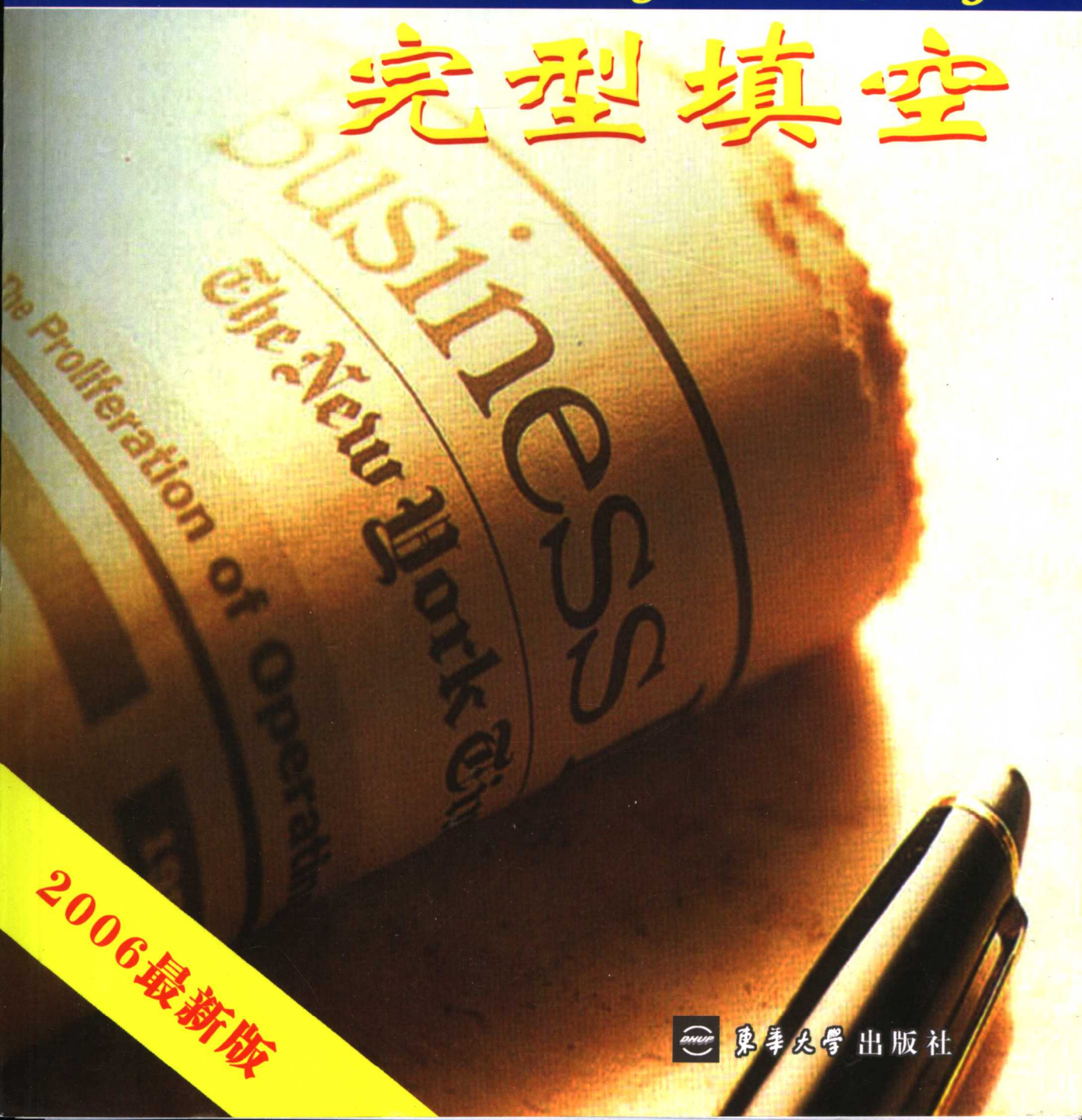


GAOKAOYINGYU

高考英语

WANXINGTIANKONG

完型填空



2006最新版




东华大学出版社

2006 全新版

高考英语——完型填空

(含翻译·短文改错)

本书编写组 编

 东华大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语. 3, 完型填空/本书编写组编. —上海:
东华大学出版社, 2005. 8
ISBN 7-81038-962-9

I. 高… II. 本… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 065551 号

策划编辑 吴川灵
责任编辑 晓 清
封面设计 旭 日

高考英语——完型填空

本书编写组编

东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码: 200051)

新华书店上海发行所发行 苏州望电印刷有限公司印刷

开本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印张: 13 字数: 349 千字

2005 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0 001 - 5 000

ISBN 7-81038-962-9/G · 86

全套定价: 99.00 元 本册定价: 19.80 元

前 言

这是针对高中生专用的系列图书,也是针对现行高中教育的系列图书。同时我们也是本着出高质量、品牌书的思想,针对时代教育的要求而策划编写,所以这个系列图书体现了实用性、参考性、资料性、时代性的特征。

我们不仅致力于广大学生的科学知识教育,而且致力于青少年的人文素质教育。我们不仅希望广大青少年成为知识渊博的创新人才,更希望他们成为高素质人才,以从容应对竞争日益激烈的社会,引领潮流。

我们在选题上要求具有以下特点:最经典,含金量最高,最具参考价值、权威性、资料性。同时我们在题量上和使用方便上都做了精心设计,避免了浪费和不足。

《高考英语——完型填空》在内容上主要有以下特点:

☞ 2005 年所有高考题中的完型填空(翻译·短文改错)试题

掌握最新高考命题特点,了解最新高考动态和方向,体现重点与热点。

☞ 历年高考试题

我们汇编了历年所有的高考试题,包括“完型填空”、“翻译”、“改错”。以便能完全掌握这些重要知识点和命题规律,这些考题的含金量是其他模拟题所无法比拟的。

☞ 分类专项训练

我们分别针对各地的命题特点,对“完型填空”、“翻译”、“改错”进行了大量的专项训练,这能有效地突破知识点。由于上海和其他省份的“完型填空”不同,我们也分别设计了不同的题型进行针对训练。同时对“完型填空”进行了全面分类,有叙述类,说明类,议论类,新闻报道、文学类,社科、科技类。

☞ 最新动向

上海今年的翻译增加到6个题。

☞ 详细解答

精讲每一道题,这是本系列图书的最大特点和优势,这其中倾注了编者和教师的大量心血和精力,耗费了大量的编著时间,为学生解决了答案中没有解答思路和提示而存在的疑惑。

本系列丛书由张叶军、李欣主编,参与本册编写的人员有:李平、李哲瑜、杨全花、金辉军、王甲婷、李江俊、张艳、孟平。

我们在此感谢为本书做出努力的每一个人!

编者

2005 年 8 月

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完型填空

一、上海历年高考试题

2005 年上海高考试题

(A)

Are your table manners much better when you are eating at a friend's home or in a restaurant than they are at your own home? Probably so. 1 you are aware that people judge you by your table manners. You take special pains when you are eating 2 Have you ever stopped to realize how much less self-conscious you would be on such occasions if 3 table manners had become a habit for you? You can make them a habit by 4 good table manners at home.

Good manners at mealtime help you and those around you to feel 5. This is true at home as much as it is true in someone else's home or in a restaurant. Good 6 make meals more enjoyable for everyone at the table.

By this time you probably know quite well what good table manners are. You 7 that keeping your arms on the table, talking with your 8 full and wolfing down your food are not considered good manners. You know also that if you are mannerly, you say "Please" and "Thank you" and ask for things to be passed to you.

Have you ever thought of a pleasant attitude as being 9 to good table manners? Not only are pleasant mealtimes enjoyable, but they aid digestion. The dinner table is a 10 for enjoyable conversation. It should never become a battleground. You are definitely growing in social maturity (成熟) when you try to be an agreeable table companion.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. because | B. but | C. unless | D. though |
| 2. A. in public | B. at home | C. at ease | D. in a hurry |
| 3. A. such | B. no | C. some | D. good |
| 4. A. acting | B. enjoying | C. practising | D. watching |
| 5. A. comfortable | B. stressed | C. depressed | D. outstanding |
| 6. A. dishes | B. manners | C. atmospheres | D. friends |
| 7. A. mention | B. prefer | C. doubt | D. realize |
| 8. A. stomach | B. hands | C. mouth | D. bowl |
| 9. A. essential | B. considerate | C. obvious | D. unusual |
| 10. A. time | B. place | C. chance | D. way |

(B)

There is a tendency to think of each of the arts as a separate area of activity. Many artists, 11 would prove that there has always been a warm relationship between the various areas of human activity. 12, in the late nineteenth century the connections between music and painting were particularly 13. Artists were invited to design clothes and settings for operas and ballets, but sometimes it was the

musicians who were *inspired* (给……以灵感) by the work of contemporary painters. Of the musical compositions that were considered as 14 to the visual arts, perhaps the most famous is Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

Mussorgsky composed the piece in 1874 after the death, at the age of 39, of the artist Victor Hartmann. 15 their friendship had not been a particularly long-lasting one. Mussorgsky was shocked by Hartmann's 16 death. The following year the critic Vladimir Stasov, who decided to hold an exhibition of Hartmann's work, suggested that Mussorgsky try to 17 his grief by writing something in memory of Hartmann.

The exhibition served as Mussorgsky's inspiration. The ten pieces that make up *Pictures at an Exhibition* are intended as 18 rather than representations of the paintings in the exhibition. Between each is a *promenade* (舞曲中的行进), 19 the composer walks from one painting to another. The music is sometimes witty and playful sometimes almost alarming and frightening. Through a range of surprising 20, Mussorgsky manages to convey the spirit of the artist and his work.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. therefore | B. however | C. moreover | D. otherwise |
| 12. A. For example | B. On the contrary | C. In general | D. On the other hand |
| 13. A. separate | B. unknown | C. close | D. relevant |
| 14. A. links | B. additions | C. responses | D. keys |
| 15. A. Before | B. Though | C. As | D. If |
| 16. A. unavoidable | B. undiscovered | C. unnecessary | D. unexpected |
| 17. A. control | B. relieve | C. conceal | D. represent |
| 18. A. symbols | B. imaginations | C. contributions | D. subjects |
| 19. A. but | B. for | C. once | D. as |
| 20. A. paintings | B. topics | C. contrasts | D. visions |

2005 年上海春季高考试题

(A)

Everybody has different ways of achieving happiness and the reasons for feeling happy may change from year, or even from day to day. 1, happiness may come from getting a good grade on a school assignment or from a very 2 thing like having a full stomach. This kind of happiness is inside of you—it is 3 happiness. Happiness is also something you can 4 to other people. The good grade you receive on your paper will probably make your parents happy and proud. 5 way of communicating happiness is to help other people over difficult experiences in their own lives. In this situation, you give of your own happiness to make others happy.

The most important things to remember in your pursuit of 6 are:

1. Happiness should not be your only 7—a real goal, like better grades, a better job, or closer friends, is sure to give you more happiness than chasing after a feeling.

2. Happiness comes in all sizes and shapes. 8 you keep your sense of humour and see things in a balanced way, happiness will come to you faster than to the person who is always 9 what tomorrow will bring.

3. Happiness is meant to be 10. "Laugh and the world laughs with you, cry and you cry alone."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. In general | B. In addition | C. For instance | D. In the meantime |
| 2. A. generous | B. simple | C. healthy | D. lucky |
| 3. A. personal | B. secret | C. superb | D. physical |
| 4. A. attach | B. connect | C. translate | D. communicate |
| 5. A. Each | B. Another | C. Either | D. One |
| 6. A. fame | B. power | C. fortune | D. happiness |
| 7. A. trend | B. basis | C. goal | D. vision |
| 8. A. Because | B. If | C. Until | D. Before |
| 9. A. running after | B. feeling like | C. worrying about | D. struggling for |
| 10. A. shared | B. valued | C. enjoyed | D. agreed |

(B)

A small, damaged, but valuable Greek *marble* (大理石) head has been stolen from the British Museum, apparently during opening hours. The *stand* (托架) of the head was discovered 11 on Tuesday, and it is believed that the 2 500-year-old statue was stolen that day. A metal device 12 the base of the marble to the stand, and it would have taken considerable strength to separate them. 13 small enough to fit into a bag or a large pocket, the head weighed five to six pounds.

Only 14 of the museum's hundreds of galleries are covered by monitors. The Greek Ancient Gallery, where the theft took place, had no permanent guard on duty; 15, it was visited regularly by a member of staff checking around several galleries at a time. Last year, in a nearby gallery, a marble hand was broken off a Greek statue in 16 was believed to have been chance destruction rather than a(n) 17 art theft—although the hand has still not been recovered.

The head, dating from the sixth century BC, had been badly damaged before the museum acquired it in the 19th century, with the 18 bottom of the face and most of the nose missing. Despite the damage, it is 19 several thousand pounds. Although not the most valuable piece in the Greek collection, its loss will be a severe embarrassment to the museum, which is under constant 20 for poor protection by campaigners for the return of the Parthenon marbles. The museum has informed the police, as well as *antiquities dealers* (古董商) the Art Loss Office, and the heads of museums worldwide.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. blank | B. missing | C. lost | D. empty |
| 12. A. related | B. adjusted | C. fixed | D. stuck |
| 13. A. Though | B. Since | C. Unless | D. When |
| 14. A. many | B. most | C. few | D. some |
| 15. A. contrarily | B. instead | C. moreover | D. namely |
| 16. A. which | B. that | C. this | D. what |
| 17. A. planned | B. expected | C. suggested | D. supposed |
| 18. A. raw | B. full | C. entire | D. complete |
| 19. A. counted | B. worth | C. calculated | D. weighed |
| 20. A. criticism | B. discussion | C. argument | D. judgement |

2004 年上海高考试题

(A)

Adults are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practised in the meantime. A man who has not had an opportunity to go swimming for years can 1 swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after several decades and still 2 away. A mother who has not 3 the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins "Twinkle, little star" or recite the story of Cinderella or Snow White.

One explanation is the law of overlearning, which can be stated as follows: 4 we have learned something, additional learning increases the 5 of time we will remember it.

In childhood, we usually continue to practise such skills as swimming, bicycle riding long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and 6 ourselves of poems such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and childhood tales such as Cinderella or Snow White. We not only learn but 7.

The law of overlearning explains why *cramming* (突击学习) for an examination, 8 it may result in a passing grade, is not a 9 way to learn a school course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, 10, is usually a good investment toward the future.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. only | B. hardly | C. still | D. even |
| 2. A. move | B. drive | C. travel | D. ride |
| 3. A. thought about | B. cared for | C. showed up | D. brought up |
| 4. A. Before | B. Once | C. Until | D. Unless |
| 5. A. accuracy | B. unit | C. limit | D. length |
| 6. A. remind | B. inform | C. warn | D. recall |
| 7. A. recite | B. overlearn | C. research | D. improve |
| 8. A. though | B. so | C. if | D. after |
| 9. A. convenient | B. demanding | C. satisfactory | D. swift |
| 10. A. at most | B. by the way | C. on the other hand | D. in the end |

(B)

The birthrate in Europe has been in a steady decrease since the 1960s. European countries, realising crisis is at hand, are providing great encouragement for parents to create more babies in the 21st century.

Affairs Ministry concluded last year that, 11 cash encouragement, some women just don't want to be 12 holding the baby. "What we know is that it's good for the 13 if men and women share the burden of having children," says Soren Kindlund, family policy adviser at the Swedish ministry. 14 Swedish parents can take their paid leave as they wish, men use a mere 12% of it; 60% of fathers do not take even a(n) 15 day off work.

Experts fear that the tendency for women to use most of the parental leave could make employers

16 to give young women the permanent jobs they need to qualify for paid *maternity leave* (产假). In January, Sweden decided to allow new fathers two months' paid leave, with a warning: use it or 17 it.

Kindlund admits that men are under 18 to stay at work, even though parental pay comes out of the public purse. "It's not popular among bosses and perhaps with other men in the workplace," he says. "But it's good for the father and for the child if they can 19 a relationship."

In Norway, a(n) 20 policy has worked wonders, 70% of dads in Norway now take parental leave, and the birthrate of 1.85 children per woman is one of the highest in Europe.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 11. A. in spite of | B. at the cost of | C. in addition to | D. due to |
| 12. A. sent | B. left | C. caught | D. seen |
| 13. A. birthrate | B. income | C. health | D. spirit |
| 14. A. Just as | B. Only if | C. Even though | D. Now that |
| 15. A. one | B. mere | C. only | D. single |
| 16. A. willing | B. reluctant | C. likely | D. unable |
| 17. A. reserve | B. misuse | C. ignore | D. lose |
| 18. A. discussion | B. attack | C. control | D. pressure |
| 19. A. make out | B. add up | C. build up | D. set aside |
| 20. A. impersonal | B. similar | C. severe | D. global |

2004 年上海春季高考试题

(A)

People wear hats for three main reasons: protection, communication, and decoration.

Protection. People first began to wear hats to 1 themselves from the climate. In hot, sunny climates, wide-edged hats provide 2 from the sun. In cold climates, people often wear wool hats. In some regions, people wear a variety of protective hats, 3 the season. They may wear a wool hat in winter, a rain hat in spring or fall, and a wide-edged hat in summer. Hats also provide protection in certain 4. Construction workers, football players, military personnel, and people in many other fields wear metal or plastic *helmets* (头盔) for protection from 5.

Communication. Hats can communicate various things about the people who wear them. The hats of coal miners, cowboys and firemen indicate the wearer's 6. Students may wear a *mortarboard* (学位帽) to show they are graduating from high school or college.

Decoration. Most people wear a hat that they believe makes them look attractive, 7 the hat's main purpose may be protection or communication. Many protective hats are attractive and stylish. Even the caps of police officers and military personnel are designed to 8 the wearer's appearance. Certain decorative hats are worn as a(n) 9. In Scotland, for example, people wear a cap called a *tam-o'-shanter* that is part of their national *costume* (服装). Many people change their style of hat from time to time because they feel more 10 when keeping up with the latest fashion.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1. A. defend | B. protect | C. prevent | D. hide |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. shade | B. shadow | C. security | D. cover |
| 3. A. resulting from | B. basing upon | C. relating to | D. depending on |
| 4. A. seasons | B. climates | C. activities | D. communities |
| 5. A. injury | B. destruction | C. harm | D. pollution |
| 6. A. experience | B. occupation | C. personality | D. education |
| 7. A. as | B. unless | C. though | D. because |
| 8. A. change | B. increase | C. display | D. improve |
| 9. A. tradition | B. label | C. honour | D. fashion |
| 10. A. sociable | B. informal | C. attractive | D. noble |

(B)

In Renee Smith's classroom, attendance is up, trips to the headmaster's office are down and students are handing in assignments on time. The Springfield High School teacher says she has seen great 11 since adding a few new students to her class—five Labrador puppies and their father.

The seven 12 students in Smith's class have a history of discipline 13. But since they've started teaching the dogs *obedience* (顺从), their own 14 has improved. A dog trainer Chuck Reynolds 15 the students a new trick each week that they then work on with the puppies. At night, the dogs go home with the staff members who have raised them. They get dropped off in the morning, 16 a parent would take a child to day care.

Smith said she came up with the idea when her dog had puppies and she saw how 17 her own children responded to them. She consulted with school psychologist Kristin Edinger, 18 they took the idea—along with letters from students 19 the programme—to the school board. A pet therapist said, "What you are trying to teach is 20 and that there are consequences for the decisions you make."

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|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. promotion | B. progress | C. disturbance | D. disappointment |
| 12. A. human | B. dog | C. new | D. Labrador |
| 13. A. problems | B. questions | C. issues | D. troubles |
| 14. A. habit | B. attitude | C. action | D. behaviour |
| 15. A. guides | B. teaches | C. permits | D. aids |
| 16. A. such as | B. much as | C. so that | D. even if |
| 17. A. well | B. quickly | C. poorly | D. carelessly |
| 18. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. because |
| 19. A. revising | B. describing | C. opposing | D. supporting |
| 20. A. self-criticism | B. self-respect | C. self-control | D. self-importance |

2003 年上海高考试题

(A)

Farmers, as we all know, have been having a hard time of it lately, and have turned to new ways of earning income from their land. This involves not only planting new kinds of crops, but some 1 ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you heard me 2! A farmer now holds sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 100 000 people have 3 to watch the race. "I was passing the farm on my way to the sea for a holiday," one *punter* (赛马经纪人) told me, "and I thought I'd have a look. I didn't believe it was serious, to tell you the truth." According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses. "At proper horse races everyone has already studied the form of the horse 4, and there are clear favourites. 5 nobody has heard anything about these 6! Most people find it difficult to tell one from another in any case." I stayed to watch the races, and I must admit that I found it quite 7. In a usual sheep race, half a dozen sheep race down hill over a course of about half a mile. Food is waiting for them at the other end of the 8 just to give them some encouragement, I ought to add! The sheep run surprisingly fast, 9 they have probably not eaten for a while. Anyway, the crowd around me were obviously enjoying their day out at the races, 10 by their happy faces and the sense of excitement.

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|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. common | B. strange | C. swift | D. illegal |
| 2. A. honestly | B. surprisingly | C. completely | D. correctly |
| 3. A. showed off | B. brought up | C. turned up | D. looked forward |
| 4. A. behind time | B. in progress | C. in advance | D. in time |
| 5. A. But | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise |
| 6. A. horses | B. sheep | C. races | D. stories |
| 7. A. exciting | B. dangerous | C. boring | D. peculiar |
| 8. A. race | B. hill | C. track | D. field |
| 9. A. if | B. so | C. yet | D. although |
| 10. A. observing | B. judging | C. considering | D. inferring |

(B)

The British love to think of themselves as polite, and everyone knows how fond they are of their "pleases" and "thank yous". Even the simplest business, such as buying a train ticket requires 11 seven or eight of these. Another 12 of our good manners is the queue. New-comers to Britain could be forgiven for thinking that queuing rather than football was the 13 national sport. Finally, of course, motorists generally stop at crossings. But does all this mean that the British should consider themselves more polite than their European neighbours? I think not.

Take forms of *address* (称呼) for example. The average English person— 14 he happens to work in a hotel or department store—would rather die than call a stranger "Sir" or "Madam". Yet in some

European countries this is the most basic of common address. Our 15 "you" for everyone may appear more democratic, but it means that we are forced to seek out complicated ways to express 16. I am all for returning to the use of "thee" and "thou" (*Thee* and *thou* are old-fashioned poetic words for "you"); "you" would be 17 for strangers and professional relationships.

And of course, the English find touching and other shows of friendship truly terrifying. Have you noticed how the British 18 ever touch? Personally, I find the Latin habit of shaking hands or a friendly kiss quite charming. Try kissing the average English person, and they will either take two steps backwards in horror; or, if their escape is 19, you will find your lips touching the back of their head. Now what could be 20 than that?

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|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. at least | B. at most | C. less than | D. not more than |
| 12. A. signal | B. scene | C. sign | D. sight |
| 13. A. true | B. original | C. superior | D. advanced |
| 14. A. if | B. whether | C. when | D. unless |
| 15. A. universal | B. unique | C. regular | D. normal |
| 16. A. politeness | B. gratitude | C. democracy | D. consideration |
| 17. A. ordered | B. reserved | C. offered | D. stocked |
| 18. A. highly | B. mostly | C. hardly | D. nearly |
| 19. A. confirmed | B. assured | C. jammed | D. blocked |
| 20. A. better | B. ruder | C. more polite | D. more frightening |

2003 年上海春季高考试题

(A)

Many people now think that teachers give pupils too much homework. They say that it is 1 for children to work at home in their free time. 2, they argue that most teachers do not 3 plan the homework tasks they give to pupils. The result is that pupils have to 4 tasks which they have already done at school.

Recently in Greece many parents 5 about the difficult homework which teachers gave to their children. The parents said that most of the homework was a waste of time, and they wanted to 6 it. Spain and Turkey are two countries which stopped homework recently. In Denmark, Germany and several other countries in Europe, teachers cannot set homework at weekends. In Holland, teachers allow pupils to stay at school to do their homework. The children are free to help one another. Similar 7 also exists in some British schools.

Most people agree that homework is not 8. A pupil who can do his homework in a quiet and 9 room is in a much better position than a pupil who does his homework in a small, noisy room with the television on. Some parents help their children with their homework. Other parents take no 10 at all in their children's homework.

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|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. unnecessary | B. uninteresting | C. unfortunate | D. unimportant |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2. A. Nevertheless | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Moreover |
| 3. A. considerably | B. favourably | C. properly | D. pleasantly |
| 4. A. finish | B. repeat | C. attend | D. accomplish |
| 5. A. quarrelled | B. puzzled | C. explored | D. complained |
| 6. A. delay | B. stop | C. block | D. prove |
| 7. A. schedule | B. operation | C. arrangement | D. behaviour |
| 8. A. fair | B. average | C. balanced | D. comparative |
| 9. A. furnished | B. expensive | C. comfortable | D. suitable |
| 10. A. interest | B. curiosity | C. notice | D. attention |

(B)

DC Hilton was one of the first Americans to find out that there was money to be made in the middle of the night. 42 years ago he bought a small restaurant on US highway 69, in Oklahoma. His main customers were truck drivers and 11 salesmen who drank coffee and ate cheeseburgers when they stopped to 12 their journey.

It was they who first tried to persuade Hilton to remain open all night. He thought about it for a while, and then suddenly made up his mind. He took the door key and threw it across the road. He hasn't closed the door 13.

Over the years his simple burger cafe has expanded into a 24-hour roadside empire, with a 100-seat restaurant, a petrol station, a mini shopping market, a car park 14 mobile homes (活动住房) and all-night self-help laundry.

Hilton was a pioneer in a 24-hour 15 which has now caught on around the world. Today not only restaurants but also banks, supermarkets, mail-order firms, travel agencies and many other businesses are 16 to be open all night. 17 is this really a good thing?

A lot of research has been done in America on the effect of 24-hour working, and there is growing 18 about the long-term dangers of a society that doesn't sleep. Americans are said to be sleeping 20% less than they did 100 years ago, and 55% claim to suffer at least occasionally from over-tiredness. 19 of the worst man-made disasters happened in the last few hours before dawn, when even the most experienced night-worker has difficulty 20 awake.

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|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. travelling | B. walking | C. entering | D. coming |
| 12. A. start | B. continue | C. break | D. enjoy |
| 13. A. ever | B. since | C. later | D. then |
| 14. A. on | B. at | C. of | D. for |
| 15. A. working trend | B. touring business | C. banking service | D. delivering system |
| 16. A. performing | B. pretending | C. beginning | D. hesitating |
| 17. A. Thus | B. And | C. But | D. Furthermore |
| 18. A. concern | B. understanding | C. interest | D. sense |
| 19. A. Few | B. Several | C. None | D. All |
| 20. A. preserving | B. becoming | C. maintaining | D. staying |