

高考英语第一时间

刘弢 主编



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模拟试题经典

刘 弢 主编

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总 序

从高考英语看中学英语教学的努力方向

高考英语作为一项全国性的选拔性考试,对中学英语教学的影响很大。毋庸置疑,这里既有积极的正面导向,也有消极的负面影响。负面的影响往往是与高考英语的规模(每年近 400 万考生)所带来的种种限制条件相联系的,而克服这些限制条件则是庞大系统工程的一个环节,并不是我们这里要讨论的话题。应当看到,近年来,高考英语在积极稳妥的前提下,遵循外语学习的规律、以外语学习评估理论为指导,不断调整以适应教育和社会发展的需要,出现了一些积极的因素,这些努力也得到了社会公允的认可。了解高考英语的特点和发展趋势,对提高中学的英语教学具有积极的意义。同时需要指出,我们不当将高考英语看作是中学英语教学的指挥棒,它只是评估中学生英语学习情况的一种手段,它必须考虑中学英语教学的现状,体现中学英语教学的积极发展趋势。两者应当是相互促进的关系。

突出交际能力的考查一直是高考英语的努力方向之一。学习外语的目的就是为了运用这门语言进行交际(包括口头交际和书面交际,也包括语言的表达和对语言的理解),单纯针对语言形式的考题脱离了语言学习的目的,同时也往往误导课堂教学,促使教师脱离语言交际目的和语言使用环境,为讲语法而讲语法,而学生则将外语看作是一门知识讲授性的课程,盲目地死记硬背。为了改变这种普遍存在的错误倾向,高考英语在这方面作出了不懈的努力,取得了一定的成绩。即使是“语法、词汇和习语单项填空”这样一类传统上以考查语言形式为主的题型,高考英语也努力去创造一种语言环境,以考查考生在某种特定语言使用环境里运用语言形式的能力。以 1999 年的考题之一为例:_____ him and then try to copy what he does. (选择项: Mind, Glance at, Stare at, Watch) 该句长度仅十个词左右,但是意义完整,题形饱满。如果从局部的语言形式看,四项选择都能成立,都符合语法。然而,语言形式是为意义服务的,只有当考生完全理解该句的意义后才能作出正确的选择“Watch”。再以 1998 年的考题之一为例: Shirley _____ a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it. (选择项: has written, wrote, had written, was writing) 从统计数据看,超过四分之一的考生错误地选择“wrote”。当然,从局部语言形式看,“Shirley wrote a book about China last year”语法完全正确;但是只有了解了整个句子的意义后,我们才明白,说话者至今不知道 Shirley 是否已经完成了写作,显然当时书还没写完。而一般过去时态多表示已经完成的动作,因此,正确的答案应该是“was writing”。此外,近年来,高考英语还特别注意语境的真实性,使其尽可能地贴近考生的生活和认知范畴,避

免生搬硬套和刻意编造。同时高考英语也越来越注重考查使用语言的恰当性(appropriateness),每年都安排了一些语用性的考题。我们认为,这些都是积极的导向。死记硬背语法规则不能促进语言习得,也无法在高考英语中取得高分。中学英语教学只有从片面注重语言形式讲解的教学思路向注重培养学生运用语言能力的教学指导思想转变,才能适应这种发展趋势,才能真正为学生进入大学或走向社会打下坚实的基础。

强调对语言综合技能运用能力的考查、强调语篇知识的掌握是高考英语的另一个突出特点。传统的外语教学将语言技能分得很细,在此基础上对各项技能分别进行训练。更成问题的是,这种教学方法往往将句子作为语言学习材料的基本单位,忽略语言的篇章结构和文体,忽略语言的修辞手段和语言表达的逻辑性,忽略语言的社会因素和文化因素。这种教学方法违背语言学习的规律,也是造成学生实际运用语言能力比较差的原因之一。从统计数据看,考生往往在综合性较强、体现语篇理解的试题中失误较多。近年来,高考英语越来越多地在试题中体现对综合技能和篇章知识的要求,对防止和改变中学英语教学中出现上述倾向发挥了积极的作用。这一指导思想比较多地体现在“完形填空”和“阅读理解”中。这类试题的设计特别注重考查考生对文章整体的把握和理解。考生需要理解文章的整体结构,理解语篇中句子与句子之间的联系,跟踪情节发展的线索,判断和归纳作者的立场和观点,总结文章的中心思想,等等。“短文改错”和“书面表达”也体现了这一精神。“短文改错”中出现的往往不是简单的语言形式的错误,不能靠单纯的语法知识来修正,而是需要依据对篇章的理解,依据语境才能作出正确的判断。还需要指出的是,从命题指导思想看,“短文改错”是英语书面表达的一个环节,是写作过程中对语言表达进行斟酌和修正的过程。令人遗憾的是,一些教师和学生只是把它看作是语言理解的过程,事实上将其等同于“单项选择题”。“书面表达”也比较全面地考查考生语言表达和组织篇章结构的能力。

还需要看到,为了适应中学英语教学水平的提高,高考英语的难度也相应地逐年增大,这对中学英语教学提出了新的挑战。更新教学指导思想,改革传统的教学方法,从语言知识的传授转向语言能力的培养,从孤立的语言技能训练转向综合语言技能的全面发展,这是中学英语教学的努力方向。从长远看,应试教学和题海战术绝对没有出路。

蒋祖康

2003年12月

蒋祖康 现任联合国教科文组织巴黎总部中英文审校,原北京外国语大学教授,英语学院常务副院长,原全国考委外语专业委员会主任。

前 言

目前市场上的高考英语辅导用书多而又多,而真正出类拔萃的却少之又少。我们正是本着出好书、出精品、为广大应考学子和辅导教师服务的原则,认真编写了这套丛书。本套丛书的特点和优势体现在以下三个方面:

第一,容量得当,涵盖面广。本套丛书共分五册,包括听力、语法、阅读理解、完形填空和写作以及模拟训练,涵盖了高考英语的所有内容。考虑到教学的实际情况,本套丛书的总体训练量大致为 300 个课时,这样的安排,符合高三的教学进度,对于教师组织课堂教学以及学生自学,都是非常恰当的。

第二,体例完备,内容丰富。本套丛书编写体例大体相同,每册内容均包括高考真题和强化训练,有几册还收集了竞赛题。其中强化训练的内容很多来自全国各省市重点中学的模拟题,一小部分来自大学英语中难度较低、涉及到中学知识的部分。这三部分形成了一个梯度,演练这些题目,可以使学生从题型、选材、难度等各方面把握高考,而且可以感受“原汁原味”所带来的实战气氛。

第三,使用方便,经济实惠。本套丛书设计为 16 开正反面 2 页或 4 页一套题,学生可以将书展开,撕下一套题即可作为活页试卷使用,真正体现了实用的原则。

本丛书在编写过程中,曾先作为内部试卷多次试用,受到了广大师生的欢迎,很多一线教师对本书提出了大量的宝贵意见,对我们最终编写成书起了关键作用,在此一并表示感谢!

本套丛书由刘弢主编,参加本册编写的人员还有:吕春昕、刁洪涛、杨翠萍、武秀梅、白建新、田华琴、冯晓伟。

编 者

2003 年 12 月

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高考模拟试题 1

(测试时间 120 分钟 满分 150 分)

班级_____姓名_____分数_____

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Which sign is it?
A. NO SMOKING! B. BE CAREFUL! C. NO PHOTOS!
2. How does this Miss judge the so-called gas man?
A. By looking at his clothes.
B. By questioning him.
C. By checking his ID card.
3. What can we infer from the dialogue?
A. The woman has finished reading *Gone with the Wind*.
B. The man wants to read the book, too.
C. The book is not worth reading.
4. What is the woman going to do?
A. Ask for his picture. B. Tell him a story. C. Take his picture.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She had seen the show some time ago.
B. She was very impressed with the performance.
C. She didn't think there were any more tickets.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What can you infer about the room according to the conversation?

- A. A small room.
B. A bit noisy room.
C. A room for non-smokers.

7. How much did Richard pay for the room?

- A. \$ 114, B. \$ 104, C. \$ 140.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 11 题。

8. Where did this conversation take place?

- A. In a rest room. B. At a weather station. C. On the road.

9. What was the woman trying to do?

- A. Teach the man some knowledge about the weather.
B. Ask the man to stop and have a rest.
C. Persuade the man to turn around and return home.

10. Why did the woman have so much knowledge about the weather?

- A. She gained it from her early experience on a farm.
B. She worked in a weather station.
C. She learned a lot from her geography teacher.

11. What were the man and the woman doing?

- A. Discussing the weather forecast.
B. Riding bikes in the countryside.
C. Having a picnic in the country.

听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What happens when they are walking in the street?

- A. They see a First Aid car coming.
B. They see a man lying on the ground.
C. They see a man falling off the ladder.

13. What do they do?

- A. They call the First Aid Center for help.
B. They move him to the side of the street.
C. They take him to the nearest hospital.

14. Which of the following might be true?

- A. The boy and the girl are nurses and doctors.
B. The man must be badly injured.
C. The police come and help.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What will the girl do during the winter?

- A. She won't go anywhere for no money.

C. settled down

D. broken up

26. During the ten-day vacation, they traveled to France _____ their own expense.

A. on

B. with

C. at

D. in

27. For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _____ green area are becoming _____ reality.

A. a; a

B. the; the

C. /; /

D. /; a

28. —Do you live _____ near Jim?

—No, he lives in another part of the town.

A. somewhere

B. nowhere

C. anywhere

D. everywhere

29. —I'm going downtown.

—Come on. _____.

A. I'll give you a lift

B. You are welcome

C. Don't do that

D. Come with me

30. Beijing government puts more than 700 million yuan to increase its green space this year, _____ doubles the money provided last year.

A. as

B. while

C. that

D. which

31. Whether ways will be found to stop pollution or not is just _____ worries the public.

A. why

B. which

C. that

D. what

32. _____ time and labor, cartoonists generally draw the hands of their characters with only 3 fingers and a thumb.

A. To save

B. Saved

C. Saving

D. Having saved

33. We liked the oil painting better _____ we looked at it.

A. as

B. while

C. the moment

D. the more

34. How different is the impression produced by _____ today!

A. the Beijing of

B. the Beijing from

C. Beijing of

D. Beijing from

35. This photo of mine was taken _____ stood the famous high tower.

A. which

B. in which

C. where

D. there

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从36~55各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When sailors are allowed ashore after a long time at sea, they sometimes get drunk and cause trouble. 36, the navy always has naval police in big 37. When sailors cause trouble, the naval police come and 38 them.

One day, the naval police in one big seaport received an 39 telephone call from a 40 in the town. The barman said that a big sailor had got drunk and 41 the furniture in the bar. The 42 officer who was 43 the naval police 44 that evening said that he would come immediately.

Now non-commissioned officers who had to go and deal with sailors who were 45 drunk

usually chose the 46 naval policeman they could find to go with them. But this 47 petty officer did not do this. 48 he chose the smallest and weakest looking man he could find to go to the bar with him and 49 the sailor was breaking the furniture.

50 petty officer who 51 there was surprised when he saw the petty officer of the guard choose this small man, so he said to him, "Why don't you 52 a big man with you? You 53 have to fight the sailor who is drunk."

"Yes, you are 54 ", answered the petty officer of the guard. "That is 55 why I am taking this small man. If you saw two policemen coming to arrest you, and one of them was much smaller than the other, which one would you attack?"

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 36. A. For one reason or other | B. For this reason | | |
| C. For no convincing reason | D. For that reason | | |
| 37. A. places | B. towns | C. cities | D. ports |
| 38. A. deal with | B. treat with | C. contact with | D. agree with |
| 39. A. important | B. immediate | C. urgent | D. inaccurate |
| 40. A. hotel | B. club | C. pub | D. bar |
| 41. A. had been breaking | B. was breaking | | |
| C. would be breaking | D. had broken | | |
| 42. A. pretty | B. small | C. petty | D. handsome |
| 43. A. in charge with | B. in charge of | | |
| C. in connection with | D. in conformity with | | |
| 44. A. headquarters | B. actions | C. guard | D. station |
| 45. A. violently | B. aimlessly | C. moderately | D. slightly |
| 46. A. most hot-tempered | B. strongest | | |
| C. most kind-hearted | D. most eloquent | | |
| 47. A. ridiculous | B. particular | C. humorous | D. conventional |
| 48. A. Instead | B. As usual | C. In fact | D. What's more |
| 49. A. persuade | B. protect | C. arrest | D. catch |
| 50. A. This | B. That | C. Any | D. Another |
| 51. A. had to be | B. happened to be | C. must have been | D. must be |
| 52. A. carry | B. take | C. fetch | D. send |
| 53. A. may | B. have to | C. should | D. can |
| 54. A. deadly right | B. quiet right | C. quite right | D. quite off the point |
| 55. A. decisively | B. pointedly | C. exactly | D. unbelievably |

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

(A)

"Let's go down one more, push your enter key..." says a volunteer helping senior citizens

work a web session on the internet.

David Lansdale has found a way to light up the lives of the elderly. He gets them wired to the Internet. "If you hit your enter key, it will bring up this particular e-mail. . ."

Pauline Allen is one of those who has started using the Internet, "I thought I was through with life, I was ready for a rocking chair, because I was 86 years old. And I haven't found the rocking chair yet." "You found the keyboard?" asks the reporter. "That's right, I found the keyboard."

The average age of Lansdale's students is around 68. All are in nursing or assisted care homes. He used family relationships to introduce them to the World Wide Web.

David Lansdale says, "Here they are in California, the family was back in New York, the opportunity to connect, to cross the time and space, was incredibly precious opportunity to them."

"I hear you are so beautiful." Lillian Sher writes an e-mail to a newborn great granddaughter. Working with one another, the senior learn as a group. They learn to master the Internet and to overcome what Lansdale calls the maladies of the institutionalized: loneliness, helplessness, boredom, and loss of memory.

Mary Harvey says, "Bingo just doesn't interest me. But this does, believe me, this does."

Ninety-four years old Ruth Hyman is a star pupil and instructor. She says, "When I send a letter to my grandchildren, and great grandchildren, they hang it up in their offices, just like I used to hang their drawings on my refrigerator. Ha, ha."

David Lansdale says, "There's a collective benefit. There is an element of treatment. Remember we started as a support group."

Dixon Moorehouse says, "I just wish I was 15 years old and getting to learn all this." The senior call their weekly meetings Monday Night Live. And many say the meetings have given them new life.

Ruth Hyman says, "Three years ago, they told me I wasn't going to live. But I showed them, and got work, and I've worked ever since."

56. The purpose of David Lansdale's work is to _____.

- A. keep the health of the mind of the senior
- B. popularize the use of computers among the old
- C. organize the senior as a group to work
- D. help the senior connect with their families

57. The words "the maladies of the institutionalized" used in the text refer to _____.

- A. the difficulties in learning
- B. the problems caused by getting old
- C. some kinds of treatments
- D. the worries about the Internet

58. It can be inferred that Ruth Hyman's younger generations hang her mails up _____.

- A. in order not to lose the letters
- B. in order not to forget something important
- C. to make the offices more beautiful
- D. to show pride in their grandmother's work

(B)

When should a child start learning to read and write? This is one of the questions I am most frequently asked. There is no hard and fast rule, for no two are alike, and it would be wrong to set a time when all should start being taught the intricacies (纷繁难懂之处) of reading letters to form words.

If a three-year-old wants to read (or even a two-year-old for that matter), the child has the right to be given every encouragement. The fact that he or she might later be "bored" when joining a class of non-readers at child school is the teacher's affair. It is up to the teacher to see that such a child is given more advanced reading material.

Similarly, the child who still cannot read by the time he goes to junior school at the age of seven should be given every help by teachers and parents alike. They should make certain that he is not dyslexic (诵读困难的). If he is, a specialist's help should immediately be sought.

Although parents should be careful not to force youngsters aged two to five to learn to read (if badly done, it could put them off reading for life), there is no harm in preparing them for simple recognition of letters by labeling (标明) various items in their room. For instance, tie a nice piece of cardboard to their bed with BED written in neat, big letters.

Should the young child ask his parents to teach him to read, and if the parents are capable of doing so, such an attraction should not be ignored. But the task should never be made to look like a hard job and the child should never be forced to continue, should his interest start to flag (消退).

59. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. what qualities people teaching children reading should have
- B. different age groups of children to be taught reading
- C. when and how children should be taught reading
- D. various problems of children who start learning to read

60. In the writer's opinion, children start learning to read _____.

- A. early and fast
- B. at different times
- C. by a certain rule
- D. from word games

61. A three-year-old child who wants to read should _____.

- A. be encouraged
- B. go to an infant school
- C. start from fun stories
- D. join a class of non-readers

62. The purpose of labeling items in the room is to _____.

- A. make it more colorful
- B. teach children to write neatly
- C. help children recognize simple letters
- D. force children to develop the habit of reading

63. The writer suggests that _____.

- A. children should ask their parents to teach them to read

- B. children should not feel bored if given advanced reading material
- C. children starting to read should ask specialists for help
- D. children should be taught with patience, care and a sense of humour

(C)

BRITAIN is a popular tourist place. But tours of the country have pros and cons.

Good news

Free museums No charge for outstanding collections of art and antiquities.

Pop music Britain is the only country to rival (与……比敌) the U.S. on this score.

Black cabs London taxi drivers know where they are going even if there are never enough of them at weekends or night.

Choice of food Visitors can find everything from Ethiopian to Swedish restaurants.

Fashion Not only do fashion junkies love deeply and respect highly brand names such as Vivienne Westwood, Alexander McQueen; street styles are justly loved, too.

Bad news

Poor service "It's part of the image of the place. People can dine out on the rudeness they have experienced," says Professor Tony Seaton, of Luton University's International Tourism Research Center.

Poor public transport Trains and buses are promised to defeat the keenest tourists, although the overcrowded London tube is inexplicably (不可理解的) popular.

Lack of languages Speaking slowly and clearly may not get many foreign visitors very far, even in the tourist traps.

Rain Still in the number one complaint.

No air-conditioning So that even splendidly hot summers become as unbearable as the downpours.

Overpriced hotels The only European country with a higher rate of tax on hotel rooms is Denmark.

Licensing hours Alcohol is in short supply after 11 p.m. even "24-hour cities".

64. What do tourists complain most?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Poor service. | B. Poor public transport. |
| C. Rain. | D. Overpriced hotels. |

65. What do we learn about pop music in Britain and the U.S. through this passage?

- A. Pop music in Britain is better than that in the U.S.
- B. Pop music in Britain is as good as that in the U.S.
- C. Pop music in Britain is worse than that in the U.S.
- D. Pop music in Britain is quite different from that in the U.S.

66. When is alcohol not able to get?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. At 9:00 p.m. | B. At 10:00 p.m. |
|-----------------|------------------|

C. At 11:00 p.m.

D. At 12:00 p.m.

67. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. You have to pay to visit the museums.

B. It's very cheap to travel by taxi there.

C. You cannot find Chinese food there.

D. The public transport is poor there.

(D)

Dr. Wiseman started "the laugh lab" project in September 2001. It is the largest study of humour. Participants (参加者) are invited to log on to the laugh lab website, give a few personal details, tell their favourite jokes and judge the jokes told by other people.

The project will last for a year, and the organizers hope to finally discover the world's funniest joke. But there is also a serious purpose. The researchers want to know what people from different nations and cultures find funny. And they want to find out the differences between the male and female sense of humour. The idea is that if we want to understand each other, we have to find out what makes us laugh.

This is a subject that has long interested psychologists (心理学家) and philosophers (哲学家). Most of the time, people are not completely honest. We do things that society expects of us and say things that help us get what we want. But laughing cannot be controlled. When we laugh, we tell the truth about ourselves.

By December 2001 over 10,000 jokes had been submitted. This gave the scientists enough evidence to make early conclusions. It seems that men and women do have different senses of humour, for instance.

"Our findings show the major differences in the ways in which males and females use humour," said Dr. Wiseman. "Males use humour to appear superior to others, while women are more skilled in languages and prefer word play."

Researchers also found that there really is such a thing as a national sense of humour. The British enjoy what is usually called "toilet humour". But the French like their jokes short and sharp: "You're a high priced lawyer. Will you answer two questions for \$ 500?" "Yes. What's the second question?"

The Germans are famous for not having a sense of humour. But the survey found that German participants were more likely to find submitted jokes funny than any other nationality. Perhaps that proves the point. Is this joke funny? I don't know, but let's say yes, just to be safe.

Dr. Wiseman and his workmates also submitted jokes created by computer. But none of those who took part in the survey found any of them amusing. Perhaps this is relief. Computers already seem like they can do everything. At least they should leave the funny stuff to us.

68. Scientist started "the laugh lab" project to _____.

A. find the funniest joke in European countries

- B. know what funny people are from different nations and cultures
 - C. find out the differences between the male and female sense of humour
 - D. get more personal details about participants
69. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. most of the people all over the world are completely honest
 - B. psychologists and philosophers take interest in the "laugh lab" project
 - C. ordinary people are not interested in "the laugh lab" project at all
 - D. people tell the truth about themselves only when they laugh
70. The writer gave the examples of the British, the French and the Germans to _____.
- A. show that the French people have a better sense of humour
 - B. prove the British people have a sense of "toilet humour"
 - C. show people from different nations have different senses of humour
 - D. prove that the Germans have no sense of humour
71. Which statement is true according to the passage?
- A. The jokes by computer are less funny than those by humans.
 - B. The Germans cannot find the submitted jokes amusing.
 - C. Males are better at word play compared with women.
 - D. Females like to use humour to show that they are superior.

(E)

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degree of health and wealth and other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes unhappy. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, events and the resulting effects upon their minds.

People who are to be happy fix their attention on the convenience of things. The pleasant parts of conversation, the well prepared dishes, the goodness of the wine, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the opposite things. Therefore, they are continually dissatisfied. By their remarks, they sour the pleasure of society, offend (hurt) many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind was founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The intention of criticizing and being disliked is perhaps taken up by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it realize its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious results in life since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others; nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at getting some advantages in social position or