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中级英语

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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前 言

《中级英语测试指导——高考英语上海卷试题汇析》自 1995 年问世以来,每年修订出版至今已渡过了九个春秋。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,九年来受到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。这种综合语言素养不仅包括由语音、语法、词汇、词义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考试的成绩。然而,考生的考试成绩除主要取决于其本身的语言知识和语言使用能力外,还受到试卷设计、测试方法(或题型)、评分、临场发挥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,不同的测试项目(题型)对语言知识和语言使用能力的要求以及考试的评分标准,以最大限度地降低其他因素对测试中自身能力表现的影响。本书作者正是本着这一宗旨,向广大的高中教师和考生展示高考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制了练习。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。

九年来,上海高中课堂英语教学的理念和实践已经发生了很大的变化,学生的英语语言能力也非昔日可比,相应地高考英语上海卷的命题理念和试卷内容也发生了相当的变化。这些变化有些是明显的,如 2000 年高考增加了听力测试;2001 年听力测试成绩记入总分,增加了考查学生英语学习能力的试题。而有些则是悄然的,这就是命题者正力图采用真实情景和真实材料来编制试题,使对考生的语言使用能力的推测更加有效。这些明显的和悄然的改变,在本书中的单项练习和自测材料的选材方面均有体现。由于 2003 年高考英语听力部分将出现新的题型,新版听力部分的题型也做出了相应的改变。

本书作者考虑到目前上海高中英语教学改革和发展的现状,以及学生综合英语语言素养,编制了若干篇全新的自测材料,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监控能力(self-monitoring of English language learning),同时,希望能够帮助考生克服由于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担任主编,参加本书编写的主要有复旦大学黄关福,华东师大洪邦裕和舒运祥,上海市教育考试院雷新勇和徐欣幸,以及上海市中学资深特级和高级教师吴小英、魏孟勋、马福康、邵士迥、李竹荣、徐志江和章世彦等。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
2002 年 12 月

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一、英语高考和 2003 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发展的形势和需要,不断改进完善,对提高中学教学水平和高校选拔优秀学生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《教学大纲》,但不拘泥于大纲;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 and 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 2002 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惟一标准。

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、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。

2003 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)》和现行教材确定 2003 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《2003 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 2003 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《2003 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》。

2003 年的高考英语试卷结构与 2002 年基本相同(除听力理解部分中 Part C Longer Conversations 的答题形式改变外),全卷仍采用客观型考试和主观型考试相结合的形式,由两大部分组成。

第一卷(除听力理解部分中 Part C Longer Conversations 外)都是多项选择题,其中包括听力、语法、词汇、综合填空和阅读理解。

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。

为了能更准确的测试出考生的听力理解能力,同时使考试能够给学校的听力教学更积极的导向,真正做到培养学生运用听的技能解决实际问题的能力,从 2003 年起,上海市高考英语听力测试题型将作以下调整:

听 力	题 型	题 号	分 值	答题形式
Part A	Short Conversations 短对话	1—10 (共 10 个短对话)	10 分(每题 1 分)	多项选择题
Part B	Passages 短文	11—16 (共 2 篇短文)	12 分(每题 2 分)	多项选择题
Part C	Longer Conversations 长对话	17—24 (共 2 段长对话)	8 分(每题 1 分)	填空题

其中 Part A(短对话)和 Part B(短文)的答题形式与以前一样,仍采用多项选择题。Part C(长对话)虽然还是听两段长对话,但是答题形式与以前不一样,试题一般以任务型的形式

出现,要求考生听懂对话,并根据对话中提供的信息,填写空格。

语法是语言的组织规律,它是关于词的形态变化和用词造句的规则。但这些规则又是从大量的口头语和书面语中抽象出来的,是不断变化的语言现象的科学概括。“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。

从1998年起,词汇题从原来的“语法和词汇多项选择题”中分离出来,成为一个独立的部分,强调了词汇学习和掌握一定数量词汇的重要性。词汇是语言三要素之一,语言如果离开了词汇,就无所谓语言。没有基本的词汇,不可能看懂文章,也不可能听懂别人的讲话,更不可能表达思想。尽可能地扩大词汇量,并对教材中出现的重点词语的用法有较好的掌握,是学好英语的一个重要环节。

“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。“阅读理解”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。

第二卷是主观题,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。

写作题是用英语书面语言连贯、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,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。

事实上翻译和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,也是能较好考查考生水平的题型。

附:2003年高考英语上海卷试卷结构:

卷 号	大题名称	题 量	计 分	考核目标	时 间
第Ⅰ卷	听 力	24 题	30 分	语言运用	20 分钟
	语 法	20 题	20 分	语言知识	100 分钟
	词 汇	10 题	10 分		
	综合填空	20 题	20 分	语言运用	
	语篇理解	15 题	30 分		
第Ⅱ卷	翻 译	5 题	15 分		
	写 作	1 题	25 分		
合 计		95 题	150 分		120 分钟

二、2002 年上海市高考英语试卷、答案和考生试卷表现分析

(一) 试卷

2002 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 110 分)

考生注意:

1. 答第 I 卷前,考生务必在答题卡上用钢笔或圆珠笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号、校验码,并用铅笔正确涂写准考证号和校验码。
2. 第 I 卷(1—85 小题)由机器阅卷,答案必须全部涂写在答题纸上。考生应将代表正确答案的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题题号和答题纸编号一一对应,不能错位。答案需要更改时,必须将原选项用橡皮擦去,重新选择。答案不能写在试卷上,写在试卷上一律不给分。

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 in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A. \$1.50. | B. \$2. | C. \$3. | D. \$4.50. |
| 2. A. The weather was miserable all day. | B. The weather was fine in the afternoon. | C. The trip was on Sunday afternoon. | D. She made a trip with heavy luggage. |
| 3. A. Japan. | B. China. | C. Canada. | D. France. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. A. She is popular with children. | B. She has always been popular. |
| C. She had a surprise party. | D. She was surprised by the party. |
| 5. A. In a restaurant. | B. On a train. |
| C. At a bus stop. | D. At the airport. |
| 6. A. He needs some change. | B. He seldom counts his money. |
| C. He doesn't have that much cash. | D. He owes the woman twenty dollars. |
| 7. A. Jack is clever. | B. Tom is reliable. |
| C. Tom is honest. | D. Jack is dependable. |
| 8. A. Brother and sister. | B. Boss and secretary. |
| C. Interviewer and interviewee. | D. Pop star and fan. |
| 9. A. Heavy jackets are now on sale. | B. She is waiting for winter to arrive. |
| C. It's hard to get a heavy jacket. | D. She needs a warm jacket. |
| 10. A. He will continue his work on vacation. | B. Papers piled while he was on vacation. |
| C. He has too much work to do. | D. He has made his vacation plans. |

Part B Longer Conversations

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

Questions 11 and 12 are based on the following conversation.

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

Questions 13 and 14 are based on the following conversation.

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

Part C Passages

Directions: In Part C, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 15 through 17 are based on the following passage.

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

Questions 18 through 20 are based on the following news.

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

II. Grammar

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

21. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. / B. the C. a D. one
22. Luckily, the bullet narrowly missed the captain _____ an inch.
A. by B. at C. to D. from
23. He will have learned English for eight years by the time he _____ from the university next year.
A. will graduate B. will have graduated
C. graduates D. is to graduate

24. I feel it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child.
 A. is to blame B. is going to blame
 C. is to be blamed D. should blame
25. In order to gain a bigger share in the international market, many state-run companies are striving _____ their products more competitive.
 A. to make B. making C. to have made D. having made
26. As far as I am concerned, education is about learning and the more you learn, _____.
 A. the more for life are you equipped B. the more equipped for life you are
 C. the more life you are equipped for D. you are equipped the more for life
27. It has been announced that candidates _____ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
 A. can B. will C. may D. shall
28. Mrs. Black doesn't believe her son is able to design a digital camera, _____?
 A. is he B. isn't he C. doesn't she D. does she
29. —Will you go skiing with me this winter vacation?
 —It _____.
 A. all depend B. all depends C. is all depended D. is all depending
30. Quite a few people used to believe that disaster _____ if a mirror was broken.
 A. was sure of striking B. was sure of having struck
 C. was sure to be struck D. was sure to strike
31. Alec asked the policeman _____ he worked to contact him whenever there was an accident.
 A. with him B. who C. with whom D. whom
32. —You forgot your purse when you went out.
 —Good heavens, _____.
 A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did
33. Though _____ money, his parents managed to send him to university.
 A. lacked B. lacking of C. lacking D. lacked in
34. Don't use words, expressions, or phrases _____ only to people with specific knowledge.
 A. being known B. having been known
 C. to be known D. known
35. There's a feeling in me _____ we'll never know what a UFO is — not ever.
 A. that B. which C. of which D. what
36. He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.
 A. as B. until C. while D. when
37. It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I _____ in love, at the age of seven, with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.
 A. wouldn't have fallen B. had not fallen
 C. should fall D. were to fall

38. _____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.
 A. Exposed B. Having exposed
 C. Being exposed D. After being exposed
39. _____ be sent to work there?
 A. Who do you suggest B. Who do you suggest that should
 C. Do you suggest who should D. Do you suggest whom should
40. Perseverance is a kind of quality—and that's _____ it takes to do anything well.
 A. what B. that C. which D. why

III. Vocabulary

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

41. Sugar is not an important element in bread, but flour is _____.
 A. unique B. essential C. natural D. adequate
42. Mary finally _____ Bruce as her life-long companion.
 A. received B. accepted C. made D. honoured
43. The secret of his success is that he does everything _____.
 A. efficiently B. curiously C. anxiously D. sufficiently
44. Go and join in the party. _____ it to me to do the washing-up.
 A. Get B. Remain C. Leave D. Send
45. To regain their _____ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass.
 A. force B. energy C. power D. health
46. According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily _____ and effect.
 A. reason B. impact C. fact D. cause
47. Every new _____ has the possibility of making or losing money.
 A. event B. venture C. adventure D. expectation
48. Whatever rank you may be in, it would be wrong to _____ the law into your own hands.
 A. bring B. hold C. take D. seize
49. The shopkeeper gave us _____ weight; we got 9 kilos instead of 10 kilos.
 A. scarce B. short C. light D. slight
50. Can you make a sentence to _____ the meaning of the phrase?
 A. show off B. turn out C. bring out D. take in

IV. Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

(A)

Have you ever regretted doing something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have? At one time or another we probably all have. There's no 51 in getting depressed about it now — it's no 52 crying over *spilt* (溢出的) milk. However, there may be some gain in thinking about exactly what happened and why 53 we might be able to draw some conclusions for the future.

One thing we all do now and again is to lose our 54 with a friend or close relative. The odd thing is that we more often display great 55 towards someone we are fond of than towards 56. The explanation may be that we see friends and relatives as a kind of safety net, an opportunity to 57 a bit of steam in a safe environment, while the *consequences* (后果) of 58 a stranger could be far more serious.

Being honest is usually thought of as a *virtue* (美德) and undoubtedly this is the 59. On the other hand, we have all experienced occasions when we have spoken our minds to someone, telling them exactly what we feel, and then have found ourselves filled with feelings of 60. Perhaps we should have kept our mouths shut?

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

(B)

Several factors make a good newspaper story. First— obviously — it must be **new**. But since TV can react to events so quickly, this is often a problem for 61. They usually respond to it in one of three ways.

- By providing 62 detail, comment or background information.
- By finding a new 63 on the day's major stories.
- By printing completely different stories which TV doesn't broadcast.

What else? Well— it also has to be 64. People don't want to read about ordinary, everyday life. Because of this, many stories 65 some kind of **conflict or danger**. This is one reason why so much news seems to be 66 news. "Plane lands safely — no-one hurt" doesn't sell newspapers. "Plane 67 — 200 feared dead!" does.

Next, there's **human interest**. People are interested in other 68 — particularly in the

rich, famous and powerful. Stories about the private lives of pop singers, actors, models, politicians, 69, all appear regularly in certain newspapers.

Finally, for many editors, 70 is an important factor, too. They prefer stories about people, places and events which their readers know. That's why the stories in Tokyo's newspapers are often very different from the stories printed in Paris, Cairo, New York or Buenos Aires.

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

V. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B)

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

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

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