

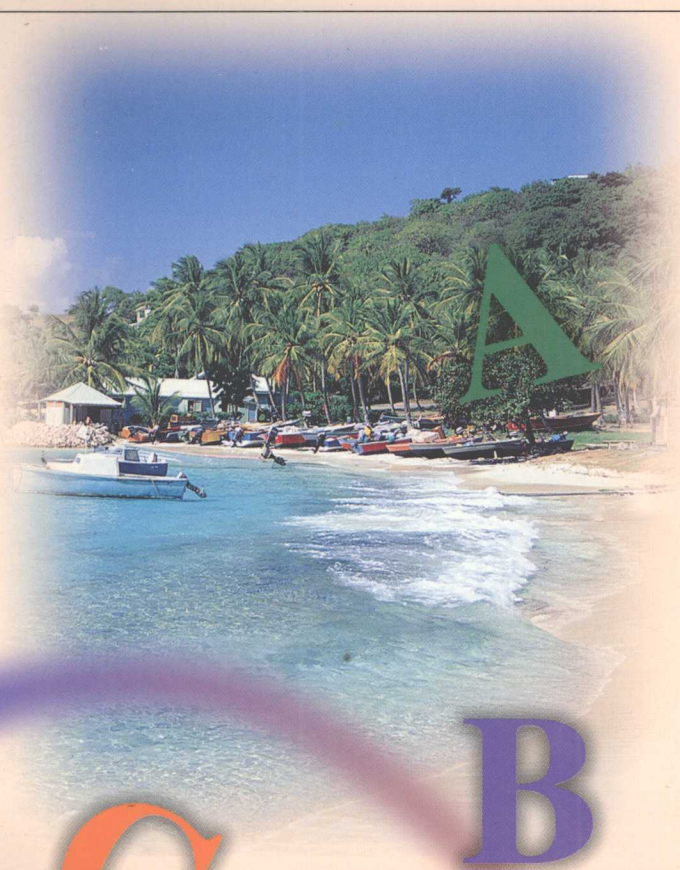
中级英语

测试指导

——
高考英语上海卷试题汇析

● 黄关福 主编

2009版



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前 言

《中级英语测试指导——高考英语上海卷试题汇析》自 1995 年问世,每年修订出版一册,至今已度过了 15 个春秋。本书以高考英语上海卷试题汇析为鲜明特色,具有很高的权威性和指导价值,多年来获得广大高中教师和学生的好评,也受到英语教学专家和考试研究者的重视,收到了良好的社会效益。

高考英语语言测试的主要目的是推测考生的综合语言素养,为高校招生提供决策依据。综合语言素养不仅包括由语音、语法、词汇和修辞等构成的语言知识,而且最终体现在由听力、口语、阅读、翻译和写作等形式表现出来的语言使用能力上。推测的依据就是考生的考试成绩。考生的考试成绩主要取决于考生的语言知识和语言运用能力,但也受到试卷设计、测试方法(题型)、评分、临场发挥以及与综合语言素养无关的其他个人特质的影响。因此,考生在平时的英语学习和准备英语语言测试过程中,不仅要掌握好语言知识,切切实实地提高自身的语言应用能力,还要了解高考英语测试试卷设计的指导思想、试卷结构、不同测试项目(或题型)对语言知识和语言使用能力的要求以及评分标准,最大限度地降低其他因素对测试中自身表现的影响。本书作者正是本着这一宗旨,追踪高考英语上海卷的改革发展,向广大高中教师和考生展示高考上海卷英语语言测试的基本框架和主要内涵;同时,对高考中考生的答题表现进行分析,并为每个测试项目编写了练习,考生可以从本书中了解每个测试项目的能力要求,领悟科学的学习方法和应答策略,吸取他人成功的经验和失败的教训,进行更加有效的训练。

近年来,上海市基础教育领域课程改革不断发展,新的英语课程标准确立了中小学生学习英语在听、说、读、写方面应该达到的目标;同时为上海市中小学英语课堂教学注入了新的理念。高考英语上海卷顺应课程标准的变化,在考试理念、考试方法、材料选择、题型和试题设计、评分标准等方面也作了相应的改变。2003 年高考英语听力部分出现新的题型。2004 年的高考试题中大量使用了真实语言材料。2005 年又对试卷结构进行了调整,减少了语法、词汇部分的试题数,增加了阅读部分和汉译英部分的试题数,阅读部分采用新的题型,以考查考生的快速阅读能力。2008 年秋季高考,上海卷的试卷结构再次进行了调整,原来的 Grammar and Vocabulary 部分由原来的 20 题调整为 25 题,其中 16 题为语法题,考试形式仍为单句多项选择题;另外 9 题为词汇题,考试形式为选词填空,专门考查考生词汇知识和在语境中正确运用词汇的能力。这次调整后的选词填空题主要考查考生 Content Words(包括名词、实义动词、形容词、副词)的知识和运用能力。同时,Cloze 部分减少为一个语篇。所有

这些变化在本书的单项练习和自测材料的题型设计和选材方面均有体现。

考虑到目前上海高中英语教学改革和发展的现状,以及学生的综合语言素养,作者精心编制了若干篇新的自测材料,旨在帮助考生在全面复习的基础上进行自测,培养学生语言学习的自我调控能力(self-monitoring of English language learning);同时,希望能够帮助考生缓解或克服面临考试而产生的紧张和焦虑,争取在高考中充分展示自己综合运用英语语言的能力。

本书由复旦大学黄关福教授主编,参加本书编写的主要有复旦大学黄关福、陈洁倩,以及上海市长期担任高中英语教学的资深教师。在编写过程中得到复旦大学、华东师大等高校的大力支持,复旦大学出版社的唐敏和计美娟同志为本书的出版做了很多工作,谨致谢意。

由于时间匆促,书中难免差错和不妥之处,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

2008年10月

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一、英语高考和 2009 年高考英语上海卷

自从 1985 年上海高考单独命题以来,高考英语上海卷根据教育发展的形势和需要,不断改进完善,对高校选拔优秀学生和高中教学水平都起到了良好的作用。高考英语上海卷正朝着我国英语测试改革的战略方向稳步前进,在总体上将更加注重能力和素质的考查,命题范围遵循《课程标准》;增加能力型和应用性试题,强调理论联系实际;注重考查考生分析问题和解决问题的能力,以有助于高校选拔新生,有助于中学实施素质教育和对学生创新意识和实践能力的培养。现将英语高考的性质、考试目标以及 2009 年高考英语上海卷的结构作一个简单的介绍。

考试的性质

高考在教育测量和评价理论中属常模参照性测试(norm-referenced tests),分数表示的是受测者的地位,即与全体受测者相比,该受测者处在什么位置。高考是选拔性考试,试卷水平基本上在课程标准范围内。难度是相对于考生水平而言的,是由高考总体水平决定的,其目的是“拉开距离”,试卷过难或过易都拉不开距离,效果都不好。因此,高考更注重考试的区分度。

高考的考生之间是竞争关系,其测试的目的是帮助国家通过所办大学选拔优秀新生,把有限的经费用于培养最优秀的人才,使我国的经济、社会获得快速健康发展。所以不能将高考的升学率作为评价学校教育质量的唯一标准。

高考的性质决定了它的指导思想就是既要有利于高等学校选拔合格的新生,又要有利于中学英语实施素质教育,有利于发展学生的创新精神和实践能力。就考生而言,刻苦学习,参加高考,不仅体现了对国家和民族富强的责任感,也体现了为实现理想而奋斗的决心与意志。

考试目标

英语高考的目标是测试考生的英语基础知识和运用语言的能力,而高考的性质决定了考试的目标必须以测试考生的语言运用能力为主。

语言学家认为,语言行为是一个人对于语言的实际运用,而语言能力则是其深层的语言知识。在英语测试中能够直接观察到的,是语言行为。语言能力是不能直接观察到的。只有通过一定量的语言行为,例如笔头做题、口头回答的情况,才能推断出一个人的语言能力。然而无论是句子水平的语言能力(linguistic competence at sentence level),还是话语水平的语

言能力(linguistic competence at discourse level)都少不了语音、词汇、语法(包括词法和句法)知识,并涉及听、说、读、写、译的技能。因此对语音,词汇,语法知识的牢固掌握是高考的基础。有了这个基础,才能通过听、说、读、写、译等技能的综合应用,理解和获取信息,进而表达和传递信息。

高考英语卷对英语基础知识(即词汇、语法)的测试,不仅是对这些知识本身的记忆,还须在句子和篇章层次中,具体运用这些知识。而对能力的考核则包括对语言综合运用能力、听的能力、阅读理解能力、写作能力等诸方面能力的测试。近年来,英语测试也更强调语言的交际功能。

因此,扎实的基础知识和各项基本技能的熟练掌握,是达到高考目标的保证。

2009 年高考英语的范围和试卷结构

根据上海市《全日制高级中学英语学科课程标准(修订本)》,《上海市中小学英语课程标准(征求意见稿)》和现行教材确定 2009 年高考英语的内容范围如下:语法部分的项目参照上海市教育考试院编写的《2009 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》中的《语法》;词汇部分基本参照 2009 年上海市教育考试院编写的《高考英语词汇手册》;语言功能的主要内容参考上海市教育考试院编写的《2009 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》中的《语言功能》。

2009 年的高考英语卷仍采用客观型考试和主观型考试相结合的形式,由两大部分(第 I 卷和第 II 卷)组成。

第 I 卷由三个大题组成,分别是:听力理解、语法和词汇、阅读理解。除听力理解部分中的 Section C 外,均为多项选择题。

根据第二语言习得理论,语言的输入是语言习得的最基本条件。没有语言输入就不会有语言习得,因此听力作为一种输入型技能在语言习得中占有十分重要的地位。随着我国对外开放力度的加大,提高学生的听力水平不仅是外语教学的重要目标,而且是整个社会的需要。听力水平的提高基本上要经历三个阶段:语音识别、句子理解和语段理解。而影响听力理解的主要因素有:语言知识、背景知识和短时记忆。

语法和词汇是语言学习的基础,是中学阶段必须掌握的主要知识。为了能更准确地测试出考生对语法和词汇知识的掌握和运用能力,同时使考试能够给学校的语法和词汇教学更积极的导向,真正做到培养学生运用语法和词汇知识解决实际问题的能力,从 2008 年起,上海市高考英语卷的语法和词汇大题分成 Section A 语法和 Section B 词汇两部分。其中语法题测试考生从语言实际出发,运用语法规则,分析理解句子的能力。而词汇题要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文,然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空,使短文复原。此题型考查考生词汇知识和在语境中正确运用词汇的能力。

“阅读理解”大题分为“综合填空”、“语篇理解”和“快速阅读”三个部分。“综合填空”是一种要求较高的综合性语言测试题。它既考查语言知识水平,又检验分析判断能力和综合运用语言的实践能力。因此,考生应从语篇的整体内容出发,依据具体语境,结合语言结构、语法关系、词语关系、词语用法、语义辨析等方面,全面考虑问题。

阅读是一个积极主动地思考、理解和接受信息的过程。它是作者和读者双方参与的语

言交际活动。“阅读理解”就是测试辨认文字符号、理解内容、吸收信息、并进行创造性思维译码的能力。考生不仅要看懂文章字面的意思,清楚地理解作者的言外之意,有时还须对作者所表达的内容说出自己的看法。为了配合新课标对阅读量的要求,从2005年起阅读理解部分的阅读篇目由4篇增加到5篇。新增一个语篇的答题形式为测试快速阅读的配对题。配对题仍属客观题,但是与多项选择题相比,在相当程度上减少了猜测的可能性,并且很难通过对答题技巧的培训来提高答对率。测试目标主要是对文章整体或段落意思的概括性理解,接近现实生活中人们的阅读活动。

第Ⅱ卷是主观题,其中包括翻译和写作。

翻译题是根据提示的单词或词组将句子从汉语译成英语,是测试考生将一种语言表达的信息用另一种语言传达出去的能力。在翻译的过程中,学生须掌握这些词的词性及搭配形式,并用符合英语习惯的句子结构表达中文意思。翻译题考核句子层次的表达,是语法、词汇、句型等多种基础知识的实际运用。此题型的加强,说明试卷更强调考生语言知识的运用能力。

写作题是用英语书面语正确、连贯、贴切地表达思想、感情和信息,测试考生与人交际的能力。中文提示采用要点或句子形式,而不是段落,以减少翻译痕迹,并逐步向命题作文和看图(图片、图形、图表)等多种体裁的写作形式发展。

事实上翻译与写作这两种题型与语言的实践形式极为相似,是真实交际活动中常会遇到的,也是能较好观察考生水平的题型。

附上2009年高考英语上海卷试卷结构

卷号	大题结构		测试题型	题量		计分		时间
第Ⅰ卷	听力	短对话	多项选择	10题	24题	10	30	20分钟
		短文	多项选择	6题		12		
		长对话	填空	8题		8		
	语法和词汇	语法	多项选择	16题	25题	16	25	100分钟
		词汇	选词填空	9题		9		
	阅读理解	综合填空	多项选择	15题	35题	15	50	
语篇理解		多项选择	15题	30				
快速阅读		配对	5题	5				
第Ⅱ卷	翻译		中译英	6题	6题	20	20	
	写作		指导性写作	1题	1题	25	25	
合计				91		150		120分钟

二、2008 年上海市高考英语试卷、答案和考生试卷表现分析

(一) 试卷

2008 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

上海 英语试卷

第 I 卷 (共 105 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. This afternoon. | B. Tomorrow. | C. Next week. | D. Next month. |
| 2. A. She doesn't play tennis well. | B. She likes other sports as well. | C. She is an enthusiastic tennis player. | D. She is a professional athlete. |
| 3. A. At a paint store. | B. At an oil market. | C. At a science museum. | D. At a gallery. |
| 4. A. Work in the yard. | B. Buy some wood. | C. Go to the bookstore. | D. Take a walk. |
| 5. A. A taxi driver. | B. A passenger. | C. A car cleaner. | D. A mechanic. |
| 6. A. Call a repairman. | B. Get out the paper stuck. | C. Turn to her colleague for help. | D. Restart the machine. |
| 7. A. There are not enough gardens. | B. Parking areas are full before 10:00. | C. Parking areas are closed after 10:00. | D. All classes begin at 10:00. |
| 8. A. The presentation will begin at noon. | B. She'll present her work to the man. | | |

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Customs Form	
Destination:	17 _____
Contents in detail:	18 _____
Value:	\$ 19 _____
Type of mail:	20 _____
Weight:	1.5 pounds
Your item must not contain any dangerous articles prohibited by postal regulations.	

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

What is the man's oral report on?	An <u>21</u> woman.
What kind of people are called refugees?	Those who <u>22</u> to escape war or other problems.
How many refugees are there worldwide?	About <u>23</u> .
What does the man think of Ms. Ogata?	She is successful both in <u>24</u> .

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- astronaut*
- B 25. The two sportsmen congratulated each other _____ winning the match by shaking hands.
A. with B. on C. in D. to
- C 26. — Do you want tea or coffee?
— _____. I really don't mind.
A. None B. Neither C. Either D. All
- B 27. In my view, London's not as expensive in price as Tokyo but Tokyo is _____ in traffic.
A. the most organized B. more organized
C. so organized as D. as organized as
- D 28. — Do you know if Terry will go camping this weekend?
— Terry? Never! She _____ tents and fresh air!
A. has hated B. hated C. will hate D. hates

- D 29. According to the air traffic rules, you _____ switch off your mobile phone before boarding.
- A. may B. can C. would D. should
- B 30. My sister, an inexperienced rider, was found sitting on the bicycle _____ to balance it.
- A. having tried B. trying C. to try D. tried
- A 31. — Are you ready for Spain?
— Yes, I want the girls to experience that _____ they are young.
- A. while B. until C. if D. before
- B 32. In recent years many football clubs _____ as business to make a profit.
- A. have run B. have been run C. had been run D. will run
- A 33. If there's a lot of work _____, I'm happy to just keep on until it is finished.
- A. to do B. to be doing C. done D. doing
- A 34. As his best friend, I can make accurate guesses about _____ he will do or think.
- A. what B. which C. whom D. that
- B 35. Something as simple as _____ some cold water may clear your mind and relieve pressure.
- A. to drink B. drinking C. to be drinking D. drunk
- D 36. It has been proved _____ eating vegetables in childhood helps to protect you against serious illnesses in later life.
- A. if B. because C. when D. that
37. Ideally _____ for Broadway theatres and Fifth Avenue, the *New York Park* hotel is a favourite with many guests.
- A. locating B. being located C. having been located D. located
- C 38. We went through a period _____ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.
- A. which B. whose C. in which D. with which
39. So much of interest _____ that most visitors simply run out of time before seeing it all.
- A. offers Beijing B. Beijing offers C. does Beijing offer D. Beijing does offer
40. _____ well prepared you are, you still need a lot of luck in mountain climbing.
- A. However B. Whatever C. No matter D. Although

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. honoured	B. set	C. historic	D. secretly	E. citizen
F. granted	G. route	H. briefly	I. restoration	J. leading

Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave in the movement that fought to end slavery in the United States. He became a 41 voice in the years before the Civil War.

A few weeks ago, the National Park Service (NPS) A42 Douglass's birth and Black History Month with the reopening of his home at Cedar Hill, a C43 site in Washington, D. C. The two-story house, which contains many of Douglass's personal possessions, had undergone a three-year 44. (Thanks to the NPS website, however, you don't have to live in the nation's capital to visit it. Take a tour online.)

He was born Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey to a slave mother and a white father he never knew. Douglass grew up to become the first black 45 to hold a government office — as US minister and *consul general* (总领事) to Haiti.

As a youth, he never went to school. Educating slaves was illegal in the South, so he 46 taught himself to read and write. At 21 years old, he escaped from his slave owner to Massachusetts and changed his last name to Douglass, to hide his identity.

In the 1850s, Douglass was involved with the Underground Railroad, the system B47 up by antislavery groups to bring runaway slaves to the North and Canada. His home in Rochester, N. Y. was near the Canadian border. It became an important station on the 48, housing as many as 11 runaway slaves at a time.

He died in 1895. In his lifetime, Douglass witnessed the end of slavery in 1865 and the adoption of the 15th *Amendment to the US Constitution* (美国宪法修正案), which F49 African-Americans the right to vote.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children keep healthy while playing with others. However, playing sports can have 50 effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor self-respect or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 40,000,000 kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18,000,000 say they have been 51 at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad 52 of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main 53 of too much aggression in children's sports. They believe children 54 aggressive adult behavior. This behavior is then further strengthened through both positive and negative feedback. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that 55 is everything. Many parents go to children's sporting events and shout 56 at other players or cheer when their child behaves 57. As well, children are even taught that hurting other players is 58 or are pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. 59, the media makes violence

seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

As a society, we really need to 60 this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches 61 should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better 62. They should not just cheer when children win or act aggressively. They should teach children to 63 themselves whether they win or not. Besides, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. If adults allow children to play when injured, this gives the message that 64 is not as important as winning.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B 50. A. restrictive | B. negative | C. active | D. instructive |
| D 51. A. knocked | B. glanced | C. smiled | D. shouted |
| A 52. A. impression | B. concept | C. taste | D. expectation |
| B 53. A. resource | B. cause | C. course | D. consequence |
| C 54. A. question | B. understand | C. copy | D. neglect |
| A 55. A. winning | B. practising | C. fun | D. sport |
| D 56. A. praises | B. orders | C. remarks | D. insults |
| C 57. A. proudly | B. ambitiously | C. aggressively | D. bravely |
| A 58. A. acceptable | B. impolite | C. possible | D. accessible |
| B 59. A. By contrast | B. In addition | C. As a result | D. After all |
| B 60. A. look up to | B. face up to | C. make up for | D. come up with |
| A 61. A. in particular | B. in all | C. in return | D. in advance |
| C 62. A. techniques | B. means | C. values | D. directions |
| D 63. A. respect | B. relax | C. forgive | D. enjoy |
| C 64. A. body | B. fame | C. health | D. spirit |

Section B

Directions: Read the following four passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

ASK LASKAS

YOU'VE GOT QUESTIONS, SHE'S GOT ANSWERS

Q My children go to a primary school where they are not allowed to play football in the playground for fear that a child might be hurt. Besides, now the school says there must be no homework because the local secondary school can't keep up with the amount of homework given in the primary school. Can the school do this? *Puzzled Dad*

A It can't if enough parents do something about it. It is not just schools. We live in a society which wishes to get rid of risk. However, schools should have a little common sense and courage. Children need risk if they are to grow up self-sufficient and confident. They need homework, too, if they are to fulfill their academic potential. Complain, loudly.

Q I have a beautiful teenage daughter who spends an hour making up her face in front of the mirror every day. I tell her to go easy. She just gets mad or bursts into tears. How can I make her understand she's beautiful the way she is. *Plain Mom*

A You can't. Your daughter is at the age when she's trying to look beautiful, trying on new masks. And if her friends all dress up as she does, you're in for an extra hard time. Support her and tell her she's beautiful — even if she looks ridiculous for now. Then invite her to join you for a day at a *spa* (健康美容中心). Let her try various looks until she's comfortable in her own skin.



65. Why are the children not allowed to play football in the playground?

- A. The school is afraid that children might be injured.
- B. The school is not sensible and confident.
- C. The children don't have enough time to do homework.
- D. The children may fail to fulfill their academic potential.

66. What disturbs Plain Mom is that her daughter _____.

- A. becomes mad
- B. cries a lot
- C. spends much time before the mirror
- D. is not beautiful enough

67. The solution to Plain Mom's problem is to _____.

- A. make her daughter look less ridiculous
- B. let her daughter dress up like her friends
- C. make her daughter go to a spa every week
- D. let her daughter feel herself what beauty is

(B)

Zoe Chambers was a successful PR (Public Relations) consultant and life was going well — she had a great job, a beautiful flat and a busy social life in London. Then one evening in June last year, she received a text message telling her she was out of work. “The first two weeks were the most difficult to live through,” she said. “After everything I'd done for the company, they dismissed me by text! I was so angry and I just didn't feel like looking for another job. I hated everything about the city and my life.”

Then, Zoe received an invitation from an old schoolfriend, Kathy, to come and stay. Kathy and her husband, Huw, had just bought a farm in north-west Wales. Zoe jumped at the chance to spend a weekend away from London, and now, ten months later, she is still on the farm.

“The moment I arrived at Kathy’s farm, I loved it and I knew I wanted to stay,” said Zoe. “Everything about my past life suddenly seemed meaningless.”

Zoe has been working on the farm since October of last year and says she has no regrets. “It’s a hard life, physically very tiring,” she says. “In London I was stressed and often mentally exhausted. But this is a good, healthy tiredness. Here, all I need to put me in a good mood is a hot bath and one of Kathy’s wonderful dinners.”

Zoe says she has never felt bored on the farm. Every day brings a new experience. Kathy has been teaching her how to ride a horse and she has learnt to drive a tractor. Since Christmas, she has been helping with the lambing — watching a lamb being born is unbelievable, she says, “It’s one of the most moving experiences I’ve ever had. I could never go back to city life now.”

- A 68. When working as a PR consultant in London, Zoe thought she lived a _____ life.
A. satisfying B. tough C. meaningless D. boring
- A 69. The most important reason why Zoe went to visit Kathy’s farm is that _____.
A. Zoe lost her job as a PR consultant B. Kathy persuaded her to do so
C. Zoe got tired of the city life D. Zoe loved Wales more than London
- D 70. How does Zoe feel about the country life according to the passage?
A. Tiresome and troublesome. B. Romantic and peaceful.
C. Mentally exhausting but healthy. D. Physically tiring but rewarding.
- C 71. Which of the following is closest to the main idea of the passage?
A. A friend in need is a friend indeed. B. Where there is a will, there is a way.
C. A misfortune may turn out a blessing. D. Kill two birds with one stone.

(C)

A study involving 8,500 teenagers from all social backgrounds found that most of them are ignorant when it comes to money. The findings, the first in a series of reports from NatWest that has started a five-year research project into teenagers and money, are particularly worrying as this generation of young people is likely to be burdened with greater debts than any before.

University *tuition fees* (学费) are currently capped at £3,000 annually, but this will be reviewed next year and the Government is under enormous pressure **to raise the ceiling**.

In the research, the teenagers were presented with the terms of four different loans but 76 per cent failed to identify the cheapest. The young people also predicted that they would be earning on average £31,000 by the age of 25, although the average salary for those aged 22 to 29 is just £17,815. The teenagers expected to be in debt when they finished university or training, although half said that they assumed the debts would be less than £10,000. Average debts for graduates are £12,363.

Stephen Moir, head of community investment at the Royal Bank of Scotland Group which owns NatWest, said, “The more exposed young people are to financial issues, and the younger they become aware of them, the more likely they are to become responsible, forward-planning