

中级英语

测试指导

—— 高考英语上海卷试题汇析

● 黄关福 主编

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● 复旦大学出版社

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主 编 黄关福
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内 容 提 要

本书是《英语中级水平测试》的续篇,全书包含多项内容:英语高考的性质与考试目标简介,1999年高考英语上海卷试卷结构简介,1998年高考英语上海卷考生试卷表现分析,1999年高考英语上海卷七大题型的单项练习和模拟试卷。另附1998年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试卷,1998年上海市普通高级中学会考英语试卷以及1999年英语高考(上海卷)补充词汇。

作者以严谨的科学态度,实事求是的编写方法,为广大师生展示了上海市英语高考的信息和发展方向,读者可以从中了解每个测试项目的要求和内容,领悟正确的学习方法,吸收他人成功与失败的经验与教训,以争取最佳成绩。

前 言

培养创新精神和创造能力是素质教育的核心。在教育测量与评价的过程中,贯彻素质教育的思想、探索科学的测试方法、实现测试过程的标准化,已成为从事教育测试与评价改革的有识之士的现实课题。

上海市普通高等学校招生考试,经国家教委同意,自1985年起单独命题至今已有十余年了。这十余年来,英语学科研究组的教授、专家们和命题教师一起,学习国外英语测试的理论和经验,博采众长,特别注意使高考试题有利于高校招生与中学课程教材的整体改革,不断总结考试命题的经验,于1995年出版了《英语中级水平测试》,得到了教师和学生的好评,收到了较好的社会效益。本书则是它的续篇。

本书作者以严谨的科学态度、深入浅出的风格、从帮助教师和学生了解科学的教育测量和评价的角度,为教师和学生展示教育测量和评价的基本框架、主要内涵,以及上海市英语高考的信息和发展方向。考生们可以从本书中了解每个测试项目的要求,领悟科学的学习方法,吸取他人成功与失败的经验教训。按照上海市中小学课程教材改革委员会制订的《全日制高级中学英语学科课程标准》的要求,作者编制了若干篇自测材料,旨在帮助考生在复习的基础上进行自我测试,以克服由于考试时紧张而产生的心理障碍,争取获得好成绩。因此,本书是一本有助于减轻学生过重的复习负担,科学地介绍英语测试的有益读物。

本书由复旦大学黄关福教授任主编。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、上海市教育考试院胡江浩、范玲玲和徐欣幸,以及中学资深的高级教师赵慧珍、李竹荣、邹韬、邵士迴、钱大凯、马福康。全书的组织和联络工作由范玲玲承担。在编写过程中,我们得到了复旦大学、华东师大等高校的大力支持,复旦大学出版社陈锡鏢和计美娟同志为本书的出版做了不少工作,在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有差错或不妥之处,恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者

1999年1月

目 录

前言

一、英语高考和 1999 年高考英语上海卷试卷结构	1
二、1998 年上海市高考英语试卷、答案和考生试卷表现分析	4
(一) 试卷	4
(二) 答案及评分标准	16
(三) 考生试卷表现分析	17
三、试题单项练习	24
(一) 语法	24
(二) 词汇	33
(三) 语言功能	37
(四) 综合填空	45
(五) 语篇理解	53
(六) 翻译	75
(七) 写作	77
参考答案	80
四、样卷	87
(一) 第一套	87
(二) 第二套	97
(三) 第三套	107
参考答案	118
五、附录	121
(一) 1998 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试卷	121
(二) 1998 年上海市普通高级中学会考英语试卷	135
(三) 1999 年英语高考(上海卷)补充词汇	147

一、英语高考和 1999 年高考英语上海卷试卷结构

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。从 1998 年起, 上海参加高考的应届毕业生全部是使用《高级中学课本》(上海市中小学课程教材改革委员会编写的新教材) 的学生。根据这套教材的特点及素质教育的需要, 高考卷也拟作相应的调整。现将英语高考的性质、考试目标以及 1999 年高考英语上海卷的结构作一个简单的介绍。

考试的性质

有些人认为会考和高考都是对高中毕业生的考试, 只不过在题目难度上不一样, 其实不然。

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, 试卷水平在教学大纲范围内, 是由高考总体水平决定的。难度是相对于考生水平而言的, 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。

会考在教育测量和评价理论中属准则参照性测试(criterion-referenced tests)。评分参照的是事先已经确定的某一个尺度, 或某一个目标。评分时只考虑受测者个人在测试中的表现, 不考虑测试中其他受测者的表现。其试卷水平是根据教学大纲确定的一个合格的标准, 这个标准对考生而言是绝对的, 即不因考生水平高低而改变, 其目的是鉴别考生合格与否。

所以会考的考生之间不是竞争关系, 会考的目的就是评价考生的学业成就。因此考生的成绩与学校的教育和课堂教学有密切关系。考后的结果可以用来作为评价学校教学任务完成情况的一个方面。

而高考的考生之间是竞争关系, 高考的目的是帮助国家通过所办大学选拔优秀新生, 把有限的经费用于培养最优秀的人才, 使我国的经济、社会获得快速健康发展。所以不能将高考的升学率作为评价学校教育质量的唯一标准。

高考的性质, 决定了它的指导思想就是既要有利于高等学校选拔合格的新生, 又要有利于中学英语教学改革, 有利于发展学生的创新精神和创造能力。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

考试的目标必须注重测试考生运用语言的能力。

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、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,例如语言功能题、翻译题和写作题。

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。

1999 年高考英语的范围和试卷结构

1999 年高考英语范围是上海市中小学课程教材改革委员会编写的《高级中学课本》英语 1—6 册。其中语法部分的项目参照上海市教育考试院编写的《1999 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》中的附表一。词汇部分参照 1999 年上海市教育考试院编写的《高考英语词汇手册》。同时我们将今年补充进词汇手册的 92 个单词列表放在本书后面。语言功能的主要内容参考上海市教育考试院编写的《1999 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》中的附表二。

1999 年的高考英语试卷结构基本上与 1998 年的相同,采用客观型考试和主观型考试相结合的形式,全卷仍由两大部分组成。

第一卷是多项选择题,其中包括语法、词汇、语言功能、综合填空和阅读理解。

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”题测试考生是否掌握基本的英语语法知识,能否理解一些常见的语法现象。

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,并对课本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。

“语言功能”题是为检测学生“交际能力”而设计的题型。测试考生是否掌握说话规则,懂得如何开始谈话,结束谈话,如何请求、道歉、致谢、邀请等,能否在特定的情景中,随机应变,灵活应用所学过的语言内容和形式,表达思想、感情和信息。这种能力在英语教学中称作交际能力。

“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”就是测试考生辨认文字符号、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提出自己的看法。

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。在翻译过程中,考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表达思想、感情和信息,测试考生与人交际的能力。中文提示拟采用要点或句子形式,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,也是能较好观察考生水平的题型。

1999年高考英语上海卷试卷结构:

卷 号	题 型	分 值	考 核 目 标
第 一 卷	语 法	20 分	语 言 知 识
	词 汇	10 分	
	语言功能	10 分	语 言 运 用
	综合填空	25 分	
	语篇理解	40 分	
第 二 卷	翻 译	20 分	语 言 运 用
	写 作	25 分	
合 计		150 分	

二、1998 年上海市高考英语试卷、 答案和考生试卷表现分析

(一) 试卷

1998 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(第 1—12 页)和第 II 卷(第 13—16 页)两部分。全卷共 16 页*。
共 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,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用铅笔正确地涂写在答题纸上。
2. 第 I 卷(1—90 小题)由机器阅卷,答案必须全部涂在答题纸上。每小题只有一个正确答案,考生应将代表该答案的小方格涂黑。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,只要将原选项用塑料橡皮擦去,重新选择即可。答案不能写在试卷上。

一、语法 从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

1. — Who did you spend last weekend with?

— _____.

~~A. Palmers~~ B. The Palmers' C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's

2. _____ most students, she was always well prepared and never came to class late.

A. Like B. As C. For D. To

3. Could I call you by your first name? Yes, you _____.

A. will ~~B. could~~ C. may D. might

4. _____ was in 1979 _____ I graduated from the university.

A. That ... that B. It ... that C. That ... when ~~D. It ... when~~

5. _____ caused the accident is still a complete mystery.

A. What B. That C. How D. Where

6. Tommy caught the school bus, _____.

* 此处页码系原考卷页码

- A. and Jane did neither
 C. and Jane didn't either
- B. but so did Jane
 D. but Jane didn't
7. Paper produced every year is _____ the world's production of vehicles.
 A. the three times weight of
 C. as three times heavy as
 B. three times ^{three times the} weight of ^{weight of}
 D. three times as heavier as
8. What worried the child most was _____ to visit his mother in the hospital.
 A. his not allowing
 C. his being not allowed
 B. his not being allowed ^{his not being allowed}
 D. having not been allowed
9. I thought her nice and honest _____ I met her.
 A. first time
 B. for the first time
 C. the first time
 D. by the first time
10. _____ journalism seems like a good profession, I would prefer to be a teacher.
 A. Although
 B. Even
 C. No matter
 D. Now that
11. I had neither a raincoat nor an umbrella. _____ I got wet through.
 A. It's the reason
 B. That's why
 C. There's why
 D. It's how
12. — Does your brother intend to study German?
 — Yes, he intends _____. ^{intend to}
 A. /
 B. to
 C. so
 D. that
13. We advertised for pupils last autumn, and got _____ 60.
 A. more than
 B. more of
 C. as much as
 D. so many as ^{treatment}
14. If _____ the same treatment again, he is sure to get well.
 A. giving
 B. give
 C. given
 D. being given
15. — Each of the students, working hard at his or her lessons, ^{hopes} _____ to go to university.
 — So do I.
 A. hope
 B. hopes
 C. hoping
 D. hoped
16. He claimed _____ in the supermarket when he was doing shopping yesterday.
 A. being badly treated
 B. treating badly
 C. to be treated badly
 D. to have been badly treated
17. I wanted two seats ^{for} Madame Curie for Friday night, so I rang the cinema to see if I could book two tickets.
 A. of
 B. about
 C. to
 D. for
18. To fetch water before breakfast seemed to me a rule _____. ^{never to be broken}
 A. to never break
 B. never to be broken
 C. never to have broken
 D. never to be breaking
19. It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.
 A. so unusual
 B. such unusual
 C. such an unusual
 D. so an unusual
20. She asked me to help her, _____ that she couldn't move the heavy suitcase alone.
 A. only to realize
 C. having been realized
 B. realizing ^{realizing}
 D. realized

21. He made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.
 A. which I think is B. which I think it is
 C. which I think it D. I think which is
22. He was very rude to the Customs officer, _____ of course made things even worse.
 A. who B. whom D. which
 C. what
23. Don't _____ that all those who get good grades in the entrance examination will prove to be most successful.
 A. take as granted B. take this for granted
 C. take that for granted D. take it for granted
24. It was a matter of _____ would take the position.
 A. who B. whoever C. whom D. whomever
25. Mrs. Brown was much disappointed to see the washing machine she had had _____ went wrong again.
 A. it B. it repaired C. repaired D. to be repaired

二、词汇 从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

26. You can take as many as you like because they are free of _____.
 A. fare B. charge C. money D. pay
27. You look nice in green. Green _____ you.
 A. suits B. fits C. matches D. satisfies
28. The new research team was led by the _____ engineer.
 A. main B. major C. chief D. primary
29. A _____ will be offered for information leading to the arrest of the bank robber.
 A. price B. fund C. reward D. profit
30. Being a sailor _____ long periods away from home.
 A. includes B. involves C. contains D. expects
31. The tourist industry has _____ a variety of jobs.
 A. invented B. developed C. discovered D. created
32. Do you know the _____ of the saying I just quoted?
 A. source B. resource C. course D. cause
33. Don't be too _____ about things you are not supposed to know.
 A. strange B. amusing C. curious D. conscious
34. The best method to _____ this goal is to unite as many people as possible.
 A. undertake B. conduct C. perform D. accomplish
35. Some of the houses on the hillside are _____ to cars.
 A. inaccessible B. impossible C. inconvenient D. inadequate

三、语言功能 从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

36. — Hello. May I speak to Bill, please?

- _____.
- A. Bill speaking B. I'm Bill
 C. You're speaking to Bill D. I'm speaking
37. — How did you enjoy the concert last night?
 — _____! My favorite singer lost her voice and didn't even make an appearance.
 A. What a failure B. What a disappointment
 C. Awful D. Very dissatisfactory
38. — _____?
 — No, thanks. I'm just looking around. I'll let you know if I want anything.
 A. Have you made up your mind what you want
 B. What can I do
 C. Can I help you
 D. Do you like it
39. — I was so sure that our experiment was going to succeed, but something went wrong at the last minute.
 — _____, but don't give it up. Try again.
 A. You don't mean that B. Find out the reason
 C. Never mind D. I'm sorry to hear that
40. — I think you look very nice in the red jacket.
 — _____ *Am glad*
 A. Oh, no, I don't look nice at all
 B. I don't like red color but my mom made me wear it
 C. I'm glad you think so
 D. You are very kind
41. — I'm so tired, working all morning on the farm.
 — Why not take a rest, then?
 — _____.
 A. Because I can't afford it B. Maybe I should
 C. I don't know D. Sorry, I can't tell you
42. — Have you heard that Susan has been appointed Director of the Engineering Department?
 — After working so hard for so many years, _____ *应该*
 A. she surely welcomes it B. she certainly deserves it
 C. she is welcome to it D. it's good news
43. — Can you post these letters for us on your way home?
 — _____.
 A. No problem B. It's all right C. Fine D. I hope so
44. — Do you happen to have twenty dollars with you?
 — _____?
 — I want to buy a reference book.

- A. Do you want the money
 C. How much
 45. — How's everything going?
 — _____.

- B. What will you want to do
 D. What for

- A. Everything is finished
 C. Not so bad, you know

- B. Everything has been done
 D. Not doing wrong, you know

四、综合运用 下面短文中每个空格有 A、B、C、D 四个选项, 根据上下文选择一个最佳答案。

(A)

According to some scientists, high-risk sports can be particularly valuable for certain types of people. Such activities help them to 46 that being frightened doesn't mean that they have to lose 47. The recent fashion for jumping from bridges fastened to a length of *elastic* (有弹性的) rope, known as "bungee jumping", has now been 48 by over one million people worldwide, and interest in it is continuing to 49.

Before the special elastic rope *tightens* (拉紧) around 50, jumpers reach speeds of nearly 160 kilometers per hour. First-timers are usually too 51 to open their mouths, and when they are finally lowered 52 to the ground, they walk around with broad 53 on their faces, saying repeatedly how 54 it was. However, for some people, it is only the *embarrassment* (难堪) of refusing to 55 at the last minute that finally persuades them to conquer their fear of heights and push themselves off into space.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 46. A. admit | B. imagine | C. learn | D. think |
| 47. A. control | B. temper | C. hope | D. trust |
| 48. A. tried | B. played | C. performed | D. jumped |
| 49. A. add | B. extend | C. broaden | D. grow |
| 50. A. it | B. them | C. people | D. the bridge |
| 51. A. delighted | B. shy | C. frightened | D. relaxed |
| 52. A. suddenly | B. safely | C. softly | D. skillfully |
| 53. A. smiles | B. teeth | C. eyes | D. mouths |
| 54. A. boring | B. tiring | C. exciting | D. ridiculous |
| 55. A. fall | B. drop | C. jump | D. fly |

(B)

College and university graduations in the United States are arriving earlier and earlier each year as the average length of school year gets shorter.

The school year has fallen by nearly six weeks, from 191 days in 1964 to 156 days in 1994, according to the National Association of Scholars. 56, most American kindergarten, *elementary* (初等的) and high school students are 57 to spend 180 days a

year in their schools. The length of the average class period also has 58, from more than 57 minutes to less than 54, the Association reports.

“The 59 has to be that students are simply 60 less,” said the director of the Association. “If you count the actual 61 of contact hours, you’ll find they are 62 four years in college getting an education that would have taken about 63 years in 1964.”

The universities *argue* (认为) that they are simply teaching more 64. “The traditional idea that learning 65 in the classroom and through reading and writing 66 based on seat time is out of date,” said a spokesman for the American Council on Education. 67 than attending lectures, students now chat with their professors on their computers or use other types of 68 technology, allowing for a shorter school year, he said. “It is very 69 that, in many schools, they are going to spend less time 70 than they used to.”

56. A. By comparison
B. In particular
C. Strangely enough
D. As a result
57. A. intended
B. required
C. requested
D. inquired
58. A. fallen
B. declined
C. oppressed
D. lowered
59. A. reason
B. cause
C. conclusion
D. condition
60. A. playing
B. learning
C. working
D. paying
61. A. number
B. times
C. need
D. arrangement
62. A. spending
B. given
C. living
D. asked
63. A. five
B. two
C. three
D. six
64. A. quickly
B. thoroughly
C. wisely
D. efficiently
65. A. came
B. took place
C. started
D. appeared
66. A. questions
B. books
C. assignments
D. texts
67. A. Rather
B. More
C. Less
D. Easier
68. A. knowledge
B. information
C. message
D. intelligence
69. A. possibly
B. probably
C. lovely
D. likely
70. A. at home
B. in the laboratory
C. in the classroom
D. on computer

五、语篇理解 阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从各题的四个选项选择一个最佳答案。

(A)

Bill Robinson is *on trial for murder* (因谋杀而受审). He grew up in a small town in Ohio and then went to Kent State University for one year. When he was nineteen years old, he was asked to join the army and was soon sent to fight in Vietnam. He was very unhappy there as he hated the war and he hated killing people. Two years later he returned home and tried to pick up where he had left off, but things were never quite the same again for the young black man. For one thing, he always had terrible dreams about the war. He could not concentrate on his studies and soon he had to leave school. Then he was fired from one job after another. He

wanted to meet someone nice and get married, but he just couldn't seem to get close to anyone. He became angry easily and people avoided him. He was always lonely. Finally one day, while eating at a restaurant, Bill lost control of himself and shot someone for no reason at all. Bill's lawyer hopes that he will not be held responsible for the shooting. He hopes that the judge and the jury (陪审团) will understand that Bill was "temporarily insane" (一时精神错乱) and did not really choose to kill anyone.

71. What did Bill Robinson do after he returned from abroad?
- A. He gave up the chance to go back to college.
 - B. He tried to go back to his normal life.
 - C. He picked up his things and left again.
 - D. He found what he had dreamed of.
72. He failed to complete his college education because he _____.
- A. hated school
 - B. joined the army
 - C. didn't study hard
 - D. found it difficult to keep his mind on his studies
73. He never married because _____.
- A. there were no nice girls around
 - B. he didn't care to meet any girls
 - C. he hadn't met girls that he liked
 - D. he found it hard to make friends with girls
74. What happened one day?
- A. He went insane.
 - B. He shot a young black man.
 - C. He killed someone with a gun.
 - D. He shot someone for a large sum of money.
75. The best title for this article is _____.
- A. Robinson on Trial
 - B. Murder at a Restaurant
 - C. A Young Black Man
 - D. A Victim of the Vietnam War

(B)

There are warm tropical regions all over the globe, but only the Indians of the South American rain forests have formed the habit of sleeping in the open air. Long before they made painful *acquaintance* (相识) with Europeans, they had invented something that was unique on earth: the **hammock**.

Nobody really knows who first had the bright idea of making sleeping in the air the symbol of untroubled rest. The Indians see the hammock as a "gift of heaven (上天)", something given to them a very long time ago.

In it the Indians pass away hot noon hours, napping or chatting. *Swinging it to and fro*

(来回摆动) creates a cooling breath of air and keeps away insects. They work and play in hammocks, are born and die there.

Hung like a suspension bridge between heaven and earth, a hammock is dry while the soil is damp and is safe from most wild animals.

Hammocks have the advantage over beds in that they are easy to transport and take up very little space when they have been *rolled up* (卷起). Indians never go on a journey without their hammocks, not even to their plantations.

76. The word **hammock** in this passage means _____.
- A. a suspension cage which can be swung to and fro in the air
 - B. a seat hanging by two ropes from the branch of a tree
 - C. a suspension bridge in the South American rain forests
 - D. a net hung between two supports and used as a bed
77. When was the hammock invented and by whom?
- A. The Indians had invented the hammock long before they came to South America.
 - B. The Indians had invented the hammock long before the Europeans came to South America.
 - C. The Europeans invented the hammock after they made acquaintance with the Indians.
 - D. The Europeans had invented the hammock before they went to South America.
78. Indians swing the hammock to _____.
- A. pray to heaven for a gift
 - B. keep away flies, mosquitoes and other insects mosquito
 - C. keep away wild animals insect
 - D. fall asleep quickly
79. According to the passage, hammocks _____.
- A. cannot be rolled up
 - B. are difficult to transport
 - C. are never brought to the plantations
 - D. can be kept dry while the ground is wet
80. The passage is about _____.
- A. the Indian way of living
 - B. tropical regions
 - C. Indians' gift for the Europeans
 - D. a portable bed

(C) 轻便的

Without proper planning, tourism can cause problems. For example, too many tourists can crowd public places that are also enjoyed by the inhabitants of a country. If tourists create too much traffic, the inhabitants become annoyed and unhappy. They begin to dislike tourists and to treat them impolitely. They forget how much tourism can help the country's economy. It is important to think about the people of a *destination* (目的地) country and how tourism affects them. Tourism should help a country keep the customs and beauty that attract tourists.