

# 中级英语

2008 版

## 测试指导

—— 高考英语上海卷试题汇析

● 黄关福 主编

复旦大学出版社

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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:2008 年高考英语的题型、范围和试卷结构;2007 年高考英语上海试卷、答案、考生试卷表现分析;根据 2008 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 2008 年上海市普通高等学校春季招生考试英语试卷。

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英语教育测量和评价的基本框架、主要内涵以及最近几年高考英语的信息和发展方向,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 14 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使用能力,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,以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英语学习在听、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、评分标准等方面也相应地发生了改变。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,阅读部分采用新的题型,以考查考生快速阅读能力。2008 年秋季高考开始,上海卷的试卷结构将再次进行调整,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。值得指出的是,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节能力( 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的英语语言能力。

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、华东师大舒运祥,以及上海市长期担任高中教学的资深教师。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 1 月

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## 一、英语高考和 2008 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英语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 2008 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、词汇和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。

## 2008 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 2008 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《2008 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 2008 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《2008 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》。

2008 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, 其中第一大部分的题型和试卷结构有所调整。

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。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。而词汇题则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。此类题型主要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。“语篇理解”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 年起阅读理解中增加了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,说明试卷更强调知识的运用能力。

写作题是用英语书面语言正确、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,也是能较好考察考生水平的题型。

附: 2008 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	
写作			指导性写作	1 题	1 题	25	25	
合计				91		150		120 分钟

## 二、2007 年上海市高考英语试卷、答案和考生试卷表现分析

### (一) 试卷

#### 2007 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,涂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,其答案用钢笔或圆珠笔写在答题纸上,如用铅笔答题,或写在试卷上也一律不给分。

#### 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. Coke.            | B. Coffee.      | C. Tea.          | D. Water.        |
| 2. A. At a restaurant. | B. At a studio. | C. At a concert. | D. At a theatre. |
| 3. A. Relieved.        | B. Worried.     | C. Confused.     | D. Depressed.    |

4. A. The Browns.            B. The Browns' son.            C. The postman.            D. The neighbour.
5. A. 7:00.            B. 7:10.            C. 9:00.            D. 9:10.
6. A. The ring is not hers.            B. She doesn't have gold rings.  
C. She prefers gold to silver.            D. She lost her silver ring.
7. A. The screen doesn't have to be cleaned.            B. The keyboard also needs cleaning.  
C. The man shouldn't do the cleaning.            D. There's not enough time to clean both.
8. A. The driver will stop the bus immediately.            B. The guy by the door will help the woman.  
C. The woman should check the map.            D. He will tell the woman when to get off.
9. A. She dislikes fireworks.            B. She has plans for the evening.  
C. She doesn't feel like going out.            D. She has to get theatre tickets.
10. A. They can't see the stars clearly.  
B. They're not in the city tonight.  
C. They're looking at the stars from the city.  
D. They're talking about movie stars.

## 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. It can make her famous.            B. It is easy and rewarding.  
C. It is dangerous but exciting.            D. It has its moving moment.
12. A. Somebody was killed.            B. Nobody was injured.  
C. Karen was physically hurt.            D. Many buildings exploded.
13. A. A fierce war.            B. A serious injury.  
C. A terrible explosion.            D. A brave journalist.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following report.

14. A. Internet use is increasing quickly in rural and urban areas.  
B. More and more rural residents have Internet access.  
C. People have a limited choice of Internet providers.  
D. City residents use the Internet frequently.
15. A. Over 2 million.            B. Around 6 million.  
C. 23 million.            D. 17 million.
16. A. More girls have their own websites than boys.  
B. 1 in 4 kids have Internet access from home.  
C. Most kids think they get too little time online at school.

D. Internet connection at home is quicker than that at school.

### 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.

Garden Restaurant Reservation Form	
Name:	Jessica <u>17</u>
Time:	9:00 p. m. , <u>18</u>
Number of People:	Six
Phone Number:	<u>19</u>
Special Request:	<u>20</u> dishes

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

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

What is Harrods, the biggest department store in the UK, famous for?	Its <u>21</u> and Egyptian Hall.
How do people feel when they are in the Egyptian Hall?	They feel they are <u>22</u> .
How does Harrods get most of its power?	By producing <u>23</u> itself.
How is the business during the January sales?	There is an increase in <u>24</u> .

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. Leaves are found on all kinds of trees, but they differ greatly \_\_\_\_\_ size and shape.  
A. on                      B. from                      C. by                      D. in
26. The mayor has offered a reward of \$5,000 to \_\_\_\_\_ who can capture the tiger alive or dead.  
A. both                      B. others                      C. anyone                      D. another
27. Alan is a careful driver, but he drives \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends.  
A. more carefully      B. the most carefully      C. less carefully              D. the least carefully

28. — Did you tidy your room?  
— No, I was going to tidy my room but I \_\_\_\_\_ visitors.  
A. had                      B. have                      C. have had                      D. will have
29. — Guess what! I have got A for my term paper.  
— Great! You \_\_\_\_\_ read widely and put a lot of work into it.  
A. must                      B. should                      C. must have                      D. should have
30. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances \_\_\_\_\_ in the past years.  
A. discovered                      B. have discovered  
C. had been discovered                      D. have been discovered
31. — How was the televised debate last night?  
— Super! Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention.  
A. debate attracted                      B. did a debate attract  
C. a debate did attract                      D. attracted a debate
32. The little boy came riding full speed down the motorway on his bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_ it was!  
A. What a dangerous scene                      B. What dangerous a scene  
C. How a dangerous scene                      D. How dangerous the scene
33. Pop music is such an important part of society \_\_\_\_\_ it has even influenced our language.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. where
34. After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. calling                      B. called                      C. being called                      D. to call
35. There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_\_ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.  
A. being persuaded                      B. persuading                      C. to be persuaded                      D. to persuade
36. The Town Hall \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.  
A. to be completed                      B. having been completed  
C. completed                      D. being completed
37. His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. it
38. Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water \_\_\_\_\_ they are not managed carefully.  
A. though                      B. before                      C. until                      D. if
39. \_\_\_\_\_ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader.  
A. That                      B. What                      C. Whether                      D. Where
40. The traditional view is \_\_\_\_\_ we sleep because our brain is "programmed" to make us do so.  
A. when                      B. why                      C. whether                      D. that
41. At minus 130°C, a living cell can be \_\_\_\_\_ for a thousand years.  
A. spared                      B. protected                      C. preserved                      D. developed

42. Since Tom \_\_\_\_\_ downloaded a virus into his computer, he can not open the file now.  
A. readily                      B. horribly                      C. accidentally                      D. irregularly
43. My morning \_\_\_\_\_ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.  
A. drill                      B. action                      C. regulation                      D. routine
44. John was dismissed last week because of his \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards his job.  
A. informal                      B. casual                      C. determined                      D. earnest

### 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 )

Being alone in outer space can be frightening. That is one reason why astronauts on *solo* ( 单独的 ) space flights were given plenty of work to keep them 45. They were also in constant communication with people on the earth. 46, being with people from whom you cannot get away might be even harder than being along. This is what happens on long *submarine* ( 潜水艇 ) voyages. It will also happen on 47 space flights in the future. Will there be special problems of adjustment under such conditions?

Scientists have studied the reactions of men to one another during long submarine voyages. They have found that the longer the voyage lasts, the more serious the problem of 48 is. When men are 49 together for a long period, they begin to feel uneasy. Everyone has little habits of speaking and behaving that are ordinarily acceptable. In the limited space over a long period of time, however, these little habits may become very 50.

Apparently, although no one wants to be 51 all the time, everyone needs some degree of privacy. When people are enclosed together, they are in what is called a stress situation. That means that they are under an unusual amount of 52 or stress.

People who are well-adjusted are able to 53 stress situations better than others. That is one reason why so much care is taken in 54 our astronauts. These men undergo a long period of testing and training. One of the things tested is their behaviour under stress.

- |                 |                  |               |                |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 45. A. tired    | B. asleep        | C. conscious  | D. busy        |
| 46. A. So far   | B. After all     | C. However    | D. Therefore   |
| 47. A. long     | B. fast          | C. dangerous  | D. direct      |
| 48. A. fuel     | B. entertainment | C. adjustment | D. health      |
| 49. A. shut up  | B. held up       | C. brought up | D. picked up   |
| 50. A. pleasing | B. annoying      | C. common     | D. valuable    |
| 51. A. noisy    | B. alone         | C. personal   | D. sociable    |
| 52. A. emphasis | B. conflict      | C. power      | D. pressure    |
| 53. A. handle   | B. create        | C. affect     | D. investigate |

54. A. becoming      B. choosing      C. ordering      D. promoting

( B )

One topic is rarely mentioned in all the talk of improving standards in our schools: the almost complete failure of foreign-language teaching. As a French graduate who has taught for more than twenty-five years, I believe I have some idea of why the failure is so total. 55 the faults already found out it the education system as a whole — such as child-centred learning, the “discovery” method, and the low expectations by teachers of pupils — there have been several serious 56 which have a direct effect on language teaching.

The first is the removal from the *curriculum* ( 课程 ) of the thorough teaching of English 57. Pupils now do not know a verb from a noun, the subject of a sentence from its objects, or the difference between the past, present, or future.

Another important error is mixed-ability teaching, or teaching in ability groups so 58 that the most able pupils are 59 and are bored while the least able are lost and 60 bored. Strangely enough, few head teachers seem to be in favour of mixed-ability school football teams.

Progress depends on memory, and pupils start to forget immediately they stop having 61 lessons. This is why many people who attended French lessons at school, even those who got good grades, have forgotten it a few years later. 62 they never need it, they do not practise it.

Most American schools have accepted what is inevitable and 63 modern languages, even Spanish, from the curriculum. Perhaps it is time for Britain to do the same, and stop 64 resources on a subject which few pupils want or need.

- |                     |                   |               |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 55. A. Due to       | B. In addition to | C. Instead of | D. In spite of |
| 56. A. errors       | B. situations     | C. systems    | D. methods     |
| 57. A. vocabulary   | B. culture        | C. grammar    | D. literature  |
| 58. A. wide         | B. similar        | C. separate   | D. unique      |
| 59. A. kept out     | B. turned down    | C. held back  | D. left behind |
| 60. A. surprisingly | B. individually   | C. equally    | D. hardly      |
| 61. A. extra        | B. traditional    | C. basic      | D. regular     |
| 62. A. Although     | B. Because        | C. Until      | D. Unless      |
| 63. A. restored     | B. absorbed       | C. prohibited | D. withdrawn   |
| 64. A. wasting      | B. focusing       | C. exploiting | D. sharing     |

#### 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 )

What do you want to be when you grow up? A teacher? A doctor? How about an ice-cream taster?

Yes, there really is a job where you can get paid to taste ice cream. Just ask John Harrison, an “Official Taste Tester” for the past 21 years. Testing helps manufacturers to be sure of a product’s quality. During his career Harrison has been responsible for approving large quantities of the sweet ice cream — as well as for developing over 75 *flavors* ( 味道 ).

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job; after all, you just have to like ice cream, right? No — there’s more to the job than that, says Harrison, who has a degree in chemistry. He points out that a dairy or food-science degree would be very useful to someone wanting a career in this “cool” field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice-cream samples. He lets the ice cream warm up to about 12°F. Harrison explains, “You get more flavor from warmer ice cream, which is why some kids like to stir it, creating ice-cream soup.”

While the ice cream warms up, Harrison looks over the samples and grades each one on its appearance. “Tasting begins with the eyes,” he explains. He checks to see if the ice cream is attractive and asks himself, “Does the product have the colour expected from that flavor?” Next it’s time to taste!

Continuing to think up new ideas, try out new flavors, and test samples from so many kinds of ice cream each day keeps Harrison busy but happy — working at one cool job.

65. What is John Harrison’s job?

A. An official.

B. An ice-cream taster.

C. A chemist.

D. An ice-cream manufacturer.

66. According to John Harrison, to be qualified in the “cool field”, it is helpful to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. keep a diary of work

B. have a degree in related subjects

C. have new ideas every day

D. find out new flavors each day

67. What does Harrison do first when testing ice cream?

A. He stirs the ice cream.

B. He examines the colour of the ice cream.

C. He tastes the flavor of the ice cream.

D. He lets the ice cream warm up.

68. Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?

A. Tasting with Eyes

B. Flavors of Ice Cream

C. John Harrison’s Life

D. One Cool Job



( B )

( You may read the questions first. )

SCREENGRABS

BBC1

PLANET EARTH

9PM

*Fresh Water* provides an expansive subject for the third programme in the BBC's fascinating new natural history series. Broadly, we investigate the world's lakes and rivers and the creatures which inhabit them. Thus we visit the deepest lake on the planet, Lake Baikal in Siberia. We observe large colonies of Indian smooth-coated otters ( above ) looking around. A magical series which gives us a real sense of context in relation to the planet we inhabit.



BBC2

FAMILY GUY

11:45PM

*Read to Europe.* Without proper identification, Brian and Stewie **stow away** on a plane they think is leaving for England. They're wrong, and soon they're in Saudi Arabia ( Brian "Oh my God, we are finished. We are lost in the desert. ") at the beginning of a long trip home.



ITV1

AGATHA CHRISTIE'S POIROT



9PM

*Cards on the Table.* Tonight's mystery concerns the death of one of London's richest and most mysterious men, Mr Shaitana ( Alexander Siddig ) , who has a fascination with crime. Shaitana hosts dinner and a game of bridge in his apartment, but when the time comes for the first guests to take their leave, they discover that their host has been stabbed through the heart.

CHANNEL 4

THE GAMES: LIVE

9PM



For the first time on *The Games*, the men fight in a Kendo tournament, using 1.2m *shinai* ( Bamboo swords ) . The women compete in the cycling, racing wheel-to-wheel on competition bikes with no brakes. Plus other news from the English Institute of Sport in Sheffield.