

新题型 · 新思路 · 新模式

英 语

3+X

高考试题信息

快递与演练

3+X 高考试题信息快递与演练

本书编写组

3+X 高考试题信息快递与演练

上海交通大学出版社

# 3+X 高考试题 信息快递与演练

英 语

本书编写组

上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书共分四部分:第一章 2000 年上海市高考英语试卷分析,内容包括试卷、答案及评分标准、试题精析;第二章 2001 年上海市高考英语试卷展望与探索,由对命题规律素有研究的资深教师对新世纪第一年上海市高考英语试卷的出题趋势、结构、题型及解题技巧等作出科学展望与预测;第三章高考英语模拟试卷,共精选了 12 套高考模拟试卷,供高三毕业生考前实战演练;书末提供了全部模拟试题的听力书面材料和参考答案。本书配有录音带三盘。

本书内容新颖、全面、实用,是高三学生准备英语高考的最新必备复习用书。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

3+X 高考试题信息快递与演练. 英语/郭凤高主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2001

ISBN 7-313-02646-3

I. 3… II. 郭… III. 英语课-高中-试题-升学参考资料  
IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 11884 号

### 3+X 高考试题信息快递与演练

英 语

郭凤高 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

常熟市文化印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:13.25 字数:325 千字

2001 年 4 月第 1 版 2001 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5050

ISBN 7-313-02646-3/G·369 定价:16.50 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究

# 3+X 高考试题信息快递与演练丛书

## 编委会

主 编：	郭凤高	李道桐	俞 中	
撰稿人：	俞佩华	王海霞	薛丽娟	俞 洁
	徐志军	吴 侃	杨 隽	胡立德
	曹松溪	纪筱华	方天福	陈仲年
	宗 严	骆 蔚	李亦蓉	卢启之
	邵之泉	陆似敏	俞 晓	李 幸
	黄国伟			

# 出版说明

本丛书依据上海市教委近年修订的《全日制高级中学学科课程标准和教材使用意见》以及上海教育考试院最新颁布的《2001年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》，紧密配合上海市高中教材编写而成，旨在向高三毕业生传递高考试卷信息，归纳高考命题规律，帮助他们在复习备考时梳理知识结构，消化知识内容，提高学科素质，增强应试能力，并提供极富实战性的高考模拟试卷供学生考前模拟演练。本丛书突出素质教育，注重能力的培养，体现新世纪的教育要求和考试模式，适应从应试教育转向素质教育的新形势。

本丛书由以下四部分组成：

**2000年上海市高考试卷精析** 内容包括试卷、答案及评分标准、试题精析，重点放在试题精析上，对2000年高考上海卷的试题进行解剖分析，特别对试卷中学生做错率较高的题目和综合性难题，分析失分原因，提出防止失误的方法，同时，启迪解题思路，传授解题技巧，力求取得举一反三、事半功倍之功效。

**2001年上海市高考试卷展望与探索** 由曾多次参与各级、各学科考试命题，对高考命题规律素有研究的资深教师和教研员，依据2001版《考试手册》精神和要求，对新世纪第一年高考上海卷的出题趋势、内容结构、题型变化等作出科学预测和展望，帮助广大高三毕业生及时了解和掌握高考试题的最新信息。

**高考模拟试卷** 根据近年高考上海卷的考试范围、命题规律和题型结构，精心设计和编选12套极具逼真度和实战性的模拟试卷，所选试题涵盖《考试手册》中的全部考点，其难易程度的坡度设置合理，体现主客观试题相结合的原则，适当增加能力型和应用性试题的比重，供高三毕业生在备考冲刺前作最后的实战演练。

**参考答案** 书未给出全部模拟试题的参考答案，其中综合性题、难题和计算题还提供详尽的解题步骤，方便读者自测自查。英语听力部分配有音带，并附听力书面材料。

本丛书融入了众多教师多年来积累的教学经验和心血汗水，集中展示和反映了最新的教学成果以及考试改革的导向和热点。我们衷心地希望这套丛书对广大高三毕业生有所帮助和补益，祝愿他们在高考中取得好成绩。

本书由郭凤高主编，俞佩华、王海霞、薛丽娟、俞洁等参加编写。由于时间仓促，书中不妥之处恐难避免，恳请广大专家、读者不吝指教。

# 目 录

## 第一章 2000 年上海市高考英语试卷精析

一、试卷 .....	(1)
二、答案及评分标准 .....	(13)
三、试题精析 .....	(19)

## 第二章 2001 年上海市高考英语试卷展望与探索 .....

(28)

## 第三章 高考英语模拟试卷 .....

(32)

高考英语模拟试卷(一) .....	(32)
高考英语模拟试卷(二) .....	(41)
高考英语模拟试卷(三) .....	(50)
高考英语模拟试卷(四) .....	(60)
高考英语模拟试卷(五) .....	(70)
高考英语模拟试卷(六) .....	(80)
高考英语模拟试卷(七) .....	(91)
高考英语模拟试卷(八) .....	(102)
高考英语模拟试卷(九) .....	(112)
高考英语模拟试卷(十) .....	(123)
高考英语模拟试卷(十一) .....	(134)
高考英语模拟试卷(十二) .....	(145)

## 参考答案和听力材料 .....

(156)

听力材料 .....	(156)
参考答案 .....	(166)

# 第一章 2000 年上海市高考英语试卷精析

## 一、试卷

第 I 卷(共 135 分)

第 I 卷 听力部分

### I. Listening Comprehension

#### Part A Short Conversation

**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 conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- |   |   |                                   |              |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. About 60.                                 | B. About 50.                                      | C. About 30.                      | D. About 25. |
| 2. A. Her health.                               |   | B. The classes.                   |              |
|   | C. The coming examination.                        | D. The difficult lessons.         |              |
| 3. A. Making an appointment.                    |   | B. Deciding what to do.           |              |
|   | C. Checking the time.                             | D. Going to class.                |              |
| 4. A. She wants him to stay longer.             |   | B. She wishes he had left sooner. |              |
|   | C. She knows he must go soon.                     | D. She wants him to go now.       |              |
| 5. A. Mother and child.                         |   | B. Manager and customer.          |              |
|   | C. Teacher and student.                           | D. Boss and clerk.                |              |
| 6. A. Mother and father.                        |   | B. Teacher and student.           |              |
|   | C. Two friends.                                   | D. Parent and child.              |              |
| 7. A. She wonders why they can't go for a walk. |   |                                   |              |
|   | B. She doesn't want to go for a walk in the park. |                                   |              |
|   | C. She doesn't want to go out with the man.       |                                   |              |
|   | D. She thinks it's a good idea.                   |                                   |              |
| 8. A. In the morning.                           |   | B. At an early age.               |              |
|   | C. Half an hour ago.                              | D. At six o'clock.                |              |
| 9. A. In a park.                                |   | B. In a museum.                   |              |
|   | C. In a zoo.                                      | D. In a pet store.                |              |
| 10. A. Because of the size.                     |   | B. Because of the colour.         |              |
|   | C. Because of the material.                       | D. Because of the style.          |              |

## Part B Longer Conversations

**Directions:** In Part B, you will hear two longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked two questions. The conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

*Question 11 and 12 are based on the following conversation.*

- 11. A. She can't fix the loose connector.  
B. She's annoyed by a stranger noise.  
C. She doesn't like the screen.  
D. Her computer doesn't work.
- 12. A. The man is going over to the woman's place.  
B. The problem is solved.  
C. The man doesn't know what's wrong with the computer.  
D. The computer is completely broken.

*Question 13 and 14 are based on the following conversation.*

- 13. A. A reporter.  
C. A traveller.
- B. A school teacher.  
D. A musician.
- 14. A. To give more concerts.  
C. To run a special school.
- B. To travel abroad.  
D. To perform more beautifully.

## 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 in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

*Question 15 through 17 are based on the following passage.*

- 15. A. She caught a butterfly.  
C. She saw a butterfly flying away.
- B. She set a butterfly free.  
D. She changed a butterfly into a fairy.
- 16. A. Letting her have any wish she would like.  
B. Letting her go anywhere she would like.  
C. Making her rich.  
D. Making her popular in the neighborhood.
- 17. A. How to help others.  
C. The true meaning of happiness.
- B. The secret life of a young girl.  
D. Beauty brings happiness.

Question 18 through 20 are based on the following passage.

18. Nurses.                      B. Doctors.                      C. Patients.                      D. Visitors.  
19. A. Having soft drinks.                      B. Listening to the hospital radio.  
    C. Smoking in certain areas.                      D. Visiting patients in the morning.  
20. A. A music programme.                      B. A medical report.  
    C. Hospital rules.                      D. A talk show.

## 第 I 卷 笔试部分

### 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. The news that they failed their driving test discouraged him, \_\_\_\_?  
A. did they                      B. didn't they                      C. didn't                      D. didn't it  
22. They're not very good, but we like \_\_\_\_.  
A. anyway to play basketball with them  
B. to play basketball with them anyway  
C. to play with them basketball anyway  
D. with them to play basketball anyway  
23. My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he \_\_\_\_ your lecture.  
A. couldn't have attended                      B. needn't have attended  
C. mustn't have attended                      D. shouldn't have attended  
24. My uncle \_\_\_\_ until he was forty-five.  
A. married                      B. didn't marry  
C. was not marrying                      D. would marry  
25. Not a single song \_\_\_\_ at yesterday's party.  
A. she sang                      B. sang she                      C. did she sing                      D. she did sing  
26. \_\_\_\_ of the land in that district \_\_\_\_ covered with trees and grass.  
A. Two fifth... is                      B. Two fifth... are  
C. Two fifths... is                      D. Two fifths... are  
27. \_\_\_\_ she couldn't understand was \_\_\_\_ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.  
A. What... why                      B. That... what  
C. What... because                      D. Why... that  
28. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, \_\_\_\_ was very reasonable.  
A. which price                      B. the price of which  
C. its price                      D. the price of whose  
29. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_.  
A. who is he                      B. who he is  
C. who is it                      D. who it is

30. She found her calculator \_\_\_\_ she lost it.  
A. where                      B. when                      C. in which                      D. that
31. He sent me an e-mail, \_\_\_\_ to get further information.  
A. hoped                      B. hoping                      C. to hope                      D. hope
32. I know nothing about the young lady \_\_\_\_ she is from Beijing.  
A. except                      B. except for                      C. expect that                      D. besides
33. What he has done is far from \_\_\_\_.  
A. satisfactory                      B. satisfied                      C. satisfaction                      D. satisfy
34. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move \_\_\_\_?  
A. a bit far                      B. a little farther                      C. a bit of farther                      D. a little far
35. Greenland, \_\_\_\_ island in the world, covers over two million square kilometre.  
A. it is the largest                      B. that is the largest  
C. is the largest                      D. the largest
36. If only he \_\_\_\_ quietly as the doctor instructed, he would not suffer so much now.  
A. lies                      B. lay                      C. had lain                      D. should lie
37. \_\_\_\_ in 1636, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the United States.  
A. Being founded                      B. It was founded                      C. Founded                      D. Founding
38. An awful accident \_\_\_\_, however, occur the other day.  
A. does                      B. did                      C. has to                      D. had to
39. The \_\_\_\_ boy was last seen \_\_\_\_ near the East Lake.  
A. missing... playing                      B. missing... play  
C. missed... played                      D. missed... to play
40. Tony was very unhappy for \_\_\_\_ to the party.  
A. having not been invited                      B. not having invited  
C. having not invited                      D. not having been invited
41. — Shall I help you with that suitcase?  
— \_\_\_\_.  
A. It's all right, thanks                      B. Yes, go ahead please  
C. I don't want to trouble you too much                      D. No, please don't do it
42. — You've given us a wonderful Chinese dinner, Mrs. Wang.  
— \_\_\_\_.  
A. Oh, I'm afraid I didn't cook very well  
B. I'm glad you enjoyed it  
C. Come again when you are free  
D. It's not necessary for you to say so
43. — Do you mind if I keep pets in this building?  
— \_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd rather you didn't, actually  
B. Of course not, it's not allowed here  
C. Great! I love pets

- D. No, you can't
44. — I don't have any change with me. Will you pay the fare for me?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's fine      B. Nothing serious      C. Never mind      D. No problem
45. — I didn't know this was a one-way street, officer.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's all right.      B. I don't believe you  
C. How dare you say that?      D. Sorry, but that's no excuse

### III. Vocabulary

46. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of courage and power.  
A. example      B. sign      C. mark      D. symbol
47. We volunteered to collect money to help the \_\_\_\_\_ of the earthquake.  
A. victims      B. folks      C. fellows      D. villagers
48. If you don't take away all your things from the desk, there won't be enough \_\_\_\_\_ for my stationery.  
A. area      B. place      C. room      D. surface
49. It is widely accepted that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rewards      B. prizes      C. awards      D. results
50. I wrote him a letter to show my \_\_\_\_\_ of his thoughtfulness.  
A. achievement      B. agreement      C. attention      D. appreciation
51. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high-rise is that you can get a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sight      B. scene      C. view      D. look
52. — Excuse me, may I ask you some questions?  
— Sorry, I'm too busy and haven't even a minute to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spend      B. spare      C. share      D. stop
53. Although the working mother is very busy, she still \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time to her children.  
A. devotes      B. spends      C. offers      D. provides
54. When I opened the door, a parcel on the floor \_\_\_\_\_ my eye.  
A. met      B. caught      C. drew      D. attracted
55. After the president made an official announcement, she expressed her \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.  
A. personal      B. private      C. single      D. individual
56. Alice laid her baby on the sofa \_\_\_\_\_ and wrapped it with a blanket.  
A. silently      B. tenderly      C. friendly      D. comfortably
57. Fred is second to none in maths in our class, but believe it or not, he \_\_\_\_\_ passed the last exam.  
A. easily      B. hardly      C. actually      D. successfully
58. Our bodies are strengthened by taking exercise. \_\_\_\_\_ our minds developed by learning.  
A. Probably      B. Likely      C. Similarly      D. Generally
59. He holds an important position in the company; \_\_\_\_\_, I don't quite trust him.  
A. thus      B. furthermore      C. otherwise      D. nevertheless

60. If you had \_\_\_\_ your test paper carefully before handing it in, you would have made fewer mistakes.

- A. looked up                      B. thought about                      C. gone over                      D. gone round

#### IV. Cloze

##### (A)

Bedtime stories are one of the delights of early childhood. But according to Dr. Julie Spreadbury from Queensland University, parents should not 61 up reading to their children 62 they enter primary school. She says listening to, reading and discussing the stories help children's 63 .

"My 64 indicates that once children can read themselves, most parents stop reading 65 them," Dr. Spreadbury says.

"66 may be at the end of Year 1, which is far too 67 ."

Dr. Spreadbury says 68 reading not only gives children a good start at school, but brings parents and their children closer.

"This makes it 69 for them to open up and talk to parents about things that are worrying them, or things they are 70 in their everyday life. "

- |                  |                  |                |                |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. A. speed     | B. keep          | C. give        | D. hold        |
| 62. A. after     | B. until         | C. if          | D. unless      |
| 63. A. thinking  | B. comprehension | C. relaxation  | D. development |
| 64. A. theory    | B. research      | C. story       | D. decision    |
| 65. A. about     | B. from          | C. to          | D. through     |
| 66. A. Some      | B. Most          | C. They        | D. That        |
| 67. A. difficult | B. early         | C. much        | D. informal    |
| 68. A. daily     | B. health        | C. fast        | D. bedtime     |
| 69. A. easier    | B. funnier       | C. rarer       | D. clearer     |
| 70. A. reading   | B. promising     | C. celebrating | D. receiving   |

##### (B)

Chinese scientist are again becoming excited about the fact that a large hairy animal may live in central China. Now they hope it won't be too long before they are able to 71 its existence. Their confidence is the 72 of a new discovery of the mystery animal in Hubei Province.

Ten Chinese 73 , enjoying a holiday in National Forest Park, were driving down a road. As their bus turned a corner, the men were suddenly 74 by what they saw. Three 75 animals, covered with long dark hair, were crossing the road. On seeing the animals, the engineers immediately stopped and 76 them. 77 , when they saw how the animals moved through the forest with great 78 and strength, they did not dare to follow any further.

The men did not take any 79 . However, scientists are 80 by the discovery, because the engineers were all very educated people and scientists feel they can 81 what they described.

After the discovery, scientists returned to the forest and 82 some hair and measured

footprints. About 20 inches appears to be the length of the animal's foot! Chinese scientists have now set up a special group to exchange information and make a 83 of the forest. But in the meantime, some people 84 to believe that this half-man, half-monkey exists. They will not believe that it is 85 until one of the animals' has been caught.

- |                   |                |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 71. A. prove      | B. analyze     | C. protect     | D. check       |
| 72. A. basis      | B. requirement | C. result      | D. preparation |
| 73. A. travellers | B. engineers   | C. scientist   | D. explorers   |
| 74. A. frightened | B. amazed      | C. upset       | D. inspired    |
| 75. A. trained    | B. rejected    | C. tall        | D. violent     |
| 76. A. shot at    | B. looked at   | C. fought with | D. ran after   |
| 77. A. However    | B. Indeed      | C. Meanwhile   | D. Anyway      |
| 78. A. difficulty | B. speed       | C. care        | D. pleasure    |
| 79. A. bullets    | B. tools       | C. medicines   | D. photographs |
| 80. A. surprised  | B. delighted   | C. disturbed   | D. supported   |
| 81. A. rely on    | B. deal with   | C. write down  | D. pass on     |
| 82. A. cut        | B. pulled      | C. collected   | D. tore        |
| 83. A. film       | B. tour        | C. choice      | D. study       |
| 84. A. come       | B. refuse      | C. prefer      | D. have        |
| 85. A. wrong      | B. alive       | C. real        | D. correct     |

## V. Reading Comprehension

### (A)

The famous director of a big and expensive movie planned to film a beautiful sunset over the ocean, so that the audiences could see his hero and heroine in front of it at the end of the film as they said good-bye to each other for ever. He sent his camera crew out one evening to film the sunset for him.

The next morning he said to the men, "Have you provided me with that sunset?"

"No, sir," the men answered, "we're on the east coast here, and the sun sets in the west. We can get you a sunrise over the sea, if necessary, but not a sunset."

"But I want a sunset!" the director shouted. "Go to the airport, take the next flight to the west coast, and get one."

But then a young secretary had an idea. "Why don't you photograph a sunrise," she suggested, "and then play it backwards? Then it'll look like a sunset."

"That's a very good idea!" the director said. Then he turned to the camera crew and said, "Tomorrow morning I want you to get me a beautiful sunrise over the sea."

The camera crew went out early the next morning and filmed a bright sunrise over the beach in the middle of a beautiful bay (海湾). Then at nine o'clock they took it to the director. "Here it is, sir," they said, and gave it to him. He was very pleased.

They all went into the studio (摄影棚). "All right," the director explained, "now our hero and

heroine are going to say good-bye. Run the film backwards so that we can see the 'sunset' behind them."

The "sunset" began, but after a quarter of a minute, the director suddenly put his face in his hands and shouted to the camera crew to stop.

The birds in the film were flying backwards, and the waves on the sea were going away from the beach.

86. One evening, the director sent his camera crew out \_\_\_\_.
- A. to watch a beautiful sunset                      B. to find an actor and an actress  
C. to film a scene on the sea                      D. to meet the audience
87. Why did the director want to send his crew to the west coast?
- A. Because he changed his mind about getting a sunset.  
B. Because he was angry with his crew.  
C. Because it was his secretary's suggestion.  
D. Because he wanted to get a scene of sunset
88. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The crew had to follow the secretary's advice.  
B. If you want to see a sunrise, the east coast is the place to go to.  
C. The camera crew wasn't able to film the scene the first day.  
D. The director ordered his crew to stop filming the "sunset".
89. The director wanted to film a sunset over the ocean because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it went well with the separation of the hero and the heroine  
B. when they arrived at the beach it was already in the evening  
C. it was more moving than a sunrise  
D. the ocean looked more beautiful at sunset
90. After the "sunset" began, the director suddenly put his face in his hands \_\_\_\_.
- A. because he was moved to tears  
B. as he saw everything in the film moving backwards  
C. as the sunrise did not look as beautiful as he had imagined  
D. because he was disappointed with the performance of the hero and heroine

(B)

I came to study in the United States a year ago. Yet I did not know the real American society until I was injured in a car accident because after the accident I had to see a doctor—and go to court (法庭).

After the accident, my roommate called a doctor for me. I was very grateful and determined to repay him one day. But the next day, he asked me to pay him \$200 for what he had done. I was astonished. He had good reason to charge me, he said. And if I wanted to collect money from the person who was responsible for my injury, I'd have to have a good lawyer. And only a good doctor can help me get a good lawyer. Now that he had helped me find a good doctor, it was only fair that I should pay him.

But every time I went to see the doctor, I had to wait about 50 minutes. He would see two or three patients at the same time, and often stop treating one so as to see another. Yet he charged me \$115 each time. The final examination report consisted of ten lines, and it cost me \$215.

My lawyer was all smiles the first time we met. But after that he avoided seeing me at all. He knew very well the other party was responsible for the accident, yet he hardly did anything. He simply waited to collect his money. He was so irresponsible that I decided to dismiss(解雇) him. And he made me pay him \$770.

Now I had to act as my own lawyer. Due to my inexperience, I told the insurance company the date I was leaving America. Knowing that, they played for time,... and I left without getting a cent.

My experiences taught me two things about America: firstly, in a country like America money is everything. It is more important than friendship, honour or professional morality(职业道德). Secondly, foreigners are still being unfairly treated. So when we talk about America, we should see both its good and bad sides.

91. The author's roommate offered to help him because \_\_\_\_.

- A. he felt sorry for the author
- B. he thought it was a chance to make some money
- C. he knew the doctor was a very good one
- D. he wanted the author to have a good lawyer

92. A good doctor is essential for the author to \_\_\_\_.

- A. be properly treated
- B. talk with the person responsible for the accident
- C. recover before he leaves America
- D. eventually get the responsible party to pay for his injury

93. The word "charge" in this passage means \_\_\_\_.

- A. be responsible
- B. accuse
- C. ask as a price
- D. claim

94. Both the doctor and the lawyer in this passage are very \_\_\_\_.

- A. friendly
- B. greedy
- C. professional
- D. busy

95. What conclusion can you draw from the story?

- A. Going to court is something very common in America.
- B. One must be very careful while driving a car.
- C. There are more bad sides in America than good sides.
- D. Money is more important than other things in the US.

(C)

Laptop(便携式) computers are popular all over the world. People use them on trains and airplanes, in airports and hotels. These laptops connect people to their workplace. In the United States today, laptops also connect students to their classrooms.

Westlake College in Virginia will start a laptop computer program that allows students to do schoolwork anywhere they want. Within five years, each of the 1,500 students at the college will



or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, such as headaches and sleeplessness, it usually does not last more than a year.

The third kind of loneliness is the most severe. Unlike the second type, chronic (长期的) loneliness usually lasts more than two years and has no specific cause. People who experience habitual loneliness have problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many chronically lonely people think there is little or nothing they can do to improve their condition.

Psychologists agree that one important factor in loneliness is a person's social contacts, e. g., friends, family members, co-workers, etc. We depend on various people for different guidance, and our friends share similar interests and activities. However, psychologists have found that, though lonely people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more. They question their own popularity.

Psychologists are trying to find ways to help habitually lonely people for two reasons: they are unhappy and unable to socialize and there is a connection between chronic loneliness and serious illness such as heart disease. While temporary and situational loneliness can be a normal, healthy part of life, chronic loneliness can be a very sad, and sometimes dangerous, condition.

101. How would you treat temporary loneliness according to the passage?
- A. Talk to friends. B. Just ignore it.  
C. Go to see a doctor. D. Ask your teachers for guidance
102. "It" in the last sentence of the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A. temporary loneliness B. situational loneliness  
C. a new place D. sleeplessness
103. The topic of the 4th paragraph is that \_\_\_\_.
- A. one problem of loneliness is a person's social contacts  
B. we depend on various people for different reasons  
C. lonely people don't have many social problems  
D. lonely people don't have many friends
104. Why do psychologists want to help chronically lonely people?
- A. Chronic loneliness can cause family problems.  
B. Chronic loneliness can cause serious illness.  
C. Chronic loneliness can not be overcome.  
D. A, B and C are all correct.
105. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Three Kinds of Loneliness. B. Loneliness and Diseases.  
C. Loneliness and Social Contacts D. Chronic Loneliness

## 第 II 卷(共 45 分)

### I. Translation

1. 让我们利用这次长假去香港旅游。(take advantage of)
2. 这张照片使我想起了我们在夏令营里度过的日子。(remind)
3. 假如你想从事这项工作,你必须先接受三个月的训练。(take up)