II 组),考生任选一组。如两组都做,只记录 I 组得分。

I 组 下列各组单词中各有一个单词,其重读音节中的元音与斜线内所给音标的读音相同,选出这一单词。

1. /ei/

A. hesitate	B. separate
C. liberate	D. remain
2. /æ/

A. examination	B. affect
C. astonish	D. understand
3. /əu/

A. proper	B. control
C. November	D. potato
4. /i:/

A. technique	B. kilometre
C. continue	D. building
5. /ə:/

A. persuade	B. universe
C. perfectly	D. iceberg
6. /ai/

A. otherwise	B. biology
C. mankind	D. satisfy
7. /iə/

A. obviously	B. material
C. failure	D. lawyer
8. /e/

A. direction	B. dangerous
C. exhibition	D. destroy
9. /au/

A. throughout	B. however
C. southern	D. country
10. /i/

A. interrupt	B. position
C. inspire	D. itself

II 组 从 A、B、C、D 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。

1. practice

A. <u>ma</u> ny	B. <u>na</u> tive
C. <u>A</u> sia	D. <u>ca</u> mel
2. pleasure

A. <u>re</u> ject	B. <u>pa</u> tient
C. <u>ma</u> tch	D. <u>usu</u> ally
3. breath

A. <u>lea</u> st	B. <u>he</u> aven
C. <u>br</u> ea <u>k</u>	D. <u>the</u> atre
4. mouths

A. <u>smoo</u> th	B. <u>ma</u> ths
C. <u>len</u> th	D. <u>heal</u> th
5. suffer

A. <u>succ</u> ess	B. <u>sup</u> pose
C. <u>sudd</u> enly	D. <u>sup</u> ply
6. salt

A. <u>me</u> tal	B. <u>ta</u> lk
C. <u>al</u> so	D. <u>wa</u> ll
7. lock

A. <u>ho</u> tel	B. <u>mo</u> dern
C. <u>reco</u> gnize	D. <u>astron</u> aut
8. recently

A. <u>appre</u> ciate	B. <u>bec</u> ome
C. <u>el</u> ect	D. <u>plan</u> et
9. impress

A. <u>stoma</u> chs	B. <u>thous</u> and
C. <u>hou</u> ses	D. <u>reaso</u> nable
10. moment

A. <u>ob</u> serve	B. <u>O</u> cto <u>ber</u>
C. <u>po</u> pular	D. <u>to</u> gether

B) 词汇和语法知识多项选择(本题共 20 分)

从下列各句的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。

11. All the rooms are _____ with electric light.

A. supplied	B. given
C. offered	D. burnt
12. She is _____ to leave as soon as possible.

A. hurried	B. anxious
C. worried	D. nervous
13. Was _____ that I saw last night at the concert?