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高考系列丛书

高考英语真题详解

上海卷 (2002—2006)

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特聘赖世雄教授逐题精辟讲解，于网站详尽播出。
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赖世雄（原中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播）指导

上海科学普及出版社

前言

英语课程改革不断深入，高考命题改革也在探索前进。对于广大考生而言，把握命题范围，探索考试规律，了解命题模式，掌握解题技巧对于复习备考至关重要。因此高考真题解题训练成为高考备考的关键，对考生全面应战高考有着不可忽视的导向作用。

为了帮助广大考生夯实英语基础，顺利应战高考，在中外编辑群的努力之下，我们编写了这本书。这本书由两岸英语教学专家**赖世雄教授亲自指导编写**。赖教授为原中央人民广播电台英语教学节目主播，从事英语教学及图书编撰工作三十余年，他的英语教学节目在中央人民广播电台广受好评，拥有上亿听众。在他的亲自指导下，这本书极具实用性、知识性、趣味性。本书具有下列四大特色。

一、**紧扣考纲**：紧扣考纲是本书的原则。对于新课程标准下的必考语法、词汇都做了精辟合理的解释。我们对高考中的重点语法做了系统的归纳，对于高频词汇做了全方位的讲解，并提供了非常漂亮的例句，展现给考生一个清晰、系统的英语知识构架。

二、**题题详解**：能做到题题详解的参考书目少之又少，而本书的最大特色就是题题详解。我们在每道题后面都提供了详细的解释以及相关的解题技巧。针对不同的题型，我们采取不同的解析方式，既帮助同学们掌握基础知识，又方便大家对症下药，掌握解答不同类型题目的技巧。

三、**翻译精辟**：为每个试题配上精彩的中文翻译也是本书的一大特色。中文翻译既能帮助同学解决理解的困难，消除误解的烦恼，又

可以帮助学有余力的同学培养翻译能力，为将来更高阶段的英语学习做好准备。

四、**适度拓展**：本书在紧扣考纲之余，为了丰富同学们的知识，扩大大家的知识面，我们也对某些语法和词汇做了适度的拓展和延伸，并附上地道、简练的例句加以解释。如果你每天都能背诵几句，相信你一定会受益匪浅。

此外，我们还特聘英语专业播音人士录制听力部分，同学们可以在我们的网上免费收听。同学们在练习听力之余，还可以模仿他们纯正的发音，练就一口纯正的英语。我们的网址是：www.ivyenglish.com.cn。另外，为了方便同学们学习，我们的英语学习网站将会提供由赖老师全程录音主讲的**免费英语课堂**，为本书提供非常精彩的讲解，我们也会开通网上答疑，同学们在学习英语中遇到什么问题都可以随时提出，我们会尽力帮你解答。记住：**随时上网，随时学英语**。

最后，套用一句英语谚语：“Rome was not built in a day.”学习英语不可能一蹴而就，需要一步一个脚印。希望同学们能够在我们这本书的帮助下，体会到英语的魅力，掌握学习英语的方法，在英语学习中取得更大的进步。

祝同学们高考成功！

编辑小组

2006年11月

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上海英语试卷 (2002 年)

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 110 分)

考生注意:

1. 答第 I 卷前, 考生务必在答案卡上用钢笔或圆珠笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号、校验码。并用铅笔正确涂写准考证号和校验码。
2. 第 I 卷由机器阅卷, 答案必须全部涂写在答题纸上。考生应将代表正确答案的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题和答题纸编号一一对应, 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 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. \$1.50. | B. \$2. | C. \$3. | D. \$4.50. |
| 2. A. The weather was miserable all day. | B. The weather was fine in the afternoon. | D. She made a trip with heavy luggage. | |
| C. The trip was on Sunday afternoon. | | 3. A. Japan. | B. China. |
| | | C. Canada. | D. France. |
| 4. A. She is popular with children. | B. She has always been popular. | D. She was surprised by the party. | |
| C. She had a surprise party. | | 5. A. In a restaurant. | B. On a train. |
| | | C. At a bus stop. | D. At the airport. |
| 6. A. He needs some change. | B. He seldom counts his money. | D. He owes the woman twenty dollars. | |
| C. He doesn't have that much cash. | | 7. A. Jack is clever. | B. Tom is reliable. |
| | | D. Jack is dependable. | |
| 8. A. Brother and sister. | B. Boss and secretary. | D. Pop star and fan. | |
| C. Interviewer and interviewee. | | 9. A. Heavy jackets are now on sale. | B. She is waiting for winter to arrive. |
| | | D. She needs a warm jacket. | |
| 10. A. He will continue his work on vacation. | B. Papers piled while he was on vacation. | D. He has made his vacation plans. | |
| C. He has too much work to do. | | | |

Part B Longer Conversations

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked two questions. The conversations 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 and 12 are based on the following conversation.

11. A. He was driving beyond the speed limit. B. He was going 25 in a school zone.
C. He went through a red light. D. He was driving his father's car.
12. A. He was worried about his driving record. B. He couldn't pay for the speeding ticket.
C. He had too many speeding tickets already. D. His father would be angry with him.

Questions 13 and 14 are based on the following conversation.

13. A. To urge John to talk more with his father. B. To help John forget his trouble.
C. To help John get rid of his loneliness. D. To share her feelings with John.
14. A. Parents nowadays are too busy. B. The generation gap always exists.
C. Family problems are hard to solve. D. Communication is necessary at home.

Part C Passages

Directions: In Part C, 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 15 through 17 are based on the following passage.

15. A. Last night. B. At the age of 20.
C. At the age of 9. D. A couple of weeks ago.
16. A. Because she liked it at their age. B. Because it was a story about animals.
C. Because it was a fun story. D. Because it was a Disney film.
17. A. *Romeo and Juliet*. B. A love story between two dogs.
C. Different lives of two dogs. D. Children and dogs.

Questions 18 through 20 are based on the following news.

18. A. The students planted trees.
B. The students helped the litter control.
C. The students had little control over the event.
D. The Forest Park was green and clean.
19. A. Schools have access to the World Wide Web.
B. Students' paintings are on show.
C. The Minister visited the painting exhibition.
D. The government reached a decision last month.
20. A. Low pay. B. Long work hours. C. Little respect. D. Fear of losing jobs.

II. Grammar

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.

21. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. / B. the C. a D. one
22. Luckily, the bullet narrowly missed the captain _____ an inch.
A. by B. at C. to D. from
23. He will have learned English for eight years by the time he _____ from the university next year.
A. will graduate B. will have graduated
C. graduates D. is to graduate
24. I feel it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child.
A. is to blame B. is going to blame C. is to be blamed D. should blame
25. In order to gain a bigger share in the international market, many state-run companies are striving _____ their products more competitive.
A. to make B. making C. to have made D. having made
26. As far as I am concerned, education is about learning and the more you learn, _____.
A. the more for life are you equipped B. the more equipped for life you are
C. the more life you are equipped for D. you are equipped the more for life
27. It has been announced that candidates _____ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
A. can B. will C. may D. shall
28. Mrs. Black doesn't believe her son is able to design a digital camera, _____?
A. is he B. isn't he C. doesn't she D. does she
29. — Will you go skiing with me this winter vacation?
— It _____.
A. all depend B. all depends C. is all depended D. is all depending
30. Quite a few people used to believe that disaster _____ if a mirror was broken.
A. was sure of striking B. was sure of having struck
C. was sure to be struck D. was sure to strike
31. Alec asked the policeman _____ he worked to contact him whenever there was an accident.
A. with him B. who C. with whom D. whom
32. — You forgot your purse when you went out.
— Good heavens, _____.
A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did

33. Though _____ money, his parents managed to send him to university.
A. lacked B. lacking of C. lacking D. lacked in
34. Don't use words, expressions, or phrases _____ only to people with specific knowledge.
A. being known B. having been known
C. to be known D. known
35. There's a feeling in me _____ we'll never know what a UFO is — not ever.
A. that B. which C. of which D. what
36. He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.
A. as B. until C. while D. when
37. It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I _____ in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.
A. wouldn't have fallen B. had not fallen
C. should fall D. were to fall
38. _____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.
A. Exposed B. Having exposed C. Being exposed D. After being exposed
39. _____ be sent to work there?
A. Who do you suggest B. Who do you suggest that should
C. Do you suggest who should D. Do you suggest whom should
40. Perseverance is a kind of quality — and that's _____ it takes to do anything well.
A. what B. that C. which D. why

III. 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.

41. Sugar is not an important element in bread, but flour is _____.
A. unique B. essential C. natural D. adequate
42. Mary finally _____ Bruce as her life-long companion.
A. received B. accepted C. made D. honoured
43. The secret of his success is that he does everything _____.
A. efficiently B. curiously C. anxiously D. sufficiently
44. Go and join in the party. _____ it to me to do the washing-up.
A. Get B. Remain C. Leave D. Send
45. To regain their _____ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass.
A. force B. energy C. power D. health
46. According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and a heart attack is not necessarily _____ and effect.
A. reason B. impact C. fact D. cause
47. Every new _____ has the possibility of making or losing money.
A. event B. venture C. adventure D. expectation

48. Whatever rank you may be in, it would be wrong to _____ the law into your own hands.
A. bring B. hold C. take D. seize
49. The shopkeeper gave us _____ weight: we got 9 kilos instead of 10 kilos.
A. scarce B. short C. light D. slight
50. Can you make a sentence to _____ the meaning of the phrase?
A. show off B. turn out C. bring out D. take in

IV. 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)

Have you ever regretted doing something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have? At one time or another we probably all have. There's no ___51___ in getting depressed about it now — it's no ___52___ crying over *spilt* (溢出的) milk. However, there may be some gain in thinking about exactly what happened and why ___53___ we might be able to draw some conclusions for the future.

One thing we all do now and again is to lose our ___54___ with a friend or close relative. The odd thing is that we more often display great ___55___ towards someone we are fond of than towards ___56___. The explanation may be that we see friends and relatives as a kind of safety net, an opportunity to ___57___ a bit of steam in a safe environment, while the *consequences* (后果) of ___58___ a stranger could be far more serious.

Being honest is usually thought of as a *virtue* (美德) and undoubtedly this is the ___59___. On the other hand, we all have experienced occasions when we have spoken our minds to someone, telling them exactly what we feel, and then have found ourselves filled with feelings of ___60___. Perhaps we should have kept our mouths shut?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. reason | B. purpose | C. point | D. result |
| 52. A. use | B. help | C. value | D. benefit |
| 53. A. so | B. because | C. but | D. though |
| 54. A. mind | B. memory | C. manner | D. temper |
| 55. A. anger | B. interest | C. love | D. respect |
| 56. A. strangers | B. friends | C. relatives | D. colleagues |
| 57. A. run through | B. throw away | C. give up | D. let off |
| 58. A. inviting | B. insulting | C. speaking to | D. believing in |
| 59. A. issue | B. case | C. event | D. factor |
| 60. A. excitement | B. happiness | C. pride | D. guilt |

(B)

Several factors make a good newspaper story. First — obviously — it must be **new**. But since TV can react to events so quickly, this is often a problem for ___61___. They usually respond to it in one of three ways.

- By providing ___62___ detail, comment or background information.

- By finding a new ___63___ on the day's major stories.
- By printing completely different stories which TV doesn't broadcast.

What else? Well — it also has to be ___64___. People don't want to read about ordinary, everyday life. Because of this, many stories ___65___ some kind of **conflict or danger**. This is one reason why so much news seems to be ___66___ news. "Plane lands safely — no one hurt" doesn't sell newspapers. "Plane ___67___ — 200 feared dead!" does.

Next, there's **human interest**. People are interested in other ___68___ — particularly in the rich, famous and powerful. Stories about the private lives of pop singers, actors, models, politicians, ___69___, all appear regularly in certain newspapers.

Finally, for many editors, ___70___ is an important factor, too. They prefer stories about people, places and events which their readers know. That's why the stories in Tokyo's newspapers are often very different from the stories printed in Paris, Cairo, New York or Buenos Aires.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. newspapers | B. publications | C. reporters | D. broadcasters |
| 62. A. extra | B. available | C. inaccessible | D. memorable |
| 63. A. direction | B. look | C. angle | D. section |
| 64. A. tragic | B. dramatic | C. professional | D. sensitive |
| 65. A. quote | B. neglect | C. increase | D. involve |
| 66. A. good | B. bad | C. exciting | D. informative |
| 67. A. crashes | B. bumps | C. strikes | D. drops |
| 68. A. places | B. people | C. things | D. news |
| 69. A. in addition | B. in any case | C. for example | D. after all |
| 70. A. personality | B. similarity | C. uniqueness | D. familiarity |

V. 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)

The wedding took place in a Birmingham hotel. The bride and her father arrived in a new black American sports car. Her father looked nervous and uncomfortable in front of the cameras. The bride wore a silk wedding dress. She smiled nervously at the waiting photographers and went to a room on the first floor where she met her future husband for the very first time.

Carla Germaine and Greg Cordell were the winners of a radio station's competition. The aim of the competition was to find two strangers prepared to marry without having met each other. Miss Germaine, 23, is a model. Mr. Cordell, 27, is a TV salesman. They were among the two hundred people who entered for a peculiar "experiment" organized by BMRB radio in Birmingham, England. Greg and Carla were among eight finalists who were interviewed live on radio. They took a *lie detector* (测谎仪) test and the station also spoke to their friends and family about their personalities. The competition judges included an *astrologer* (占星家) who declared that they were suited.

The couple celebrated their wedding with a wedding breakfast and a party for 100 guests in the evening, but not everyone shared their joy. Miss Germaine's mother looked anxious throughout the wedding and Mr. Cordell's parents are reported to be less than delighted.

Organizations, including the marriage guidance service Relate, have criticized the marriage. As one person put it, "We have enough problems getting young people to take marriage seriously without this. Marriage should always be about love."

The couple are now on a Caribbean honeymoon followed by journalists. Their other prizes include a year's free use of a wonderful apartment in the centre of Birmingham, and a car. But will it last?

71. How did the couple's parents react to the wedding?
 - A. The bride's mother shared their joy.
 - B. The bride's father felt uncomfortable about the wedding.
 - C. The bridegroom's parents were quite delighted.
 - D. The bridegroom's parents were not that joyful.
72. Some experts believe that _____.
 - A. marriage without the couple's meeting each other first ends up in divorce
 - B. young people nowadays are too careless about marriage
 - C. taking a lie detector test cannot solve all the marriage problems
 - D. most young people take marriage seriously except this couple
73. One of the prizes for the couple is _____.
 - A. to spend their honeymoon wherever they like
 - B. to use an apartment free for some time
 - C. to have a wedding dress free
 - D. to own an American sports car
74. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Two Strangers and a Wedding
 - B. A Wedding Based on Love
 - C. A Short-Lived Marriage
 - D. A Well-Matched Couple

(B)

In July 1994 Jupiter, the largest planet in our solar system, was struck by 21 pieces of a comet (彗星). When the *fragments* (碎片) landed in the southern part of the giant planet, the explosions were watched by scientists here on earth. But what if our own planet was hit by a comet?

The year is 2094. It has been announced that a comet is heading towards the Earth. Most of it will miss our planet, but two fragments will probably hit the southern part of the Earth. The news has caused panic.

On 17 July, a fragment four kilometers wide enters the Earth's atmosphere with a huge explosion. About half of the fragment is destroyed. But the major part survives and hits the South Atlantic at 200 times the speed of sound. The sea boils and an enormous wave is created and spreads. The wall of water rushes towards southern Africa at 800 kilometres an hour. Cities on the African coast are totally destroyed and millions of people are drowned. The wave moves into the Indian Ocean and heads towards Asia.

Millions of people are already dead in the southern part of the Earth, but the north won't escape for long. Tons of broken pieces are thrown into the atmosphere by the explosions. As the sun is hidden by clouds of dust, temperatures around the world fall to almost zero. Crops are ruined. Wars break out as countries fight for food. A year later civilization has collapsed. No more than 10 million people have survived.

Could it really happen? In fact, it has already happened more than once in the history of the Earth. The *dinosaurs* (恐龙) were on the Earth for over 160 million years. Then 65 million years ago they suddenly disappeared. Many scientists believe that the Earth was hit by a space fragment. The dinosaurs couldn't survive in the cold climate that followed and they became extinct. Will we meet the same end?

75. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the author's description of the disaster in 2094?
- A. The whole world becomes extremely cold.
B. All the coastal cities in Africa are destroyed.
C. The whole mankind becomes extinct.
D. The visit of the comet results in wars.
76. Why does the author mention dinosaurs at the end of the passage?
- A. Because they could only live in the warm climate.
B. Because they once dominated the earth.
C. Because their extinction indicates future disasters.
D. Because dinosaurs and humans never live in the same age.
77. In writing the passage, the author intends to _____.
- A. give an accurate description of the possible disaster in the future
B. prove that humans will sooner or later be destroyed
C. tell the historical development of the Earth
D. warn of a possible disaster in the future
78. It can be concluded that the passage is most probably part of a(n) _____.
- A. horror story B. news report C. research paper D. article of popular science

(C)

Passport Control

If you are arriving at London Heathrow Airport and are not *transferring* (转换) to another flight outside Britain or Northern Ireland, you must pass through Passport Control and *Customs* (海关) immediately after leaving your plane. If you are not British or a citizen of the European Community, you must fill out a special form before your passport is examined. This form is called a landing card and should be given to you during the flight to London.

After landing, follow the ARRIVALS signs. Make sure you are in the right channel when you reach Passport Control. There is one channel for holders of European Community passports, and a second channel marked "Other Passports."

Baggage Reclaim (行李领取) Area

After passing through Passport Control, follow the signs to the Baggage Reclaim Area. If you have luggage which was carried in the aircraft



along with other cargo, it will be delivered to you in the Baggage Reclaim Area. Look for the sign with your flight number. If you have only hand luggage, go directly through the Baggage Reclaim Area to Customs.

Customs

All passengers must pass through Customs after Passport Control. There is a choice of two channels, Green and Red. If you have nothing to declare, go through the Green Channel. If you are not sure about your *Duty Free allowances* (免税额), or if you have something to declare, go through the Red Channel. Information about Duty Free allowances can be found on special notice-boards in the Baggage Reclaim Area. You should study this information carefully whether you are going through the Red Channel or not. Please note that if you go through the Green Channel, you may be stopped and asked to open your luggage for inspection.



79. When a Chinese traveller is arriving at Heathrow Airport for a trip in London, he must _____.
- A. fill out a landing card first
 - B. pass through Customs before Passport Control
 - C. walk through the Red Channel
 - D. immediately reclaim his baggage after landing
80. Those who are not sure about their Duty Free allowances _____.
- A. can check the information in the Baggage Reclaim Area
 - B. need to go through the Green Channel
 - C. will be asked to open the luggage for inspection
 - D. can do as those who have nothing to declare
81. Which of the following travellers DO NOT have to go through Passport Control and Customs?
- A. People travelling straight to London.
 - B. Holders of European Community passports.
 - C. Passengers transferring to a city in Ireland.
 - D. Passengers only with some hand luggage.

(D)

Professor Reason recently persuaded 35 people to keep a diary of all their absent-minded actions for two weeks. When he came to analyse their embarrassing errors, he was surprised to find that nearly all of them fell into a few groups.

One of the women, for instance, on leaving her house for work one morning threw her pet dog her earrings and tried to fix a dog biscuit on her ear. "The explanation for this is that the brain is like a computer," explains the professor. "People programme themselves to do certain activities regularly. It was the woman's custom every morning to throw her dog two biscuits and then put on her earrings. But somehow the action got *reversed* (颠倒) in the programme." About one in twenty of the incidents the volunteers reported were these "programme assembly failures."

Twenty percent of all errors were "test failures" — primarily due to not **verifying** the progress of what the body was doing. A man about to get his car out of the garage passed through the back yard where his garden jacket and boots were kept, put them on — much to his surprise. A woman victim reported: "I got into the bath with my socks on."

The commonest problem was information "storage failures." People forgot the names of people whose faces they knew, went into a room and forgot why they were there, mislaid something, or smoked a cigarette without realizing it.

The research so far suggests that while the "central processor" of the brain is liberated from second-to-second control of a well-practised routine, it must repeatedly switch back its attention at important decision points to check that the action goes on as intended. Otherwise the activity may be "captured" by another frequently and recently used programme, resulting in embarrassing errors.

82. The purpose of Professor Reason's research is _____.
- A. to show the difference between men and women in their reasoning
B. to classify and explain some errors in human actions
C. to find the causes which lead to computer failures
D. to compare computer functions with brain workings
83. Which of the following might be grouped under "programme assembly failures"?
- A. A woman went into a shop and forgot what to buy.
B. A man returning home after work left his key in the lock.
C. A lady fell as she was concentrating on each step her feet were taking.
D. An old man, with his shoes on, was trying to put on his socks.
84. The word "**verifying**" in paragraph 3 can be replaced by _____.
- A. improving B. changing C. checking D. stopping
85. According to the passage, the information "storage failures" refers to _____.
- A. the destruction of the information collecting system
B. the elimination of one's total memory
C. the temporary loss of part of one's memory
D. the separation of one's action from consciousness

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 II 卷 (共 40 分)

考生注意:

1. 答第 II 卷前, 考生务必将姓名、准考证号、校验码等填写清楚。
2. 第 II 卷共两大题, 考生必须用钢笔或圆珠笔将答案直接写在试卷上。

得分	评卷人

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 当时, 那位出租车司机别无选择, 只能求助于游客。(choice)
2. 我没有想到汤姆会被选为学生会主席。(occur)
3. 如果方便的话, 请帮我从邮局取回包裹。(convenient)
4. 应该鼓励学生将课堂上所学的知识运用到实践中去。(apply)
5. 如果队员之间不加强配合, 我校篮球队就不可能在决赛中战胜对手。(unless)

得分	评卷人

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

简要描述图片内容, 结合生活实际, 就图片的主题谈谈自己的感想。



上海英语试卷 (2003 年)

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 110 分)

考生注意:

1. 答第 I 卷前, 考生务必在答案卡上用钢笔或圆珠笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号、校验码。并用铅笔正确涂写准考证号和校验码。
2. 第 I 卷 (1 - 16 题, 25 - 89 题) 由机器阅卷, 答案必须全部涂写在答题纸上。考生应将代表正确答案的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题和答案纸编号一一对应, 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 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. She is going to the shopping center.
C. She will work with the man tonight. | B. She cannot go with the man.
D. She will have a physical exam tomorrow. |
| 2. A. \$0.50.
B. \$1.00. | C. \$1.50
D. \$2.50. |
| 3. A. Interviewer and interviewee.
C. Doctor and nurse. | B. Teacher and student.
D. Boss and secretary. |
| 4. A. At a car shop.
C. In a parking area. | B. At a garage.
D. In a car showroom. |
| 5. A. Finding a larger room.
C. Buying another bookshelf. | B. Selling the old table.
D. Rearranging some furniture. |
| 6. A. She seldom works.
C. She often changes her job. | B. She enjoys working at the same job.
D. She has worked at the job long. |
| 7. A. A nice hairstyle.
C. An old photo. | B. Marvin and Joan's wedding.
D. An opening ceremony. |
| 8. A. He was busy eating.
C. John was too busy to talk. | B. He didn't notice who John was talking to.
D. John was meeting the new guests. |
| 9. A. Her English is very good.
C. Her spoken English is still not so good. | B. She speaks English quickly.
D. She has no time to learn English. |

10. A. Ben really wants the scholarship. B. No one wants the scholarship.
 C. Ben is not interested in the scholarship. D. Others like the scholarship more than Ben.

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 and 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. At a bar in New York. B. At a university restaurant.
 C. At Top Club of Britain. D. At a club in the United States.
12. A. Because Gloria worked hard for the club.
 B. Because Gordon regretted giving the big tip.
 C. Because her story made the club well known.
 D. Because Gordon had no money in the bank.
13. A. A lost-and-found check. B. An unexpected sum of money.
 C. The biggest tip in history. D. A tip from an English businessman.

Questions 14 and 16 are based on the following news.

14. A. 900 million yuan. B. 900 billion yuan.
 C. 2.9 million yuan. D. 2.9 billion yuan.
15. A. Drinking hot soup. B. Taking vitamin C pills.
 C. Doing more exercise. D. Drinking coffee.
16. A. It could improve muscle function.
 B. Muscle damage would not happen.
 C. Muscle soreness would disappear.
 D. Upper body soreness would hardly be reduced.

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.

Wolfson College Language School Enrolment Form	
Name:	Tony Brown
Telephone number:	17. _____
Language to learn:	18. _____
Name of the branch school:	19. _____
Language level:	20. _____

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