

中级英语测试指导

——高考英语上海卷试题汇析

(2007 版)

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内 容 提 要

本书以高考英语上海卷试题汇析为特色,具有很高的指导性和实用性。全书包含多项内容:2007年英语高考的题型、范围和试卷结构;2006年高考英语上海试卷、答案、考生试卷表现分析;根据2007年高考要求设计的全新英语样卷、试题单项练习和答案。另外附有2007年上海市普通高等学校春季招生考试英语试卷和2006年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试卷。本书配有音带3盒。

编者以严谨的科学态度,实事求是的编写方法,全方位地为广大师生展示了近几年来高中教育测量和评价的基本框架、主要内涵以及最近几年高考的信息和发展方向,考生可以从中了解每个测试项目的要求和内容,领悟正确的学习方法,吸取他人成功的经验与失败的教训,以争取获得最佳成绩。

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 13 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,多年来受到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。这种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考试的成绩。考生的考试成绩主要取决于考生的语言知识和语言使用能力,但也受到试卷设计、测试方法(或题型)、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使用能力,还要了解高考英语测试试卷设计的指导思想,不同的测试项目(或题型)对语言知识和语言使用能力的要求以及考试的评分标准,以最大限度地降低其他因素对测试中自身能力表现的影响。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制了练习。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第二次课程和教材改革不断发展,新的英语课程标准确定了中小学生英语学习在听、说、读、写方面应该达到的目标;同时,也为上海中小学英语教材的编写和课堂英语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,在考试评价理念、考试方法、材料选择、评分标准等方面也在逐步变化,并且将继续变化。例如,2003 年高考英语听力部分出现新的题型;2004 年试题中大量真实语言材料的使用;2005 年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,阅读部分出现新的题型,以考查考生快速阅读的能力。这些变化在本书中的单项练习和自测材料的题型设计和选材方面均有体现。

作者考虑到目前上海高中英语教学改革和发展的现状,以及学生综合英语语言素养,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监控能力(self-monitoring of English language learning),同时,希望能够帮助考生克服

由于考试而产生的紧张和焦虑,争取在高考中充分展示自己的英语语言能力。

本书由复旦大学黄关福教授担任主编,参加本书编写的主要有复旦大学的黄关福,华东师大的舒运祥,以及上海市长期担任高中教学的中学资深教师。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

2007 年 1 月

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一、英语高考和 2007 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改革的形势和需要,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 and 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 2007 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,试卷水平基本上在教学大纲范围内。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中学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,如笔头做题的情况,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、译的技能,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。

2007 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)》和现行教材确定 2007 年高考英语的范围如下:语法部分的项目参照上海市教育考试院编写的《2007 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 2007 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《2007 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》。

2007 年高考英语上海卷的试卷结构与 2006 年相比,保持稳定不变,仍采用客观型考试和主观型考试相结合的形式,由两大部分组成。

第一卷(除听力理解部分中 Part C Longer Conversations 外)都是多项选择题,其中包括听力、语法和词汇、综合填空和阅读理解。

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。语法是语言的组织规律,它是关于词的形态变化和用词造句的规则。但这些规则又是从大量的口头语和书面语中抽象出来的,是不断变化的语言现象的科学概括。“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。词汇是语言三要素之一,语言如果离开了词汇,就无所谓语言。没有基本的词汇,不可能看懂文章,也不可能听懂别人的讲话,更不可能表达思想。尽可能地扩大词汇量,并对教材中出现的重点词语的用法有较好的掌握,是学好英语的一个重要环节。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,同时使考试能够给中学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 2005 年起,上海市高考英语卷的语法和词汇两个部分合并为一个部分,称为“语法和词汇”(Grammar and Vocabulary),共 20 分。其中以语法题为主。

“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分值由原来的30分提高到35分,阅读篇目由4篇增加到5篇。新增一个语篇的答题形式为配对题。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,其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。

第二卷是主观题,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,主要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。自2005年起,高考英语卷翻译部分由原来的5题增加至6题,分值由15分提高为20分。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,说明试卷更强调知识的运用能力。

写作题是用英语书面语言连贯、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:2007年高考英语上海卷试卷结构:

卷号	大题名称	题量	计分	考核目标	时间
第Ⅰ卷	听力	24 题	30 分	语言运用	20 分钟
	语法和词汇	20 题	20 分	语言知识	100 分钟
	综合填空	20 题	20 分	语言运用	
	阅读理解	20 题	35 分		
第Ⅱ卷	翻译	6 题	20 分		
	写作	1 题	25 分		
合计		91 题	150 分		120 分钟

二、2006 年上海市高考英语试卷、答案和考生试卷表现分析

(一) 试卷

2006 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

上海 英语试卷

本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷 (共 105 分)

考生注意:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必在答题卡和答题纸上用钢笔或圆珠笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号、校验码,并用铅笔在答题卡上正确涂写准考证号和校验码。
2. 第 I 卷(1—16 小题,25—84 小题)由机器阅卷,答案必须全部涂写在答题卡上。考生应将代表正确答案的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题题号和答题卡编号一一对应,不能错位。答案需要更改时,必须将原选项用橡皮擦去,重新选择。答案不能写在试卷上,写在试卷上一律不给分。第 I 卷中的第 17—24 小题和第 II 卷的试题,其答案写在答题纸上,如写在试卷上则无效。

I. Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part 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. On March 2. | B. On March 3. | C. On March 5. | D. On March 8. |
| 2. A. At a cinema. | B. At an airport. | C. At a railway station. | D. At a stadium. |
| 3. A. Old castles. | B. Hunting games. | C. A seaside holiday. | D. An adventure. |

4. A. By bus. B. By underground. C. On foot. D. By bicycle.
5. A. Go to the movies. B. See a doctor. C. Get some fruit. D. Stay at home.
6. A. Car seller. B. Police officer. C. Detective. D. Reporter.
7. A. Funny. B. Crazy. C. Amused. D. Pleased.
8. A. They'd better not go riding. B. Riding a bike is a great idea.
C. It's not good riding in the rain. D. They can go riding half an hour later.
9. A. There won't be enough cups left. B. They've got plenty of cups.
C. They're buying what they need. D. They've got enough food for the picnic.
10. A. He's unable to finish his homework. B. He can't give the woman his computer.
C. He's to remove the virus. D. He's infected with some disease.

Part B Passages

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Some engineers. B. The landlord of the pub.
C. The former employees. D. Some customers of the company.
12. A. Three years ago. B. Five years ago. C. Last year. D. This year.
13. A. Why a company lost its customers.
B. Why a company went out of business.
C. How a company went from bad to worse.
D. How a company got out of its difficult situation.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following report.

14. A. Physics. B. Chemistry. C. English Literature. D. Media Studies.
15. A. More than 144,000. B. About 147,500.
C. 7.5% of all the test takers. D. 4.6% of all the test takers.
16. A. Few students avoid harder subjects.
B. Each subject has the same level of difficulty.
C. Some subjects are more difficult than others.
D. Pupils are important to the country's development.

Part C Longer Conversations

Directions: In Part C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Taxi Order Form	
Name:	John Smith
Time:	5:30 a. m. , 17 , June 8th
To:	The 18
From:	99 Kent Street, near Carlington 19
Phone Number:	20

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

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

What does the woman complain about?	_____ 21 _____ .
Who does the man suggest the woman do first?	She should _____ 22 _____ all the way to the right.
Why is the engineer sent up?	He is _____ 23 _____ for maintaining buildings.
When is it suitable for the engineer to come?	_____ 24 _____ later.

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

II . Grammar and Vocabulary

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.

25. — It’s a top secret.
— Yes, I see. I will keep the secret _____ you and me.
A. with B. around C. among D. between
26. Black holes _____ not be seen directly, so determining the number of them is a tough task.
A. can B. should C. must D. need
27. Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home.
A. wrote B. will write C. have wrtten D. write
28. A typhoon swept across this area with heavy rains and winds _____ strong as 113 miles per hour.
A. too B. very C. so D. as
29. I made so many changes in my composition that only I could read it. To _____ else, it was hard to make out.
A. none B. everyone C. someone D. anyone

30. A dozen ideas were considered _____ the chief architect decided on the design of the building.
A. because B. before C. whether D. unless
31. Eugene's never willing to alter any of his opinions. It's no use _____ with him.
A. to argue B. arguing C. argued D. having argued
32. When he turned professional at the age of 11, Mike _____ to become a world champion by his coach and parents.
A. expected B. was expecting C. was expected D. would be expected
33. Energy drinks are not allowed _____ in Australia but are brought in from New Zealand.
A. to make B. to be made C. to have been made D. to be making
34. Russ and Earl were auto mechanics _____ the same pay, but Earl had more ambition.
A. to earn B. to have earned C. earning D. earned
35. One advantage of playing the guitar is _____ it can give you a great deal of pleasure.
A. how B. why C. that D. when
36. The mother felt herself _____ cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.
A. grow B. grown C. to grow D. to have grown
37. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.
A. where B. when C. which D. what
38. My parents were quarrelling about me _____ I could not quite tell why.
A. since B. though C. if D. until
39. He spoke proudly of his part in the game, without mentioning _____ his teammates had done.
A. what B. which C. why D. while
40. _____ automatically, the e-mail will be received by all the club members.
A. Mailed out B. Mailling out C. To be mailed out D. Having mailed out
41. You can see the stars on a clear night, but in the daytime they are _____.
A. unavoidable B. invisible C. inaccessible D. unavailable
42. When Jane began to take swimming lessons, her main _____ was the fear of water.
A. evidence B. crisis C. obstacle D. danger
43. Try not to start every sentence with "the". _____ the beginnings of your sentences.
A. Vary B. Decorate C. Form D. Describe
44. I hope I will not be called on in class as I'm not yet _____ prepared.
A. attentively B. readily C. actively D. adequately

III. Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passages 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.

(A)

Several years ago, well-known writer and editor Norman Cousins became very ill. His body ached and he felt constantly tired. It was difficult for him to even 45 around. His doctor told him that he would lose the ability to move and eventually die from the disease. He was told he had only a 1 in 500 chance of survival.

46 the *diagnosis* (诊断), Cousins was determined to overcome the disease and survive. He had always been interested in medicine and had read a book, which discussed the idea of how body chemistry and health can be damaged by emotional stress and negative 47. The book made Cousins think about the possible 48 of positive attitudes and emotions. He thought, "Is it possible that love, hope, faith, laughter, confidence, and the 49 to live have positive treatment value?"

He decided to concentrate on positive emotions as a way to treat some of the symptoms of his disease. In addition to his traditional medical treatment, he tried to put himself in situations that would 50 positive emotions. "Laugh therapy" became part of his treatment. He 51 time each day for watching comedy films, reading humorous books, and doing other activities that would draw out 52 emotions. Within eight days of starting his "laugh therapy" program his pain began to 53 and he was able to sleep more easily. He was able to return to work in a few months' time and 54 reached complete recovery after a few years.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 45. A. run | B. pass | C. move | D. travel |
| 46. A. Besides | B. Despite | C. Without | D. Beyond |
| 47. A. attitudes | B. beliefs | C. goals | D. positions |
| 48. A. shortcoming | B. harm | C. benefit | D. interest |
| 49. A. emotion | B. pain | C. fear | D. will |
| 50. A. bring about | B. set about | C. put up | D. make up |
| 51. A. afforded | B. appointed | C. offered | D. arranged |
| 52. A. positive | B. approving | C. strong | D. mixed |
| 53. A. escape | B. decrease | C. shrink | D. end |
| 54. A. generally | B. especially | C. actually | D. presently |

(B)

"When a customer enters my store, forget me. He is king," said John Wanamaker, who in 1876 turned an abandoned railway station in Philadelphia into one of the world's first department stores. This revolutionary concept 55 the face of *retailing* (零售业) and led to the development of advertising and marketing as we know it today.

But convincing as that slogan was, 56 the shopper was cheated out of the crown. 57 manufacturing efficiency increased the variety of goods and lowered prices, people still relied on advertisements to get most information about products. Through much of the past century,

ads spoke to an audience restricted to just a few radio or television channels or a 58 number of publications. Now media choice has 59 too, and consumers select what they want from a far greater variety of sources — especially with a few clicks of a computer mouse. 60 the internet, the consumer is finally seizing power.

As our survey shows, 61 has great implications for companies, because it is changing the way the world shops. Many firms already claim to be “customer-driven” or “consumer-centred”. Now their 62 will be tested as never before. Taking advantage of shoppers’ 63 will no longer be possible: people will know — and soon tell others, even those without the internet — that prices in the next town are cheaper or that certain goods are inferior. The internet is working wonders in 64 standards. Good and honest firms should benefit most.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 55. A. changed | B. maintained | C. restored | D. rescued |
| 56. A. in time | B. in truth | C. in case | D. in theory |
| 57. A. Just as | B. The moment | C. If | D. Although |
| 58. A. limited | B. minimum | C. sufficient | D. great |
| 59. A. disappeared | B. existed | C. exploded | D. survived |
| 60. A. According to | B. Thanks to | C. But for | D. Apart from |
| 61. A. consumer power | | B. product quality | |
| | C. purchasing habit | D. manufacturing efficiency | |
| 62. A. information | B. investment | C. claims | D. shops |
| 63. A. generosity | B. knowledge | C. curiosity | D. ignorance |
| 64. A. raising | B. lowering | C. abandoning | D. carrying |

IV. Reading Comprehension

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)

Cara Lang is 13. She lives in Boston, Massachusetts, in the U. S. Last Thursday, she didn't go to school. She went to work with her father instead. Every year, on the fourth Thursday in April, millions of young girls go to work. This is Take Our Daughters to Work Day. The girls are between the ages of 9 and 15. They spend the day at work with an adult, usually a mother, father, aunt, or uncle. They go to offices, police stations, laboratories, and other places where their parents or their family members work. Next year, the day will include sons, too.

The Ms. Foundation, an organization for women, started the program about ten years ago. In the U. S., many women work outside the home. The Ms. Foundation wanted girls to find out about many different kinds of jobs. Then, when the girls grow up, they can choose a job they

like.

Cara's father is a film director. Cara says, "It was very exciting for me to go to the studio with my dad. I saw a lot of people doing different jobs." Many businesses have special activities for girls on this day. Last year, Cara went to work with her aunt at the University of Massachusetts. In the engineering department, the girls learned to build a bridge with toothpicks and candy. In the chemistry department, they learned to use scales. They learned about many other kinds of jobs, too.

Right now, Cara does not know what job she will have when she grows up. But because of Take Our Daughters to Work Day, she knows she has many choices.

65. What is Cara's father?

- A. An engineer. B. An official. C. A moviemaker. D. A professor.

66. According to the passage, Take Our Daughters to Work Day is _____.

- A. on every Thursday in April B. a holiday for girls of all ages
C. a day for girls to know about jobs D. a day for girls to get a job easily

67. On this special day, Cara has done all the following EXCEPT that _____.

- A. she learned to use scales
B. she worked as an actress
C. she went to work with her aunt
D. she used toothpicks and candy to build a bridge

68. What is probably the best title for the passage?

- A. Cara Lang, a Fortunate Girl
B. Take Our Daughters to Work Day
C. Children's Day and Work Day
D. Ms. Foundation, an Organization for Women

(B)

Nervous *suspects* (嫌疑犯) locked up in Britain's newest police station may feel relieved by a pleasant yellow colour on the door. If they are close to confessing a crime, the blue on the wall might **tip the balance**.

Gwent Police have abandoned colours such as greys and browns of the 20th-century police *cell* (牢房) and have used colour psychology to decorate them.

Ystrad Mynach station, which recently opened at a cost of £ 5 million, has four cells with glass doors for prisoners who suffer from *claustrophobia* (幽闭恐怖症). Designers have painted the frames yellow, which researchers say is a calming colour. Other cells contain a royal blue line because psychologists believe that the colour is likely to encourage truthfulness.

The station has 31 cells, including 12 with a "live scan" system for drunken or disturbed prisoners, which detects the rise and fall of their chest. An alarm alerts officers if a prisoner's breathing stops and carries on ringing until the door is opened.

Designers and psychologists have worked for years on colour. Blue is said to suggest trust, efficiency, duty, logic, coolness, thinking and calm. It also suggests coldness and unfriendliness. It is thought that strong blues will stimulate clear thought and lighter, soft colours will calm the mind and aid concentration.

Yellow is linked with confidence, self-respect and friendliness. Get the colour wrong and it could cause fear, depression and anxiety, but the right yellow can lift spirits and self-respect.

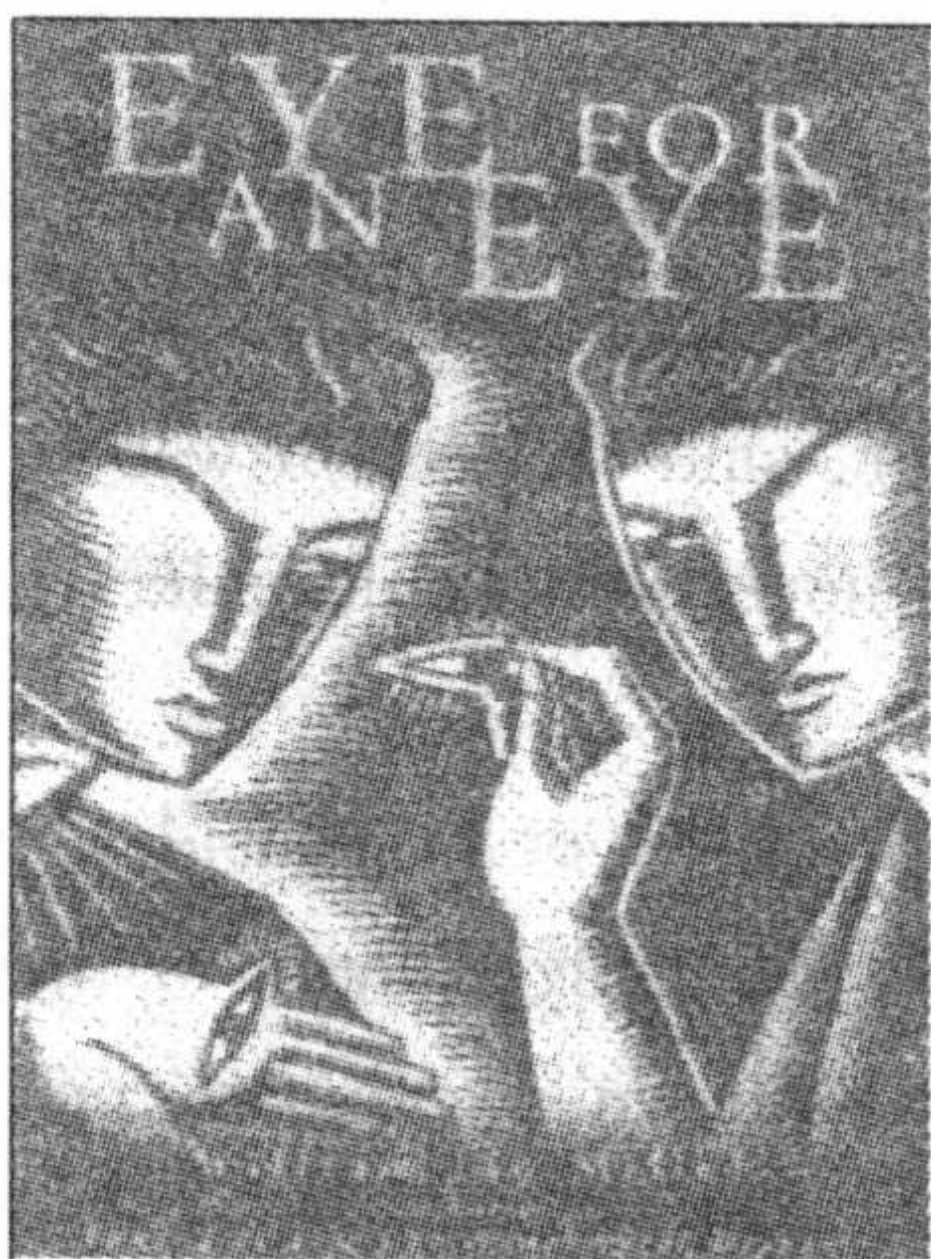
Ingrid Collins, a psychologist who specializes in the effects of colour, said that colour was an "energy force". She said: "Blue does enhance communication but I am not sure it would enhance truthful communication."

Yellow, she said, affected the mind. Red, on the other hand, should never be considered because it could increase aggression. Mrs Collins praised the designers for using colours in the cells. Gwent is not the first British force to experiment with colour to calm down or persuade prisoners to co-operate. In the 1990s Strathclyde Police used pink in cells based on research carried out by the US Navy.

69. The expression "tip the balance" in paragraph 1 probably indicates that the blue might _____.
- A. let suspects keep their balance
 - B. help suspects to confess their crimes
 - C. make suspects cold and unfriendly in law court
 - D. enable suspects to change their attitudes to colours
70. Which of the following colours should NOT be used in cells according to the passage?
- A. Pink.
 - B. Yellow.
 - C. Blue.
 - D. Red.
71. Which of the following helps alert officers if someone stops breathing?
- A. Scanning equipment.
 - B. Royal blue lines.
 - C. Glass doors.
 - D. Yellow frames.
72. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- A. the relationship between colours and psychology
 - B. a comparison of different functions of colours
 - C. the use of colours in cells to affect criminals' psychology
 - D. scientific ways to help criminals reform themselves in prison

(C)

(You may read the questions first.)



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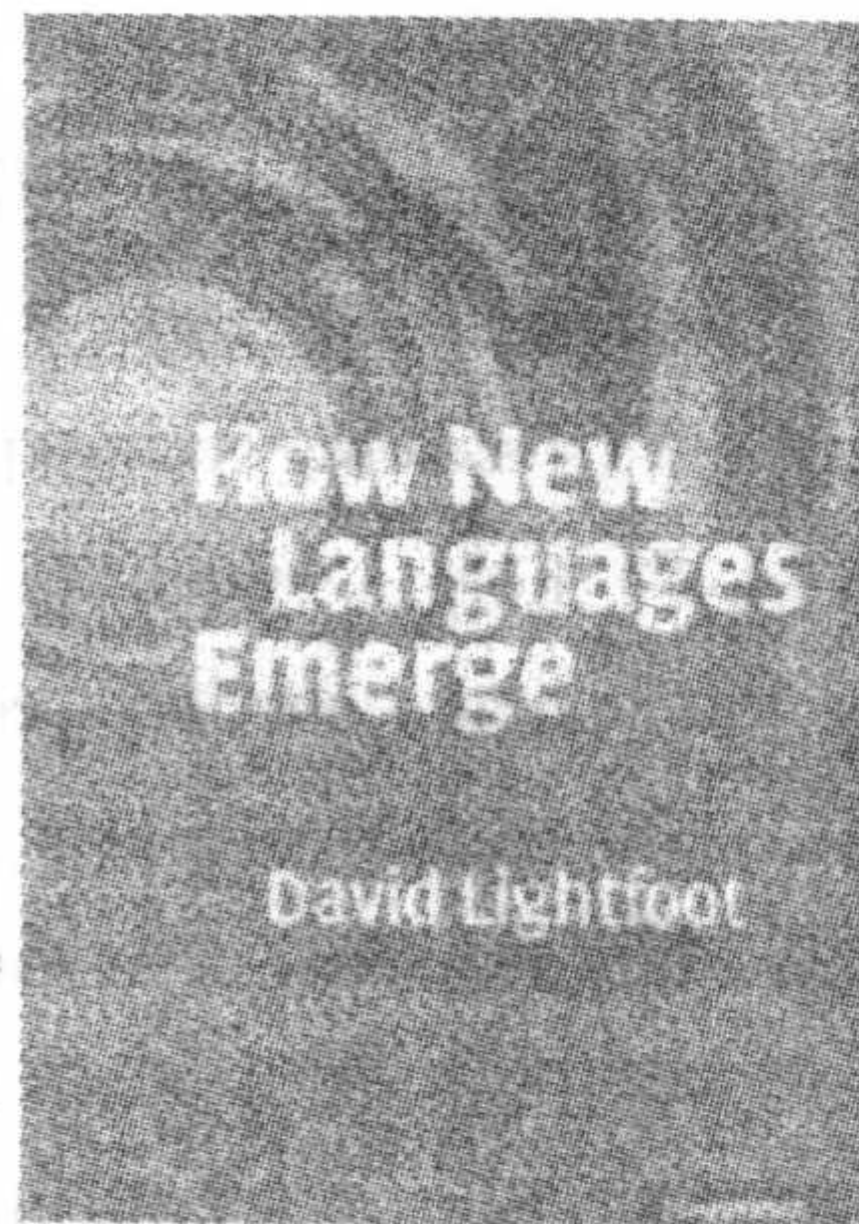
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