



英语高分练习与测试

高二 上学期

萧心为 主编



上海交通大学出版社

贯彻新课程标准 适合牛津新教材

英语高分练习与测试

(高二上学期)

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内 容 提 要

本书是与目前上海地区使用的牛津英语教材配套的“一课一练”式辅导练习书。内容分为学习辅导和练习两部分,学习辅导包含课文背景材料,单词和短语精选,语言点剖析,语法举例说明,难句翻译等;练习紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与中考题型相仿。此外,还设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生自测自查。书末附有听力材料及所有练习题、测试题的答案。

本书听力部分配有录音带2盒,供学生训练听力用。

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前言

社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,使英语的重要性日益彰显。作为最重要的信息载体之一,英语已成为人类生活各领域应用最广泛的语言。当前,如何提高中小学生的英语基础水平和语言运用能力,已成为提高学校素质教育的突破口和关键所在。从2003年起,教育部制定的《英语课程标准》作为新的英语教学大纲已开始在全国部分中小学实施;上海在全面展开二期课改中,也引进并逐步推广了牛津等版本的境外教材。牛津教材的特点是语言情景贴近生活,突出交际功能,注重学生听说读写能力的全面均衡发展,从这一意义上说,牛津教材无疑比原教材前进了一大步。然而,如何把新的语言教学材料与传统教学模式有机结合起来,如何做好新旧教材之间的“接轨”工作,也给不少使用新教材的学校和学生带来困惑和挑战。

为了满足广大使用牛津英语教材的师生的需求,我们组织沪上多名资深教师编写了这套辅导练习丛书。全套丛书共14册,从七年级起到高三年级,每一学期单独成册。我们期望本套丛书既能成为学生提高英语综合能力的必备练习用书,也能作为教师的教学参考用书。

本套丛书在编写上采用“一课一练”的方式。根据牛津教材的编写特点和学生学习上的需要,本丛书每Chapter分为两部分:Help to Study和Test(Revision Test)。其中第一部分Help to Study包含:① Background Information:扼要介绍课文的背景;② New Words and Expressions:精选辑录课文中新出现的单词和短语;③ Language Points:简要剖析课文中的重要语言点;④ Grammar:分析课文中的语法现象,并用例句说明用法;⑤ Difficult Sentences:将课文中较难理解的句子译成中文,帮助理解掌握。第二部分Test选编了有关词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、写作和听力理解等练习题,所有练习题均紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与中考题型相仿。此外,每册还分别设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生在期中和期末考试前自测自查。书末附有听力材料和所有练习题、测试题的参考答案。

欢迎广大师生和读者对本书提出批评指正,以便在修订时更正。

编者

2003年8月

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Chapter 1 My Favourite Sport

Help to Study

I . Background Information

Skiing originated in ancient European countries. People raced quickly through snow. Then in the 19th century British people visiting Switzerland started to copy this form of sport. Gradually, skiing developed into a leisure sport. Now it has become a most popular game. Skiing is also a serious sport and has been a regular part of the winter Olympic Games.

II . New Words and Expressions

Reading

New words

botany /'bɒtəni/ *n.* scientific study of plants 植物学 *a.* botanical

botanical garden *n.* park where plants and trees are grown for scientific study 植物园

despite /dis'paɪt/ *prep.* in spite of 不管,不顾

vacation /və'keɪʃən/ *n.* holiday (the word vacation is used more in American English, and holiday is more common in British English) 假期

shuttle bus /'ʃʌtlbʌs/ *n.* a bus which regularly goes between two (or more) places 短程往返运行的公交汽车

resort /rɪ'zɔ:t/ *n.* a place where people go for holidays, and which has hotels and attractions for visit 常去之地;胜地

scramble /'skræmbl/ *v.* move very quickly, and not in an organized way 仓促行动

overlook /,əʊvə'lʊk/ *v.* look down on something else (i. e. people in that building could look down and see whatever is below)

slope /sləʊp/ *n.* 斜坡;倾斜

floodlight /'flʌdlaɪt/ *n.* artificial lighting thrown in a bright and broad beam 泛光灯 *v.* light up by this method 以泛光灯照亮

rent /rent/ *v.* pay for the use or occupation of (land, a telephone, machinery etc.) 租借,租用

instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/ *n.* teacher; person who teaches a certain skill 教练;指导员

sideways /'saɪdweɪz/ (斜)向……一边;向旁边

definitely /'defɪnətli/ *adv.* in a clear, certain manner 明确地;确切地

congratulate /kən'grætjuleɪt/ *v.* 庆祝(某人);向……道贺

Expressions

do well in one's exams 考得好

take sb. for a special holiday 带某人度过一个特别的假期

keep one's word 信守诺言

be dying to do 渴望做某事

throw...at (对着……)扔;掷

with a smile on one's face 脸上带着微笑

check in (at the hotel) (到达旅馆)办理住宿手续

step by step 一步一步

... be a great success非常成功

feel pleased with... (对……)高兴,满意

fall over 跌倒

congratulate...on... (关于……)庆贺(某人);向……道贺

do a part-time job 做兼职工作

More language input

New words

participant /pɑːtɪspənt/ *n.* person or group of people who take part or become involved (in an activity) 参加者

athletics /æθ'letiks/ *n.* physical exercise and competitive sports, esp. running and jumping 体育运动;运动竞技

athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员;田径运动员

sprint /sprint/ *n.* 短跑,全速奔跑

hurdling /'hɜːdlɪŋ/ *n.* 跨栏比赛

relay /'riːleɪ/ *n.* 接力赛

discus /'dɪskəs/ *n.* 铁饼

javelin /'dʒævlɪn/ *n.* 标枪

marathon /'mæɪrəθən/ *n.* 马拉松

endurance /ɪn'djuərəns/ *n.* state or power of suffering or undergo (sth. painful or uncomfortable) patiently 忍耐;耐力

embody /ɪm'bɒdi/ *v.* express or give visible form to (ideas, feelings, etc.) 体现(想法,感情等);使(想法,感情等)具体化 *n.* embodiment 体现;化身;具体化

motto /'mɒtəʊ/ *n.* 座右铭

inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/ *v.* fill sb. with thoughts feelings or aims 激励或鼓舞

pursue /pə'sjuː/ *v.* follow sb./sth.; chase 追;追击;追求;追赶,追踪

sportsmanship /'spɔːtsmənʃɪp/ *n.* quality or spirit to behave fairly and generously 体育精神;公正大度的品质或精神

Expressions

at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games 在悉尼
2000年奥运会上

compete for medals 争夺金牌

compete in 参加……比赛

be based on 以……为基础

track and field 田径赛

road events 路面运动

combined events 全能项目

refer to 指的是;参考

be closely linked with 与……有密切的联系

triple jump 三级跳远

high jump 跳高

long jump 跳远

pole vault 撑杆跳

shot put 铅球

race walk 竞走

III. Language Points

Reading

1. We were all like little children: we picked it up, made snowballs, and threw them at each other!

三个动词连用,句式为 $v+v+and+v$

2. My dad said, and so we did. 我的父亲说了,我们就这样做了。

So+主语+助动词,表示同意对方的话。如:

—You've left your bag inside. “你把手提包留在里面了。”

—Oh! So I have. “啊,是的。”

So+动词(或助动词)+主语的倒装次序,意思是“(……也)如此,同样”

—I'm leaving now. 我要走了。

—So am I. 我也是。

否定句则用 neither 或 nor。

3. How about...? 后接动名词,也可用 What about...? 如:

How/What about going for a walk after supper?

4. Wearing skis for the first time makes you feel very strange.

动名词作主语,谓语用单数。

More language input

1. ... the number of participants competing for medals in athletics alone will reach 2000.

the number of..., 表示……的数量,其谓语用单数; a number of... 一些,其谓语用复数。

2. The marathons and race walks belong to road events, which often test the limits of people's endurance..., which 引导非限制定语从句,不能用 that 代替。

IV. Grammar

情态动词

情态动词有 can (could), may (might), must (must), have to, shall (should), will (would), need (need), dare (dared), ought to 等。情态动词无人称和数的变化。它不能单独使用,必须与其后的动词原形构成谓语。情态动词的具体用法如下:

1. may

- (1) 表示“允许”或“请求”:即表示说话人同意、许可或在疑问句中征询对方的许可。其否定式可用:may not。在表示“不可以、不许、禁止、阻止”等意思时,常用 must not (mustn't) 代

替 may not. 例如:

You may go now. 你现在可以走了。

- (2) 表示说话人的猜测:认为某一事情“或许,可能”(现在和将来)发生。其否定式用:may not (mayn't), 表示“可能不”。例如:

She may not go to the concert tonight. 今晚她可能不去听音乐会了。

2. might

- (1) may 的过去式。

He said that I might borrow his bike. 他说我可以借用他的自行车。

- (2) might 是虚拟形式。不是表示过去而是表示现在或将来可能,但更为客气,语气更为婉转;或表示对可能性的怀疑更大一些。

Might I make a suggestion? 我可以提个建议吗?(语气比 may 婉转)

- (3) may/might 后面加动词不定式(不带 to)的完成式,表示对过去的推测,认为某一事情在过去“可能”发生。这里 may 或 might 都指过去,不过 might 较为委婉或更加不肯定。

I may (might) have said so, but I don't remember. 我可能是这样说过,但是我记不清了。

注:might 加动词不定式(不带 to)的完成式,可表示某一事情在过去没有实现并含有“劝告,责备”的意思。例如:

You might have told me earlier. 你本来可以早点告诉我。

- (4) May 的其他用法。

- ① 用于 although/though, whatever, whenever, however, wherever... 等引起的让步状语从句。例如:

Wherever you may hide (或 Although you may hide in any place), I'll find you out. 不论你躲到什么地方去,我都会找到你。

- ② 用于表示“祝愿”,后接不带 to 的动词不定式。例如:

May you be happy! 但愿你快乐!

- ③ 用于“may/might as well”结构中,表示“温和的劝告”。例如:

I may (might) as well take it with me. 我还是把它带去比较好。

3. can, could

- (1) 表示“允许”或“请求允许”。其意思相当于 may(可以),但 can 比 may 用得更广泛。can 不仅表示说话人同意、允许,还表示客观条件的许可。

- (2) 表示“可能性”。

- ① can 用于疑问或否定句,表示“怀疑”、“猜测”或“不肯定”。例如:

Can the news be true? 这个消息会是真的吗?

- ② 在肯定句中,can 表示一般的可能性;而 may 表示正在发生或将要发生的具体可能性。例如:

You can go to Beijing by air or by train. 你可以乘飞机或坐火车去北京。(一般可能性)

I may go to Beijing by air next week. 下星期我可能乘飞机去北京。(具体可能性)

- (3) can't 表示“不可能”;而 may not 表示“可能不”。

- (4) could 是 can 的过去式,表示与过去有关的“能力,可能”及“惊异,怀疑或不相信”的态度,

用在否定和疑问句中。例如：

I could not believe my eyes. 我简直不能相信自己的眼睛。(表示惊讶)

- (5) 表示“过去具有某种能力并且实际上已做到某事”时,不用 could, 要用 was (were) able to。例如：

I talked for a long time, and in the end I was able to make her believe me. 我(跟她)谈了很久,终于能使她相信了我的话。

- (6) could 可用现在时和将来时代替 can, 语气更为婉转或客气,有时则表示可能性不大。例如：

It could snow later this afternoon. 今天下午可能下雪。

- (7) can (could) 后面加动词不定式(不带 to)的完成式,可表示对过去情况的“猜测”;及对过去发生事件的“怀疑”或“不肯定”(在疑问或否定句中)。而 could 较 can 更加表达说话人较委婉的语气。

4. must

- (1) must 的否定式 must not (mustn't) 表示“不应该,不许可,不准,禁止”等,语气比较强烈。

- (2) must 还可用来表示发生了某种与说话人的愿望相反,不受欢迎的事,意思是“偏巧,偏偏”。例如：

The car must break down just when we were about to start off. 我们正要出发时偏偏车又坏了。

5. should

- (1) Should 后面加动词不定式(不带 to)的完成式,其肯定句表示过去应该做而未做的事;其否定句则表示过去不该做但已做了的事情。

You should have answered this letter a week ago. Why didn't you? 你一星期前就该回这封信的,你为什么没有回?

- (2) 表示“可能性、推测或推论”,相当于汉语的“可能,该”。

They should be there by now, I think. 我想,他们现在可能(该)到那儿了。

- (3) 说话人在提出意见、请求、建议时,可用 should 表示委婉、谦逊的语气,有时相当于汉语的“可,倒是”等。例如：

I should think so. 我倒是这么想的。

6. shall, will, would

- (1) shall 作为情态动词用于第二、三人称时,可表示说话人的强烈意愿和决心,有“命令,警告,允诺,威胁,强烈”等概念。例如：

You shall get out of my room at once. 你给我立刻离开这个房间。(命令)

- (2) 在疑问句中,情态动词 shall 可用于第一、三人称,表示征询对方的意见或请求指示。例如：

Shall she come tomorrow? 你要她明天来吗？

- (3) will 有时表示一种习惯性动作或状态,有“总是,惯于”等意思。例如：

Some birds will fly away to the south when the weather turns cold. 天冷时,有些鸟儿会飞往南方。

- (4) would 与动词连用,可以表示过去习惯发生的动作,相当于汉语中的“总是,惯于”等意思。

例如:

The old retired worker would often go to the park to play chess. 这位退休老工人常常到公园去下棋。

(5) would 还可表示推测, 相当于汉语中的“大概, 也许”等意思。例如:

That would be in the spring of 1990. 那大概是 1990 年春天的事。

V. Difficult Sentences

Reading

1. Victor's dream was to see some real snow. 维克特做梦都想看见些真正的雪。
2. No one in my family had ever touched snow before. 以前, 我们家无人接触过雪。
3. Then we noticed that the tour guide was watching us, with a smile on his face. 那时, 我们注意到, 导游正看着我们, 脸上带着笑容。

More language input

1. This is the largest number ever recorded in Olympic history.
这是奥林匹克有史记载以来参赛人数最多的一次。
2. In the combined events, the athletes are required to compete in a series of track and field events. 在混合项目中, 运动员必须参加一系列的田径运动项目比赛。

Test 1

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension.

Part A Short Conversations. (10%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. A maths teacher and his colleague.
B. A teacher and his student.
C. A student and his classmate.
D. A librarian and a student.
2. A. Tony could not continue the experiment.
B. Tony finished the experiment last night.
C. Tony thought the experiment was well done.
D. Tony had expected the experiment to be easier.

3. A. She can't put up with the noise.
B. She wants to save money to buy a piano.
C. The present apartment is too expensive.
D. She has found a job a neighboring area.
4. A. He is not very enthusiastic about his English lessons.
B. He has made great progress in his English.
C. He is a student of the music department.
D. He is not very interested in English songs.
5. A. At home.
B. In a restaurant.
C. In a car.
D. On the street.
6. A. His injury kept him at home.
B. He didn't think it necessary.
C. He was too weak to see the doctor.
D. He failed to make an appointment.
7. A. 5:15
B. 5:10
C. 4:30
D. 5:00
8. A. The man needs help.
B. The man is complaining.
C. The man likes his job.
D. The man is talking with his boss.
9. A. Wear a new dress.
B. Make a silk dress.
C. Attend a party.
D. Go shopping.
10. A. He played his part quite well.
B. He was not dramatic enough.
C. He performed better than the secretary
D. He exaggerated his part.

Part B Passages. (6%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Because Steven was doing very poorly in the school.
B. Because Steven was not interested in his studies.
C. Because watching too much TV would hurt his eyes.
D. Because they wanted Steven to earn some money.
12. A. \$400. B. \$500.
C. \$600. D. \$700.
13. A. Watch his favorite TV program. B. Put his money in the bank.
C. Go and buy a computer. D. Go and play video games.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. It's a fable. B. It's a fictional novel.
C. It's a play. D. It's a joke.
15. A. He wanted to wake the lion up. B. He thought it was a hill.
C. He was just playing. D. He wanted to make the lion laugh.
16. A. The mouse is cleverer than the lion. B. The lion gets amused very easily.
C. Never look down on a mouse. D. Kindness will often be rewarded.

Part C Longer Conversation. (4%)

Directions: In Part C, you will hear a longer conversation. After the conversation, you will fill in four blanks according to what you have heard. The conversation will be read once.

This is a conversation took place in a store. 17 persons were talking in it. The customer is a man. He bought a evening suit made of 18. It cost the man three dollars and 19 cents. The man also wanted to go the shoe department which is on the 20 floor. He could take a lift to go there.

II. Grammar. (20%)

21. I wonder how he _____ that to the teacher.
A. dare to say B. dare saying C. not dare say D. dared say
22. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
A. must B. need C. should D. can
23. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't...can't B. mustn't...may
C. shouldn't...must D. can't...shouldn't
24. "When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon."
"They _____ be ready by 12:00."
A. can B. should C. might D. need
25. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave
26. Susan _____ written a report like that.
A. can have B. mustn't have C. can't have D. ought to not have
27. When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
A. would B. should C. had better D. might
28. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
A. might B. need C. should D. would
29. He _____ see a doctor before it is too late.
A. must B. must have to C. can D. dared
30. I wasn't sure whether I _____ offer to help or not.
A. should B. might C. would D. needed

31. Why _____ you always leave your dirty clothes in the bedroom?
A. need B. can C. may D. must
32. You _____ walk for miles and miles among the hills without meeting anyone.
A. must B. need C. may D. should
33. There _____ no hurry, need there?
A. need be B. need to be C. doesn't need D. needs
34. He didn't agree with me at first but I _____ persuade him.
A. was able to B. needed C. could D. dared
35. He was busy, or he _____ her more help.
A. had given B. would give C. could have given D. gave

III. Vocabulary. (10%)

36. The sight _____ him with confidence.
A. inspired B. supported C. promoted D. encouraged
37. It is important he _____ the point when giving the lecture to the freshmen.
A. refer to B. add to C. keep to D. point to
38. Almost all the western countries have now _____ in the war against terrorism.
A. involved B. resulted C. included D. participated
39. A _____ glove can help the video players to have a real _____ of touch on the objects in the unreal world.
A. particular... feeling B. special... sense
C. especial... expression D. peculiar... scene
40. _____ SARS is dangerous, the doctors still take the risk of losing their life to give emergency treatment to patients.
A. Despite B. Though C. In spite of D. Therefore
41. Eminent physicists from all over the world came to the US to _____ the centennial of Einstein's birth.
A. congratulate B. observe C. celebrate D. participate
42. _____ in the office had made a mistake, and the firm regretted causing the customer inconvenience.
A. Some B. Anyone C. One D. Someone
43. If you want to go to PuDong International Airport, you can take a _____ bus between the Airport and Shanghai Railway Station.
A. shuttle B. single C. double D. trip
44. Fifty years ago, wealthy people liked hunting wild animals for fun _____ sightseeing.
A. than to go B. rather than to go
C. more than going D. other than going
45. It is no easy thing to _____ social reforms.
A. bring up B. bring back C. bring about D. bring out

IV. Cloze. (15%)

The word "sport" first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant 46 wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was first used for 47 games. This is the usual meaning of the 48 today. People spend a lot of their time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are 49 for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be 50 for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can 51 a lot of money. For example, a professional footballer in England earns more than 3,000 pound a year. The 52 earn a lot more. International gold and tennis champions can make more than 50,000 pounds in a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports for 53, like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and 54 is this: the stars can earn more money from 55 than from playing their sport. An advertisement for sports equipment does not simply say "Buy our things." It 56 "Buy the same shirt and shoes as ...". Famous sportsmen can 57 advertise things like watches and food. They 58 the companies to use their names or a photograph of 59 and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer 60 something for people's spare time.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. A. catching | B. searching for | C. feeding | D. hunting |
| 47. A. founding | B. organized | C. regular | D. purposeful |
| 48. A. word | B. game | C. sport | D. activity |
| 49. A. praised | B. rewarded | C. paid | D. awarded |
| 50. A. chances | B. sportsmen | C. hunters | D. footballers |
| 51. A. find | B. afford | C. discover | D. earn |
| 52. A. stars | B. ordinary people | C. average | D. workers |
| 53. A. women | B. men | C. individuals | D. team |
| 54. A. their life | B. money | C. record | D. opportunity |
| 55. A. acting | B. the running | C. advertising | D. sports |
| 56. A. reads | B. talks | C. tells | D. says |
| 57. A. even | B. usually | C. always | D. although |
| 58. A. make | B. allow | C. hope | D. let |
| 59. A. them | B. theirs | C. their own | D. the day |
| 60. A. like | B. as | C. the | D. just |

V. Reading Comprehension. (15%)

A

Bungee (蹦极跳) jumping came from a ceremony long practised by adults in the South Pacific islands of Vanuatua. Then it became fashionable in Europe, America and the Pacific

region, and was introduced to China a few years before.

We can divide bungee into two styles: hard one and soft one. The hard one is to tie bungee cords around the jumper's ankles to jump with their heads over heels; the soft one is to tie cords around waist of jumpers to jump with sponge wrapped over the cords to protect themselves. Those who want to enjoy risks and excitement had better choose the hard one. The soft one is simply for the kids to play. Shidujuma Paradise (十渡拒马乐园) in Beijing is the first to provide hard bungee jumping for the public in China. The springboard (跳板) is 48 meters high.

Bungee jumping depends on the jumpers' good physical qualities. Before jumping, the jumpers should warm up fully in case they are hurt.

Of all the springboards in the world, the highest one is on the bridge in East Cape Province, South Africa. It is 216 meters high. In December, 1997, when it officially opened, it met the first 100 jumpers, among whom the youngest was 9 years old and the oldest 84.

You are welcome to exert your imagination, to plunge yourself into it, to experience your fleeting and exciting feelings!

61. Who can jump?
- A. Those who are above 9 and under 84.
 - B. Those who have done some exercise before jumping.
 - C. Those who are strong.
 - D. Both B and C.
62. What is not true about bungee jumping?
- A. It's risky and exciting.
 - B. It came from South Africa.
 - C. It has a short history in China.
 - D. The springboard can be on the bridge and the jumper jumps off the bridge.
63. Before jumping, the jumpers should warm up fully in case they are hurt. This sentence means:
- A. The jumpers should make their bodies warm when they are hurt.
 - B. If they don't do some exercises, they will surely hurt themselves.
 - C. If they feel cold, they will be hurt.
 - D. If they get full preparations for the jumping, accidents can be avoided.
64. How many styles can bungee be divided into?
- A. 4. B. 2. C. 6. D. 3.
65. What can't you infer from the passage?
- A. The writer encourages the readers to try the sports.
 - B. Bungee is too dangerous to be played by children.
 - C. This kind of sports can make us braver.
 - D. The highest springboard in the world is popular with the young and old.

A computer virus released in March 1999 aptly demonstrated the need for more-effective ways of fighting off computer viruses. Although warnings about the Melissa virus went out soon after it was identified, it spread as quickly as the alarms. Within just a few days, the virus had circled the globe, sending countless unwanted E-mail messages across the Internet and clogging E-mail service at hundreds of organizations, forcing them to shut off their Internet connections.

Although Melissa—the first virus to mail itself around the world—merely clogged E-mail systems, virus makers have already launched spin-offs of the virus designed to destroy data.

The risk of computer infections rises as more information is exchanged through E-mail or over the Internet. Likewise, the potential damage that viruses can create multiplies as people send sensitive personal and corporate data over the Internet. Computer security experts also warn that the avenues for viruses to spread multiply dramatically as computers use software that's integrated so that one program can launch another.

"There used to be plenty of time to analyse a virus before it spread, but Internet-borne viruses can spread around the world in hours or days," says Steve R. White of IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N. Y. "In a world where things can travel this quickly and do this much damage, we have to have automated ways of dealing with them. It is silly to think that we can protect against these viruses manually."

66. A computer virus is _____.
A. a kind of germ which can cause disease to computer operators
B. a kind of germ generated by computers
C. a germ-like organism which can ruin computers
D. a specially designed program which can reproduce itself indefinitely
67. New computer viruses can do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. stop up E-mail communication
B. disconnect Internet service
C. eliminate the original data stored in computers
D. send off by-products to destroy infected computers
68. From Paragraph 3 we can infer that _____.
A. it is the advance of the Internet that has led to computer viruses
B. it is dangerous to send sensitive personal and corporate data over the Internet
C. the more integrated the software is the faster viruses spread
D. a good thing is always accompanied with a bad result
69. The word "this" in the last paragraph can be replaced by the word _____.
A. so B. too C. as D. far
70. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A. it is now impossible to analyse a virus before it spreads
B. Internet-borne viruses can't be killed effectively by hand