

2017 高二英语暑假班基础教案

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高一回顾&高二要求

I. 高一回顾:

1. 词汇量: 主要体现在课内词汇和高考词汇的记忆, 以及课外词汇的积累。
2. 语法知识: 高一学完动词时态, 语态, 情态动词, 状语从句, 定语从句, 名词性从句, 动词不定式, 动名词, 分词这些基本点。高二除了倒装句外基本没有新的点, 主要任务是复习巩固。新题型的引入的确在一定程度上淡化了语法的要求, 但是对语法句式的熟练掌握关系到阅读和写作的技能。
3. 阅读训练: 除了课文的阅读外, 大量的课外阅读必不可少, 尤其是人文科普类。从 2017 年高考起取消回答问题, 增加 6 选 4 的题型。
4. 写作训练: 高中的写作主要以表达观点为主, 且注重写作内容, 逻辑以及用词用句。近年高考的写作主要分为三类: 看图; 选择; 数据分析, 从 2017 年高考起增加 Summary 的写作。
5. 主要问题: 学习方法和学习态度, 更主要的是学习态度。高一阶段的努力会导致巨大的差距, 但是高二依然是有时间去弥补, 直接影响高三的成果。

II. 高二要求:

1. 词汇量, 尤其是高考词汇的记忆和默写。
2. 语法知识在复习的基础上, 提高语法填空题的技巧和能力。
3. 各题型的训练, 尤其是 11 选 10、完形填空、阅读 C 篇, 这三个容易失分的部分。
4. 写作训练在高二就要开始练习, 在背诵模仿优秀作文的基础上, 渐渐提升写作能力。
5. 熟悉新题型: 阅读 6 选 4 和 Summary 写作。

Part 1: 语法填空

I. 题型讲解

1. 注意

- (1) 提供动词和形容词的题的答案绝对不会是词性转换, 比如:

When it comes to ___1___ (predict) people's success, brain ability as measured by IQ may actually matter less than the qualities of mind once ___2___ (consider) as "character".

本句中的两个空格, 答案绝对不会是 prediction 和 considerable 等着两个词的词性转换, 通过句意判断, 应该是 predicting (由于 to 是介词, 所以要变成动名词), 以及 considered (过去分词作定语)。第一个空格如果填 prediction 是明显不对的。

- (2) 不提供单词的空格, 填词范围在连词, 冠词, 代词, 介词, (情态) 助动词的范围内, 不能随意为了把句子说通而擅自加词。比如:

But we have to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is more important than ___1___ of a professor.

本题答案是 that, 属于代词。由于是对比, 因此只能填代词来指代前面的 work。如果填了 work, 就是错误的。

- (3) 不提供单词的情况下, 有几个空格就要填几个词。比如:

He insisted going to catch the flight ___1___ ___1___ ___1___ the terrible weather.

本题答案是 in spite of, 通过句意判断是前后转折, 且后面是名词, 因此选择介词。

2. 考点

在以前的语法填空题中, 语法点会考到 (其中**粗体**表示可能会有 2 题):

动词时态	动词语态	状语从句	定语从句	名词性从句
情态/助动词	不定式	动名词	现在/过去分词	倒装/强调句
代词	介词	冠词	比较级/最高级	

- (1) 介词还包括: like, including
- (2) therefore, thus, however(然而), nevertheless, instead, yet 等是副词, 不能填。
- (3) 情态动词考: can/ could, may/ might, should, must, need。will/ would 不考, 在时态中考。
- (4) 不定式一定是考 **to do** (do), 如果文中给了 to 比如 to ____ (do), 那 to 一定是介词。

因此在填空题中, 不打粗体的语法点基本上是不会考到两题的。比如说, 在 A 篇中已经填过冠词 (the, a, an)了, 那么在之后的题中不可能再有冠词了, 否则就说明你可能判断错误。而粗体部分的考点中, 分词部分必定是提供动词的。另外, 动词的时态语态可能会混合起来考察, 因此可能也会有两道题出现。比如:

The government declared that the construction of No. 15 metro line ____1____ (complete) by the end of 2017.

本题答案是 would have been completed, 同时考察时态语态。

由于从 2017 年高考起语法填空减为 1 篇 10 个空格, 因此以上考点中, 黑体字部分会有所更改, 但语法考点不变。

II. 语法填空练习

(1)

My life on an Island

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometers long and two kilometers wide at its broadest point, and it is joined to the mainland by a causeway (1) _____(call) Stand---a narrow road built across the mouth of the river (2) _____ separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we are on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there is high tide and the water rises a half meter or so above the road and nothing can pass (3) _____the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back (4) _____ the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first in university in a town 150km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he (5) _____ (write) (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans --- why can't he get a taxi? What's wrong with the bus? ----I could tell by the flash in the eyes that he was really looking forward to (6) _____ (see) Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop from the moment he'd get in to the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money..... I didn't like the way he spoke and waved his hands around (7) _____he was some kind of scholar or something. It was embarrassing. It made me feel uncomfortable---that kind of discomfort you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I (8) _____ as well not have been there. I felt a stranger.

We were about half across when I saw a boy. My first thought was how odd it was (9) _____(see) someone walking on the Strand. You don't often see people walking around there. As we drew (10) _____(close) , he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy.

(2)

Suspended Coffee

How about buying a cup of coffee for someone you'll never meet?

The idea, begun in Naples, Italy, and called "Suspended Coffee" — i.e., a customer pays for a coffee and "banks" it for someone (1)_____ (fortunate) — has become an international internet *sensation* (轰动) with coffee shops in Europe and North America (2)_____ (participate) in the movement. The Facebook page alone has more than 28,000 "likes".

The tradition of "suspended coffee" is a long-standing tradition in Italy (3)_____ increased in popularity after the Second World War. Recently the practice was starting to take hold in other European countries (4)_____ (hit) hard economically.

Homegrown Hamilton, a coffee chain of Canada, has decided to join the effort. "It's a fantastic initiative (5)_____ we decided to help out. We had been doing it pretty much anyway, just not under a banner. During the winter, we were giving away coffee or soup to the homeless," said manager Mike Pattison, "Staff members are always close to the coffeehouse' front door, and (6)_____ they see someone walking by who looks like they want, a coffee but can't afford it, they approach that person. If the offer (7)_____ (accept), they provide the coffee."

However, not everyone supports the idea.

In a posting on the website, Consumerist, columnist Laura Northrup raises (8)_____ number of objections, including that coffee isn't nutritious food for people who are hungry and (9)_____ the action could result in "greedy people" taking advantage of others' kindness. He says people (10)_____ consider other ways to help.

(3)

Wedding in the United States

Weddings in the United States vary as much as the people do. There are church weddings with a great deal of fanfare; there are weddings on mountain tops with guests (1) _____ (seat) on the rocks and even barefooted; and there have been weddings on the ocean floor with oxygen tanks for the guests. But many weddings, (2) _____ or how they are performed, include certain traditional customs.

Before a couple is married, they become engaged. And then invitations are sent to those who live nearby, their close friends and their relatives who live far away. When everything is ready, then comes (3) _____ (exciting) moment of all.

The wedding itself usually lasts between 20 and 40 minutes. The wedding party is walking through the aisle of the church as the Wedding March (4) _____ (play). The bride carrying a *bouquet* (花束) enters last with her father who will "give her away". The groom enters the church from a side door. When the wedding party is gathered by the *altar* (圣坛), the bride and groom exchange vows. (5) _____ is traditional to use the words "To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part". (6) _____ (follow) the vows, the couple exchange rings. Wearing the wedding ring on the fourth finger of the left hand is an old custom.

(7) _____ the ceremony there is often a party called a “reception”, which gives the wedding guests an opportunity to congratulate the newlywed.

The car in (8) _____ the couple leaves the church is decorated with balloons, streamer and shaving cream. The words “Just Married” are painted on the trunk or back window to tell people (9) _____ they are married. Now comes the last step of the wedding ceremony. As a tradition, the bride and the groom (10) _____ run to the car under a shower of rice thrown by the wedding guests. When the couple drives away from the church, friends often chase them in cars, *honking* (鸣喇叭) and drawing attention to them. And then the couple go on their honeymoon.

(4)

iPhone 7 being investigated after surfer claims it set his car on fire

Apple is investigating a report from an Australian man who claimed his iPhone 7 caught fire and destroyed his car, the company said on Friday.

Surfer Mat Jones told *Channel 7 News* that he (1) _____ (go) into water off a New South Wales beach and left his new iPhone 7, brought last week, (2) _____ (wrap) in a pair of trousers in his car on the beach.

He said that (3) _____ he returned from the water he saw smoke rising from the car. “As I looked into my car, I could not see inside the car, like all the windows were just black.”

A video footage(影像) taken from another phone showed the front seats, dashboard and stick melted and charred, and Jones said that he felt “pretty much like a big heat wave just came out of the car”.

Eventually the surfer was able to remove (4) _____ was left of his clothes. “Ash was just coming from inside the pants. Once the pants were unwrapped, the phone was just melting inside.”

Jones said that he had not dropped the phone or physically damaged it, (5) _____ happened to a Sydney man who fell off his bike and suffered burns from an iPhone. He also said that he had not used (6) _____ non-Apple charging device.

A spokeswoman for Apple said the company was investigating the complaint. “We’re in touch with the customer and we’re looking into it,” she said.

Lithium-ion (锂离子) batteries (7) _____ burst into flames because of physical damage or overheating. Apple’s (8) _____ (big) smartphone computer, Samsung, has begun an international recall of 2.5m Galaxy Note 7 devices after more than 100 devices started smoking, sparking or caught fire -- in some cases (9) _____ (cause) fire damage and injury.

Several other companies, including Hewlett Packard, Tesla and the makers of so-called “hoverboards”, have also experienced problems (10) _____ their lithium-ion batteries, though the vast majority work without problems.

(5)

Ask someone what they have done to help the environment recently and they will almost certainly mention recycling. Recycling in the home is very important of course. However, (1) _____ (force) to recycle often means we already have more material than we need. We are dealing with the results of that over-consumption in the

greenest way possible, but it would be far better (2)_____ we did not need to bring so much material home in the first place.

The total amount of packaging increased (3)_____ 12% between 1999 and 2005. A large number of companies believe that they can attract customers' attention and stimulate their purchasing desire by over-packaging their goods, thus (4)_____ (gain) more profits.

Too much packaging is doing damage to the environment. If such packaging (5)_____ (burn), it gives off greenhouse gases which go on to cause the greenhouse effect. Recycling helps, (6)_____ the process itself uses energy. The solution is not to produce such items in the first place. Food waste is a serious problem, too. Too many supermarkets encourage customers to buy more than they need. However, a few of them are coming round to the idea (7)_____ this cannot continue, encouraging customers to reuse their plastic bags, for example.

But this is not just about supermarkets. It is about all of us. We have learned to associate packaging with quality. We have learned to think that (8)_____ without packaging is of poor quality. This is especially true of food. But it also applies to a wide range of consumer products, (9)_____ often have far more packaging than necessary.

There are signs of hope. As more of us recycle, we are beginning to realize just how much unnecessary materials are collecting. However, despite the ongoing campaigns (10)_____ (promote) consumers' green awareness, we still have a long way to go.

(6)

He lost his arms in an accident that claimed his father's life, ___1___ was the main source of support for the family. Since then, he has had to depend on the arms of his younger brother. For the sake of taking care of him, his younger brother became his shadow, never ___2___ (leave) him alone for years. Except for writing with his toes, he was completely unable to do anything in his life.

One late night, he suffered from diarrhea (腹泻) and had to wake up his younger brother. His younger brother accompanied him into the toilet and then went back to dorm to wait. But being so tired, his younger brother fell asleep, leaving him on the toilet for two hours ___3___ the teacher on duty discovered him. As the two brothers grew up together, they had their share of problems and they would often quarrel. Then one day, his younger brother wanted to live separately from him, living his own life, ___4___ many normal people do. So he was heart-broken and didn't know what to do.

A similar misfortune happened to a girl, too. One night her mother, who suffered from chronic mental illness, disappeared. So her father went out looking for her mother, leaving her alone at home. She tried to prepare meals for her parents, only ___5___ (overturn) the kerosene light on the stove, resulting in a fire which took her hands away.

Though her elder sister, who was studying in another city, showed her willingness to take care of her, she ___6___ (determine) to be completely independent. At school, she always studied hard. Most of all, she learned to be self-dependent.

One day, the boy and the girl were both invited to appear on a television interview program. The boy told the TV host about his uncertain future at ___6___ (leave) on his own,

___7___ the girl was full of enthusiasm for her life. They had both endured the same misfortune, but their different attitudes determined the nature of their lives. It is true that life is unpredictable and disasters can strike at any time. Actually ___9___ you handle misfortune when confronted with it is the true test of your character. If you choose only to complain and escape from the misfortune, it will always follow you ___10___ you go. But if you decide to be strong, the hardship will turn out to be fortune on which new hopes will arise.

(7)

A scientist turns out able to see the future by offering each of some four-year-olds a piece of candy and watching ___1___ he or she deals with it. Some children reach eagerly for the treat they see, and some last a few minutes before they give in. But ___2___ are determined to wait until the last moment.

By the time the children reach high school, something remarkable ___3___ (happen). A survey found that those who are four-year-olds had enough self-control to hold out generally grew up to be more popular, adventurous, confident and dependable. The children who gave in to temptation early were ___4___ (likely) to get lonely, easily frustrated and inflexible.

In Fact, the ability to delay reward is a sign of emotional intelligence which doesn't show up on an IQ test. The hardware of the brain and the software of the mind have long been scientists' concerns. But brain theory can't explain what we wonder about most, like the question ___5___ some people remain upbeat in the face of troubles that would sink a less resistant soul.

Here comes the theory of Daniel Goleman, writer of Emotional Intelligence: when it comes to ___6___ (predict) people's success, brain ability as measured by IQ may actually matter less than the qualities of mind once ___7___ (consider) as "character".

EQ is not ___8___ opposite of IQ. What researchers have been trying to understand is how they work together; how one's ability to handle stress, for instance, affects the ability to concentrate and put intelligence to use. ___9___ the elements for success, researchers now generally agree that IQ counts for about 20%, and the rest depends on everything from social class to luck.

___10___ many researchers in this relatively new field are glad to see emotional issues finally taken seriously, some few fear EQ invites misuse.

(8)

Early one morning, more than 100 years ago, an American inventor named Elias Howe finally fell asleep. He had been working all night on the design of a sewing machine but he had run into a very difficult problem: It seemed impossible to have the thread ___1___ (run) smoothly around the needle.

Though he was tired, Howe slept badly. He turned and turned. Then he had a dream that he was caught by terrible savages ___2___ king wanted to kill him and eat him unless he could build a perfect sewing machine. When he tried to do so, Howe ran into the same problem ___3___ before. The thread kept getting caught around the needle. The king flew into the cage and ordered his soldiers to kill Howe. They came up towards him with their spears ___4___ (raise). But suddenly the inventor noticed something. There was a hole in the tip of each spear. The inventor awoke from the dream, realizing that he had just found the answer to the problem. Instead of ___5___ (try) to get the thread to run around the needle, he should make it run through a small hole in the center of the needle. It was this simple idea

___6___ finally made Howe design and build the first practised sewing machine.

Elias Howe was not the only one ___7___ (find) the answer to his problem in this way. Thomas Edison, the inventor of the electric light, said his best ideas came into him in dreams. So did the great physicist Albert Einstein.

To know the value of dreams, you have to understand what happens when you are asleep. Even then, a part of your mind is still working. This unconscious but still active part understands your experiences and goes to work on the problems you have had during the day. It stores all sorts of information that you may ___8___ (forget). Only when you fall asleep ___9___ this part of the brain send messages to the part you use when you are awake. H, the unconscious part acts in a special way. It uses strange images which the conscious part may not understand at first. This is ___10___ dreams are sometimes called “secret messages to ourselves”.

(9)

When we can see well, we do not think about our eyes often, and only when we cannot see perfectly ___1___ we come to see how important our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Many people who do a lot of close work, like writing and reading, become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant things clearly.

People who are farsighted face just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they will have difficulty ___2___ (read) a book if they hold it at arm’s length. If they want to do much reading, they must get glasses, too.

___3___ do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people’s eyes become cloudy because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became blind, but now it is possible to operate on the cataracts and have them ___4___ (remove).

When night falls, colors become ___5___ (faint) to the eyes and finally disappear. After your eyes have grown used to the dark, you can see better if you use the side of your eyes ___6___ ___6___ the centers. Sometimes, after dark, you see a small thing to one side of you, which seems to disappear if you turn your head in its direction. This is ___7___ when you turn your head, you are looking at the thing too directly. Men on guard duty sometimes think they see something ___8___ (move) to one side of them. When they turn to look straight at it, they cannot see it anymore, and they believe they ___9___ (mistake). However, this mistake happens because the center of the eye, ___10___ is very sensitive in daylight, is not as sensitive as the sides of the eye after dark.

(10)

It is natural for young people ___1___ (become) critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained more or ___2___ (justly), that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems, and ___3___ they have no sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget ___4___ they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in

entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel ___5___ (cut) off from the adult world, ___6___ they have not yet been accepted into. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, ___7___ it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, it gives them additional enjoyment. They feel that they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they did approve, it feels ___8___ ___8___ you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog: you can't win but at least you can keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood when you were completely ___9___ your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, co-operation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, ___10___ ___10___ they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

Part 2: 十一选十

I. 要点:

1. 标词性，在做题前先把 11 个选项的词性标出来，减少选择时的干扰。
2. 一词多性，选项很多都是有不止一个词性，需要把可能的词性都写上，比如 2014 年高考中，alert，就有三个词性 n.; adj.; vt. (alert sb. to sth.)，function 考的是动词 vi. 。
3. 一词多义，词性的变化就可能带来词义的不同，因此要根据该词在文中的搭配，判断该词是哪个意思，比如 witness。
4. 词的搭配，这是让选择容易的有利条件，但是有时也是干扰，要根据上下文选择。

II. 十一选十练习

(1)

A. resistant	B. concentrating	C. recognition	D. resembling	E. essential
F. distinct	G. revealed	H. approach	I. appreciate	J. creativity
				K. viewed

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on developing stronger science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) curriculum(课程) and programs, as these discipline are widely ___1___ as the means to help innovation and support national economies.

This trend reflects a shift in how school discipline are being looked at; schools are ___2___ on subject that have traditionally been isolated from each other ----science, mathematics, and art --- in favor of deeper, interdisciplinary learning. K-12 education leaders are pioneering new methods for combing the arts with STEMS activities, ___3___ the ways in which subjects naturally connect in the real world. While this new movement is being discussed almost clearly and directly in an education context, its roots are planted across nearly every industry. In many ways, technology is the connective tissue. Similarly, engineering new transportation technologies requires artful design. The growing ___4___ of the important unions between different skills is paving that way for STEAM in schools.

Some doubts of this movement have dismissed_____5_____ as a mere fashion

driven by artists who are concerned their profession is losing critical support in an increasingly technology-focused society. However, the Hilburn Academy argues that STEAM is not just a contemporary program of learning, but an important life philosophy---____6____ for higher education and career success. Schools should provide students plentiful opportunities ____7____ the complexities and complicated layers that indicate concrete knowledge. Early examples of STEAM learning include teaching students how mathematical concepts such as geometry(几何学) are rooted in artworks.

While the rise of STEAM learning is relatively new, there are already figures that prove the integration of these seemingly ____8____ disciplines is supporting student performance at school. A study conducted by the University of Florida ____9____ that students who are engaged in music class do better in math. For example, female high school students enrolled in music appreciation class scored 42points higher on the math section of their SATs. Formal experience with the arts is proven to cultivate innovative thinking, adaptability and other problem- solving skills that are necessary for mastering STEM abilities. in other words, ____10____ is a pioneer for students to understand, use, and apply technologies in new ways.

(2)

A. available	B. psychological	C. timely	D. estimates	E. distract	
F. express	G. inaccurate	H. trend	I. therapist	J. address	K. recall

Smart Phone Application Tracks Mental Health

Military service is obviously rough on a service member's mental health. According to some 1____, 30 percent of service members develop some type of mental health issue within four months of returning home after leaving the army.

The military is spending more money than ever to 2____ mental health issues within the ranks, and their latest attempt is a smart phone application called the T2 MoodTracker application, which helps service members keep track of their mental health after leaving the army. The app works like a high-tech diary, allowing users to 3____ emotions and behaviors that result from therapy, medication, daily experiences or changes happening at work or in the home. The smart phone app isn't supposed to be a pocket 4 ____, though. It serves more as an extremely accurate and 5 ____ record of a service member's mental health.

Perry Bosmajian is a psychologist with the National Center for TeleHealth and Technology, where this smart phone app was created. He says this smart phone app will produce much more accurate results on the 6 ____ conditions of service members who have returned home. "Therapists and physicians often have to rely on patient 7____ when trying to gather information about symptoms over the previous weeks or months," Bosmajian said. "Research has shown that information collected after the fact, especially about mood, tends to be 8____. The best record of an experience is when it's recorded at the time and place it happens."

The app specifically tracks anxiety, depression, general well-being, life stress, post-traumatic (受伤后的) stress and brain injury. The daily expressions add up over time to produce a(n) 9____ that can be observed by physicians and therapists.

The app has been downloaded more than 5,000 times since it became 10____ on

the Android Market a year ago. Users of iPhones can also have access to the app some time next year.

(3)

A. comment	B. complex	C. depression	D. expect
E. equivalent	F. hold	G. mapped	H. recommended
I. handle	J. noted	K. severe	

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbors, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest longevity boost seems to come from marriage or a(n) __1__ relationship. The effect was first __2__ in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows and widowers (死了妻子的人) were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man's life and two to a woman's. The effects __3__ for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Marriage can do a lot. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can __4__ to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn't smoke. There's a flip (翻转) side, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse's death, and looking for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same __5__ problems. Even so, some people still favor marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are __6__, affected by social-economic factors, health-service supply, emotional support and other more physiological mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and immune system, leading to better health and less chance of __7__ later in life. People in supportive relationships may __8__ stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all __9__ if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being __10__ out, but Christakis says: "People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected."

(4)

A. chasing	B. dramatically	C. entertain	D. extremely
E. overnight	F. presence	G. reveal	H. tracking
I. transformation	J. virtual	K. random	

We are familiar with pop culture, but what is peep culture? In pop culture, we turn on the TV and watch our favorite celebrities __1__ us with their performances. In peep culture, we turn on the computer, we move through people's lives on reality TV, blogs, Face book and You Tube. Instead of getting our entertainment from scripted performances, we get our entertainment from peeping into other people's lives. It can be friends and family. But it's just likely to be people we have never met from around the world.

Suddenly, we spend all of our time __2__ other people. And we also invite them to watch us! People __3__ themselves to get attention and to feel like they are part of a community. In

peep culture, ordinary people are turned into celebrities.

This has never happened before, turning the spotlight on __4__ regular people. There aren't secrets anymore. The notion of private life has changed.

As society has become __5__ fast-paced, most of us are really unaware of these changes in our lives. We are moving into a time when our __6__ personality is going to be more important than our actual physical __7__. What we have online is going to be more important than what we do offline. We are now socially judged by our virtual profiles.

In the age of "peep culture, " a tell-all, show-all, know-all digital phenomenon is __8__ changing notions of privacy, individuality, security, and even humanity. Susan Boyle became a(n) __9__ celebrity because of peep culture. The entire world was staring at her after her __10__ from a resident of a small Scottish town to a global celebrity. We like the story because she's like a movie, but she's real.

(5)

A. delivery	B. alternative	C. enormously	D. floating
E. analyzed	F. process	G. determine	H. visible
I. messy	J. disturbingly	K. patterns	

Everyone knows that the Internet has changed how business operate, governments function and people live. However, a new, less __1__ technological trend is just as transformative: "big data." Big data starts with the fact that there is a lot more information __2__ around these days than ever before and it is being put to extraordinary new uses.

Consider language translation, for example. When IBM first started to work on machine translation in the 1990s, it just fed a small number of high-quality translation into a computer and programmed it to infer which word in one language is the best __3__ for another. Although this __4__ revolutionized the task of translation, the result was far from being perfect. Then, in 2006, Google burst in. Instead of millions of pages of texts, the search giant __5__ billions, from corporate websites to documents in every language from the European Union. The result is that its translations are much better than IBM's were and it covers 65 languages. Large amounts of __6__ data defeated small amounts of cleaner data.

Another good example of how big data can be __7__ helpful is online shopping. Using data collected from customer shopping habits, today, Amazon can __8__ who is most likely to purchase what and when. Details such as your history and wish list help the company gain a glimpse into your interests. Goods will then be dispatched to a logistics center (物流中心) near you and get packed before you even order, meaning that when you do make an online purchase, same-day __9__ would be possible.

With big data, instead of trying to understand exactly why an engine breaks down or why a drug's side effect disappears, researchers can instead collect and analyze massive quantities of information about such events and everything that is associated with them, looking for __10__ that might help predict future occurrences.

Big data answers not why but what. Finally, it will mark the moment when the "information society" finally fulfills the promise implied by its name.

Part 3: 完型填空

I. 要点:

1. 文章主旨; 2. 每段的大意; 3. 文章关键词; 4. 上下文的连接和转折; 5. 选项词义

II. 完型填空练习

(1)

Anxiety disorders-- defined by extreme fear, restlessness, and muscle tension --are carefully considering, disabling, and can increase the risk for

___1___ and self-murder. They are some of the most common mental health conditions around the world, ___2___ around four out of every 100 people and costing the health care system and job employers over US \$42billion each year.

People with anxiety are more likely to miss days from work and are less ___3___. Young people with anxiety are also less likely to enter school and complete it--leading to fewer life ___4___. Even though this evidence points to anxiety disorders as being important mental health issues, insufficient ___5___ is being given to them by researchers, clinicians, and policy makers.

My team and I at the University of Cambridge wanted to find out who is most affected by anxiety disorders.

To do this, we conducted a systematic ___6___ of studies that reported on the proportion of people with anxiety in a variety of contexts around the world, used accurate methods to keep the highest quality studies.

Our results showed women are almost twice as likely to ___7___ anxiety as men, and people living in Europe and North America are disproportionately affected. So why are women more ___8___?

It could be because of differences in brain chemistry and hormone(荷尔蒙)variations. Reproductive events across a woman's life are ___9___ with hormonal changes, which have been linked to anxiety. The rise in oestrogens(雌激素) that occurs during pregnancy can ___10___ the risk for uncontrollable disorder.

This is ___11___ by disturbing and repetitive thoughts, impulses and addictions that are upsetting and less effective. But in addition to biological mechanisms, women and men seem to experience and react to events in their life ___12___. Women when faced with stressful situations, women and men which can increase their anxiety. Also, when faced with stressful situations, women and men tend to use different coping ___13___. Women faced with life stressors are more likely to think about them seriously, which can increase their anxiety, ___14___ men engage more in active, problem-focused coping.

Other studies suggest that women are more likely to ___15___ physical and mental mistreatment than men, and this behavior has been linked to the development of anxiety disorders.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. symptom | B. depression | C. misery | D. frightening |
| 2. A. infecting | B. stimulating | C. capturing | D. affecting |
| 3. A. productive | B. progressive | C. positive | D. Passive |
| 4. A. adventures | B. insurances | C. chances | D. programs |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 5. A. conclusion | B. attention | C. solution | D. contribution |
| 6. A. ignorance | B. outlook | C. discovery | D. review |
| 7. A. suffer from | B. deal with | C. fight against | D. result from |
| 8. A. superior | B. inferior | C. probable | D. enormous |
| 9. A. interacted | B. associated | C. disconnected | D. inherited |
| 10. A. challenge | B. decline | C. eliminate | D. increase |
| 11. A. characterized | B. confused | C. performed | D. offended |
| 12. A. equally | B. similarly | C. differently | D. terribly |
| 13. A. shortcuts | B. strategies | C. standards | D. samples |
| 14. A. because | B. unless | C. if | D. while |
| 15. A. experience | B. respond | C. ignore | D. persist |

(2)

Directions Matter

Jer lag(时差感) may be the worst part of travelling, and it hits many people harder travelling east than west. Why they feel this way is 1_____, but scientists recently developed a new model that provides an explanation for the mystery and insights on recovering from jet lag.

The model imitates the way *neuronal oscillator cells* (神经振子细胞) 2_____ crossing time zones. These cells in our brains 3_____ our biological docks. However, the cells don't quite operate on a perfect 24-hour schedule. Instead, their activity follows a 4_____ that lasts slightly longer than that, about 24.5 hours. According to Michelle Girvan, an associate professor of physics at the University of Maryland and a co-author of the study, that means it's 5_____ for us to extend the length of a day—for example, by flying west across time zones—than to shorten the day, by flying east.

The scientists found that for 6_____ travel, a person who crossed three time zones would fully 7_____ in a little less than four days. For six time zones, recovery would take about six days. For nine time zones, the recovery would take just less than eight days.

However, when a person travels eastward, the recovery time doesn't match up as 8_____. When a person crosses three time zones going east, it takes a little more than four days to recover. For six time zones, the recovery time 9_____ to more than eight days. And for nine time zones, the recovery period is more than 12 days.

Girvan noted that not everyone has a biological clock of exactly 24.5 hours. 10_____, it varies from person to person. The other factor to consider is 11_____ cues such as sunlight, Girvan added. How a person reacts to these cues can also 12_____ how quickly he or she will adjust to a new time zone.

The scientists hope that their new model can be used in the future to figure out the best ways to 13_____ jet lag. For example, if you will be traveling six time zones eastward, start by setting your clock ahead an hour or two several days before you leave. And when you arrive in a new time zone, make sure that the outside cues you are exposed to 14_____ the new time zone. That means that if it's daytime in the new time zone, expose yourself to sunlight. And if it's nighttime, avoid artificial 15_____, including those from smartphones and computers, to help your

biological clock adjust.

1. A. incredible	B. apparent	C. surprising	D. unclear
2. A. cope with	B. account for	C. respond to	D. result in
3. A. kick	B. watch	C. stop	D. regulate
4. A. cycle	B. routine	C. process	D. pattern
5. A. safer	B. easier	C. more dangerous	D. more difficult
6. A. eastward	B. southward	C. westward	D. northward
7. A. adjust	B. understand	C. prepare	D. change
8. A. relatively	B. nicely	C. classically	D. awkwardly
9. A. reduces	B. jumps	C. contributes	D. leads
10. A. Moreover	B. Otherwise	C. However	D. Rather
11. A. external	B. verbal	C. social	D. chemical
12. A. promote	B. emphasize	C. impact	D. orient
13. A. form	B. endure	C. shelter	D. beat
14. A. specify	B. match	C. shift	D. destroy
15. A. lights	B. barriers	C. flavours	D. sounds

(3)

Many of us have found ourselves trying to explain to friends and colleagues, “No, business travel isn’t as fun and fascinating as it seems.” Finally, there could be ___1___ to back this up. Researchers at the University of Surrey, in Britain, and Linnaeus University, in Sweden, have published a new study highlighting what they call “a ___2___ side of *hypermobility* (常飞行)”.

The study, which combines existing research on the ___3___ of frequent travel, finds three types of consequence: physiological, psychological and emotional, and social. The physiological ones are the most obvious. Jet lag is the suffering travelers know best, although they may not ___4___ some of its more terrible potential effects, like speeding ageing or increasing the risk of heart attack and stroke. Then there’s the danger of deep-vein *thrombosis* (深静脉血栓), ___5___ to germs and radiation. And finally, of course, business travelers tend to get less exercise and eat less healthily than people who stay in place.

The psychological and emotional damage of business travel is more abstract, but just as real. Frequent flyers experience “travel disorientation” from ___6___ places and time zones so often. They also ___57___ mounting stress, given that “time spent travelling will rarely be balanced through a reduced workload, and that there may be anxieties ___8___ with work continuing to pile up while being away”. ___9___ the absence from family and friends, “hypermobility is frequently a/an ___10___ experience,” the authors write. The accumulated impact can be astonishing and great.

Finally, there are the ___11___ effects. Marriages suffer from the time apart, as does children’s behavior. What is more, relationships tend to become more ___12___, as the partner who stays at home is forced to take on more ___13___ duties. There’s a gender inequality here, since most business travelers are men. Friendships also suffer, as business travelers often “sacrifice local collective activities and instead ___14___ their immediate families when returning from trips”.

Of course, these impacts are moderated by the fact that they fall disproportionately on a small part of the population that is already doing rather well. The “mobile *elite* (精英)” tend to have higher incomes and ___15___ to better health care than the population at large.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. travel | B. proof | C. damage | D. consequence |
| 2. A. brighter | B. wiser | C. darker | D. lazier |
| 3. A. effects | B. benefits | C. limits | D. costs |
| 4. A. impose | B. foresee | C. declare | D. memorize |
| 5. A. connection | B. adaptation | C. exposure | D. familiarity |
| 6. A. changing | B. leaving | C. taking | D. pursuing |
| 7. A. handle | B. relieve | C. suffer | D. lay |
| 8. A. infected | B. associated | C. greeted | D. packed |
| 9. A. Due to | B. According to | C. Regardless of | D. In case of |
| 10. A. surprising | B. relaxing | C. fulfilling | D. isolating |
| 11. A. cultural | B. conscious | C. social | D. negative |
| 12. A. unequal | B. invisible | C. pleasant | D. permanent |
| 13. A. personal | B. related | C. professional | D. domestic |
| 14. A. prioritize | B. mobilize | C. seek | D. support |
| 15. A. devotion | B. objection | C. response | D. access |

(4)

New research offers fresh insight on when to launch a product or service, and shows that being first to market isn't always a competitive advantage.

In 2004, David Cohen had an idea for a social network for mobile phones that would connect users in the real world. His company, called iContact, launched a beta version (测试版), and seemed ready to tap the much publicized mobile software market. Cohen had already founded a successful software company. ___1___, after 18 months, he was unable to get phone carriers to distribute his software, and he closed the company. Bets on mobile applications didn't begin to ___2___ until Apple's iPhone app store opened the market in 2008.

Conventional ___3___ says being first to market creates a competitive advantage. Reality is more complicated. Market opportunities are ___4___ opening and closing, and a hit idea at one point could be a failure a year earlier or a yawning “me too” business a year later. It's tough---likely ___5___---to identify the best moment to enter a market, but common sense dictates new entrepreneurs (创业人) can improve their odds (机率) if they ___6___ how much they bearto gain or lose by waiting.

New academic research suggests one way entrepreneurs can ___7___ whether they should enter a market first or wait on the sidelines. The decision depends on how hostile the learning environment is; ___8___, how much entrepreneurs can learn by observing other players before they ___9___, compared to what they learn from participating after they enter, according to Moren Levesque, an entrepreneurship researcher at the University of Waterloo. Levesque, along with professors Maria Minniti of Southern Methodist University and Dean Shepherd of Indiana University, used a mathematical ___10___ to weigh the risks and benefits of entering the market early. Their research is among the first to explore “how different learning environments may influence the entry behavior of entrepreneurs.”

The key tothe academics' findings on timing is this: In a hostile learning environment, entrepreneurs gain relatively ___11___ benefit by watching others. For example, if the relevant

knowledge is __12__ intellectual property, studying the market before entering wouldn't yield much advantage. In these situations, the trade-off (权衡利弊) __13__ entering early. But in less hostile learning environments, where entrepreneurs gain valuable information __14__ to increase their success just by watching other companies, companies benefit from waiting and learning lessons from earlier players. IContact's successors, for example, may have learned from watching the company's trouble in getting mobile networks to distribute their software, a barrier that was __15__ by the iPhone's app store.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Otherwise | B. Moreover | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 2. A. pay in | B. pay back | C. pay for | D. pay off |
| 3. A. custom | B. wisdom | C. habit | D. experience |
| 4. A. completely | B. confusingly | C. constantly | D. increasingly |
| 5. A. impossible | B. possible | C. potential | D. manageable |
| 6. A. imagine | B. interpret | C. weigh | D. measure |
| 7. A. value | B. evaluate | C. ensure | D. convince |
| 8. A. after all | B. as a result | C. in other words | D. in addition |
| 9. A. launch | B. campaign | C. strike | D. function |
| 10. A. version | B. pattern | C. example | D. model |
| 11. A. few | B. many | C. little | D. much |
| 12. A. provided | B. protected | C. shared | D. improved |
| 13. A. favors | B. dislikes | C. opposes | D. concerns |
| 14. A. unlikely | B. likely | C. unbelievable | D. questionable |
| 15. A. lowered | B. created | C. resolved | D. removed |

(5)

Are we too slow to praise and quick to blame? It seems we are. Praise is like sunlight to the human spirit; we cannot flower and grow without it. And yet, we are somehow __1__ to give our fellows the warm sunshine of praise. To make matters worse, most of us are only too ready to apply to others the cold wind of __2__.

It's strange how *mean* we are about praising. Perhaps it's because few of us know how to accept compliments gracefully. __3__, we are embarrassed and *shrug off* (不予理睬) the words we are really so glad to hear. Because of this __4__ reaction, direct compliments are surprisingly difficult to give. That is why some of the most valued pats on the back are those which come to us __5__, in a letter or passed on by a friend. When one thinks of the speed with which *spiteful* (恶意的) remarks are conveyed, it seems a pity that there isn't more effort to pass __6__ comments.

It's especially rewarding to give praise in areas where effort generally goes unnoticed or __7__. An artist gets complimented for a glorious picture, a cook for a perfect meal. But do you ever tell your __8__

manager how pleased you are when the shirts are done just right?

Praise is particularly appreciated by those doing __9__ jobs: gas-station attendants, waitresses — even housewives. Do you ever go into a house and say, "What a tidy room"? Hardly anybody does. Shakespeare said, "Our praises are our wages." Since so often praise is the only __10__ a housewife receives, surely she of all people should get her measure.

Teachers agree about the value of praise. One teacher writes that instead of drowning students' compositions in critical red ink, the teacher will get far more __11__ results by

finding one or two things which have been done better than last time, and commenting __12__ on them. “I believe that a student knows when he has handed in something above his usual standard,” writes the teacher, “and that he waits hungrily for a brief comment in the *margin*(空白处) to show him that the teacher is aware of it, too.”

To give praise __13__ the giver nothing but a moment's thought and a moment's effort. It is such a small __14__. And yet consider the results it may produce. “I can live for two months on a good compliment,” said Mark Twain. So, let's be __15__ to the small excellences around us — and comment on them. We will not only bring joy into other people's lives, but also, very often, add happiness into our own.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. guilty | B. impatient | C. fortunate | D. reluctant |
| 2. A. charity | B. criticism | C. chemical | D. command |
| 3. A. Instead | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise |
| 4. A. extreme | B. immediate | C. defensive | D. positive |
| 5. A. naturally | B. indirectly | C. similarly | D. closely |
| 6. A. pleasing | B. unfair | C. interesting | D. objective |
| 7. A. unchanged | B. unmatched | C. unmentioned | D. unemployed |
| 8. A. hotel | B. personnel | C. sales | D. laundry |
| 9. A. ideal | B. routine | C. demanding | D. steady |
| 10. A. wage | B. chance | C. input | D. support |
| 11. A. inevitable | B. constructive | C. disappointing | D. concrete |
| 12. A. frequently | B. occasionally | C. critically | D. favorably |
| 13. A. highlights | B. provides | C. costs | D. signals |
| 14. A. achievement | B. challenge | C. investment | D. substitute |
| 15. A. certain | B. alert | C. resistant | D. superior |

Part 4: 阅读理解

(1)

It dawned on me recently that I am the only person in my family who doesn't benefit from having a mother in the house.

This was not only the case for me, but for a large number of fellow countrymen, including one friend who felt so bad one night that she got out of bed and cleaned her house in case the medical examiner had to come. (He didn't.)

“I want my mommy” indeed could be read throughout the cold, snowy descriptions of winter's Facebook, where many middle-aged women are known to go for comfort.

This translates as: “I want a constant supply of homemade soup without asking for it.”

Also: “I want someone who can put her hand on my forehead and know within a degree what my temperature is.”

More than anything, the desire for mommy translates into a longing for selfless constancy, for the all-knowing, all-knowing mother with a cold cloth in her hand, who never leaves the bedside except to go to the bathroom.

The image of the mother nurse at the sick bed-think *Gone With the Wind's* Melanie in the Civil War hospitals-is one of a perfect, warmhearted wisdom soldiers' holy person and medicine woman, a la Joan of Arc, Mother Teresa and Pocahontas rolled into one. She is a supernatural being who knows, without the help of Google, when her patient should go to the doctor and when she should stay in bed, which illness needs a warm bath and which needs a warm shower...

Now, to be fair: let me say that my good friend made soup for me-twice-while I was ill. My goddaughter, a nurse practitioner, texted every day, several times a day, from several states away. My husband often came home from work in the middle of the day to check on me. One night, which so happened to be an outdoor celebration, when I was at my most miserable and convinced it was time for the emergency room, my family gathered around me on the bed with red beans and rice.

There's nothing quite like a mother in situations like these. Literature knows it. History knows it. Even current studies show that mothers are still 10 times more likely than their husbands to leave work to tend to sick children and five times more likely to take the sick child to the doctor, like a kid than a mother these days, continuously circling my sick bed, meowing for food while I suffer in a pile of cough drop wrappers.

There is hope: I asked my primary care provider, who is a woman and a mother, at my office visit midway through my illness, if she would be my mommy.

She threw her head back and laughed.

1. What does the underlined word "She" refer to in Paragraph7?
A. Melanie B. la Joan of Arc C. Mother Teresa D. Pocahontas
2. We can conclude from the writer, Mother can possibly do the following **Except**_____.
A. Supplying homemade soup regularly without asking for it.
B. Diagnosing whether her child runs a high fever with her hand.
C. Offering her children a helping hand when necessary.
D. Never leaving her husband's bedside except going to the bathroom
3. The writer mentions her friend, daughter and husband, which implies that_____.
A. her daughter has much less experience than her husband in looking after patients
B. her husband comforted her much less than her daughter.
C. though they looked after her well, they couldn't replace the role of Mother.
D. compared with literature, history and current studies, they have done better.
4. As a whole, this passage suggests the writer_____.
A. misses her dead mother
B. hopes to get comfort and care from her mother
C. blames her mother for being out
D. needs her mother's help with housework

(2)

Read the following tips given by the different consultants.

Alice

A university degree is no guarantee of a job, and job hunting in itself requires a whole set of skills. If you find you are not getting past the first interview, ask yourself what is happening. Is it a failure to communicate or are there some skills you lack? Once you see patterns emerging it will help you decide whether the gaps you have identified can be filled relatively easily. If you cannot work out what the mismatch is, get back to the selection board with more examining questions, and find out what you need to do to bring yourself up to the level of qualification that would make you more attractive to them: but be careful to make this sound like a genuine request rather than a challenge or complaint.

Paul

Do not be too dispirited if you are turned down for a job, but think about the reasons the employers give. They often say it is because others are 'better qualified', but they use the term loosely. Those who made the second interview, might have been studying the same subject as you and be of similar ability level, but they had something which made them a closer match to the selector's ideal. That could be experience gained through projects or vacation work, or it might be that they were better at communicating what they could offer. Do not take the comments at face value: think back to the interviews that generated them and make a list of where you think the shortfall in your performance lies. With this sort of analytical approach you will eventually get your foot in the door.

Rebecca

Deciding how long you should stay in your first job is a tough call. Stay too long and future employers may question your drive and ambition. Of course, it depends where you are aiming. There can be advantages in moving sideways rather than up, if you want to gain real depth of knowledge. If you are a graduate, spending five or six years in the same job is not too long provided that you take full advantage of the experience. However, do not use this as an excuse for indifference. Graduates sometimes fail to take ownership of their careers and take the initiative. It is up to your will to make the most of what's available within a company, and to monitor your progress in case you need to move on. This applies particularly if you are still not sure where your career path lies.

Smith

It is helpful to think through what kind of experience you need to get your dream job and it is not a problem to move around to a certain extent. But in the early stages of your career you need a definite strategy for reaching your goal, so think about that carefully before deciding to move on from your first job. You must cultivate patience to master any role. There is no guarantee that you will get adequate training, and research has shown that if you do not receive proper help in a new role, it can take 18 months to master it.

1. It can be concluded from the passage that the consultants intend to help graduates

- A. figure out a qualified consultant B. work out the mismatch
 C. start out on their career path D. make out future employers
2. The following statements made by consultants are true **Except**_____.
- A. Make sure your approach for information is positive in tone.
 B. Some information you are given may not give a complete picture.
 C. You should demonstrate determination to improve your job prospects.
 D. Keep your initial objective in mind when you are planning to change jobs.
3. Who suggests that graduates should stay happy in spite of defeats among the following consultants?
- A. Alice B. Paul C. Rebecca D. Smith

(3)

From winning a complex war to developing a life-saving drug: there are so many things that can only be achieved if people work together in harmony. They can then achieve impressive performances that also benefit the individual. So, why do colleagues or others so often make things difficult for one another? Experimental research carried out by De Dreu has shown that greed and fear are the basic reasons determining problems with teamwork. "People are afraid that their contribution will mainly benefit those people who themselves contribute nothing. That's why people hold back and invest in self-protection rather than cooperation."

De Dreu examined the strategies people use to maximize the benefits for themselves and to reduce the risk of being exploited. He conducts experiments where the participants can invest in self-protection or attacks on others, or they can choose to do nothing. When motivated by greed, people seem to invest mainly in self-protection and less in attacks on others. "Fear is almost always present as a brake on cooperation, but it's more difficult to predict when greed will crop up." The puzzle is that fear among rival groups tends to result in people working better together. "It seems to happen almost automatically, often without it even being discussed."

As Professor of Employment and Organisation Psychology at the University of Amsterdam, De Dreu has conducted a lot of research on cooperation within organizations. In Leiden he intends to approach the subject at a higher level of abstraction. "We know a lot about what makes the best kind of leaders. Now I want to examine what our brain looks like when we are working together. I'm interested in that because cooperating with one another relies on very basic systems that we also use for other tasks, such as **child-rearing**."

He intends to use brain scans to look at which neurohormones (神经激素) play a role in cooperation, such as the "hug hormone (荷尔蒙)" oxytocin (催生素). Is more oxytocin produced when people are working together successfully? And can you influence cooperation by administering an amount of this hormone? "This neurobiological approach has only really been used by psychologists in the past five years, and there are a lot of important research questions that have to be answered."

De Dreu draws attention to his multidisciplinary approach. He is also interested in the effect of such "institutions" as religion and legislation because these have an obvious influence on our behavior. He will be working together with fellow scientists

from other disciplines: sociologists, political scientists, legal specialists, religious experts and also biologists who will be examining the behavior of rats, for example.

De Dreu doesn't exclude the possibility that he will again be conducting some of his research in organizations. Until then he would welcome any managers would be willing to take part in his neurobiological research. "I would love it if a lot of managers were willing to have scans while making decisions about their companies. But then they'd have to come in their masses, and that's not too easy to achieve."

1. What does the phrase "child-rearing" in paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A. One of the basic systems that we work with one another.
 - B. One of the tasks our human beings need to be finished.
 - C. One of the questions that people have to be answered.
 - D. One of the examples lies in people's self-protection
2. The experiments conducted by De Dreu imply the following statements **Except** _____.
 - A. Teamwork happens automatically if panic exists among rival groups.
 - B. People will invest in self-protection when driven by greed.
 - C. Some basic systems in our brain help us work with one another.
 - D. More oxytocin is produced when people maximize the benefits for themselves.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that De Dreu uses a wide variety of methods to research _____.
 - A. what our brain looks like
 - B. why people don't often cooperate in teamwork
 - C. how religion and rules work well together
 - D. how managers react in the scanner
4. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Experiments on. Different people
 - B. Research on brain scans and role of religion
 - C. Greed and fear restrict cooperation
 - D. Hormone influences our behavior

(4)

A woman standing over six feet tall and weighing about 200 pounds is bound to make an impression. But in Mary Fields' case, these features were outmatched by a heart of gold that made her *legendary*(传奇的).

Born into slavery in Tennessee in 1832 or 1833, Mary had nothing, not even a date of birth. However, in her early years, she found something of truly lasting value—a friend named Dolly. In addition to friendship, Dolly also may have taught Mary to read and write, an invaluable advantage for slaves. At the end of America's Civil War, Mary finally received her freedom and made her own way out into the world.

Mary was employed on a steamboat as a maid when she received word from Dolly, now a *nun*(修女) in Ohio called Mother Amadeus. Mary arrived in Ohio in 1878 and worked at Amadeus' girls' school, managing the kitchen and garden. She



became known as a gun-carrying, cigar-smoking woman, but also as an example of kindness and reliability. After a few years, though, Amadeus was sent to another school out West in Montana, becoming the first black woman to settle in central Montana.

When Mary was in her 50s, a sick Mother Amadeus called her West. So Mary made her way to the small town of Cascade, Montana, to nurse Amadeus to health. She did this and more, running supplies and visitors to St. Peter's Mission where Amadeus lived. Once when her *wagon*(四轮马车) overturned, she guarded the delivery from wolves through the night.

But Mary's rough edges caused the local *bishop* (主教) to prohibit her from working at the mission. Mother Amadeus then set her up as the first African-American female employee of the U.S. Postal Service. Though in her 60s, Mary was such a dependable mail carrier that she earned the name "tagecoach" Mary. She became a beloved figure in Cascade. She was the only woman allowed in the *saloon* (酒馆), was the baseball team's biggest fan and was given free meals in the town hotel.

Nearly 70, Mary quit delivering the mail but remained in Cascade. The town's school closed to celebrate her unknown birthday twice a year. When she passed away in 1914, a simple cross was placed to mark her grave and **her legend** in the Wild West.

- What about Mary Fields impressed people most?
 - Her tall and fat figure.
 - Her reputation as an educated slave.
 - Her friendliness and responsibility.
 - Her habit of carrying a gun and smoking.
- Which of the following shows Mary's life experience in the order of time?
 - Mary began to deliver mail in Cascade.
 - Mary worked in a school in Montana.
 - Mary was taught to read and write.
 - Mary took care of sick Amadeus.
 - Mary worked on a steamed boat.

A.⑤①③②④ B.⑤④②①③ C.②④⑤③① D.③⑤②④①
- Mary became a mail carrier because _____.
 - people in Cascade loved her
 - she once worked at St. Peter's Mission
 - Mother Amadeus recommended her
 - the US Postal Service needed a female employee
- In the last paragraph, "**her legend**" most probably refers to _____.
 - her high social status
 - her unusual life as a pioneer
 - her friendship with Amadeus.
 - her role in the liberation of slaves

(5)

Two heads are better than one, according to the old saying. So why are groups with lots of "heads" known for making bad decisions? Why does "groupthink" immediately mean ineffectiveness and mistakes?

These questions are answered in a fascinating new book called *Wiser: Getting Beyond Groupthink to Make Groups Smarter*, written by Cass R. Sunstein, a former

White House official, and Reid Hastie, an academic specialized in the psychology of decision making. Building on their combined experiences and research, Sunstein and Hastie analyze what goes wrong in group decision-making, and then offer clear-out solutions to overcome these problems.

Group decision-making involves discussions among members of a group, each with their own skills, experience, ideas and information. Unfortunately, as the authors explain, there are two types of influence on group members—informational signals and social pressures—which *skew* (扭曲) the discussions. Informational signals cause people to keep information to themselves when it disagrees with information from others, especially leaders. Social pressures cause people to keep information to themselves to avoid punishment from leaders who are denied.

These influences lead to four problems, the authors write: Instead of correcting the errors of their members, groups actually expand those errors; *cascade effects* (联级效应) take over when the group follows whomever spoke first or loudest; groups become more extreme in their ideas, as the internal discussions strengthen their *predisposed* (预先有倾向的) thoughts; and groups focus on shared information instead of unshared information.

Having laid out the core problems, the authors offer solutions. They begin with a list of methods aimed at handling the four core problems, such as:

Leaders have to keep quiet and convince group members that they sincerely want to hear all ideas.

Group success should be rewarded. Group members must understand that if the group is right, everyone benefits; this will encourage them to ensure that they find the right answer instead of pushing their own ideas.

Group members should be assigned specific roles, thus ensuring that everyone contributes.

Either individuals or assigned teams should be tasked with acting as *devil's advocates* (唱反调的人).

Groups also fail, the author writes, because they don't distinguish between the early rounds of discussions, in which all ideas must be allowed on the table, and the final rounds of discussions, in which groups must be tight and analytical as they seek the accurate solution. Successful groups will deliberately separate the two processes.

In another approach, the authors demonstrate that the wisdom of crowds will often lead to the right answer if a majority of crowd members know their material. Decision-makers often prefer to rely on one single expert, but “chasing the expert” significantly reduces the probability of getting the decision right.

Wiser is a quick, engaging and thoughtful read that convincingly argues that, with a few simple steps and open-minded leadership, group discussions can, indeed, lead to wiser decisions.

1. The passage is mainly written to _____.
 - A. make an advertisement for a new book
 - B. introduce the main points of a new book
 - C. prove that two heads are better than one
 - D. show how to make groupthink more effective

2. According to the passage, groups sometimes make bad decisions because some members _____.
 - A. are critical of others
 - B. are punished by the leader
 - C. disagree with the leader
 - D. do not share different ideas
3. Which of the following can help improve the effectiveness of groupthink?
 - A. An expert helps to make the final decision.
 - B. Team success is advocated with positive measures.
 - C. No one is allowed to put forward their disagreement.
 - D. Leaders don't express their own opinions in the process.
4. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. *Wiser* may be welcomed by decision-makers.
 - B. *Wiser* can change decision-makers' attitude towards work.
 - C. The more people in the group, the better decision will be made.
 - D. The final rounds of discussions are the most important in decision-making.

(6)

Some plants get so hungry that they eat flies, spiders, and even small frogs. What's more amazing is that these plants occur naturally (in special environments) in every state. In fact, they're found on every continent except Antarctica.

You've probably seen a Venus' flytrap. It's often sold in museum gift stores, department stores, and even supermarkets. A small plant, it grows 6 to 8 inches tall in a container. At the end of its stalks (茎) are specially modified leaves that act like traps. Inside each trap is a lining of tiny trigger (触发) hairs. When an insect lands on them, the trap suddenly shuts. Over the course of a week or so, the plant feeds on its catch.

The Venus' flytrap is just one of more than 500 species of meat-eating plants, says Barry Meyers-Rice, the editor of the International Carnivorous (食肉的) Plant Society's Newsletter. Note: Despite any science-fiction stories you might have read, no meat-eating plant does any danger to humans.

Dr. Meyers-Rice says a plant is meat-eating, only if it does all four of the following: "attract, kill, digest, and absorb" some form of insects, including flies, butterflies, and moths. Meat-eating plants look and act like other green plants—well, most of the time.

All green plants make sugar through a process called photosynthesis (光合作用). Plants use the sugar to make food. What makes "meat-eating" plants different is their bug-catching leaves. They need insects for one reason: nitrogen (氮). Nitrogen is a nutrient that they can't obtain any other way. While almost all green plants on our planet get nitrogen from the soil, "meat-eating" plants can't. They live in places where nutrients are hard or almost impossible to get from the soil because of its acidity. So they've come to rely on getting nitrogen from insects and small animals. In fact, nutrient-rich soil is poisonous to "meat-eating" plants. Never fertilize them! But don't worry, either, if they never seem to catch any insects. They can survive, but they will grow very slowly.

1. According to the passage, carnivorous plants _____.
 - A. only grow in wild field
 - B. are rare to see
 - C. are as common as flies
 - D. cannot grow on Antarctica
2. Venus' flytrap preys on insects by _____.
 - A. its numerous long and thin stalks
 - B. a container where it grows

- C. its insect-catching leaves D. the lining of tiny trigger hairs
3. We can conclude from the third paragraph that _____.
- A. carnivorous plants are dangerous
- B. carnivorous plants are fictional
- C. carnivorous plants occasionally eat books
- D. carnivorous plants are harmless to humans
4. In the eyes of the author, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A. Carnivorous plants cannot grow in acid soil.
- B. Carnivorous plants can grow in nutrient-poor soil.
- C. Carnivorous plants will die if they cannot catch any insects.
- D. Carnivorous plants can get nitrogen from nutrient-rich soil

(7)

“Asia’s Challenge 2020” Essay Prize

DESCRIPTION

What is the most important challenge facing Asia over the next decade? Why? What should be done about it?

The best answer in 3,000 words or less will win a prize of \$2,500. Two runners-up will be awarded prizes of \$1,000 each. These three prize winners will be invited to Singapore for an expenses-paid awards ceremony. The winning articles will be posted on Time.com.

PURPOSE

The main purpose of the essay prize is to generate fresh ideas for tackling key challenges to Asia’s continued competitiveness and development, as well as encourage young professionals to make an impact on public policy and business in Asia.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The essay will be judged according to creativity, innovation, rigor of research and writing, as well as achievability of idea. It can be focused on one or more areas relevant to Asia, such as macro-economics, business, international relations, trade and investment, education, healthcare, urban development, science and technology, and energy and the environment. The essay must be written in English. It should not have been previously published in English in a publication with broad international circulation.

CANDIDATE REQUIREMENTS

The candidate authoring the essay must be under 32 years of age as of December 31, 2010. The candidate must be an Asian national.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The essay should be submitted electronically to [prize@ asiabusinesscouncil. Org.](mailto:prize@asiabusinesscouncil.org) by August 31, 2010. Prize winners will be announced in September 2010.

The submission should contain the candidate’s full name, nationality, and month and year of birth. The essay should include a title and word count.

1. What is the main purpose of the essay prize?
 - A. To select young professionals of both ability and imagination.
 - B. To predict the prospects of Asia in the next decade.
 - C. To issue the challenges facing Asia.
 - D. To inspire brilliant ideas for solving problems in Asia.
2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- A. The winners of the essay prize can travel to Singapore for free.
 - B. Articles published in local newspapers will not be accepted.
 - C. Young people from Russia or Australia are excluded from the essay prize.
 - D. The candidate's article can deal with several aspects of developments in Asia.
3. The candidate's article should be sent _____.
- A. by e-mail B. by air mail C. by surface mail D. by express mail

(8)

According to Nielsen, the average number of mobile phone calls we make is dropping every year, after hitting a peak in 2007. And our calls are getting shorter: In 2005 they averaged three minutes in length; now they're almost half that.

We are moving, in other words, toward a fascinating cultural transition: the death of the telephone call. This shift is particularly plain among the young. Some college students I know go days without talking into their smartphones at all.

This generation doesn't make phone calls, because everyone is in constant, lightweight contact in so many other ways: texting, chatting, and social-network messaging. And we don't just have more options than we used to. We have better ones: These new forms of communication have exposed the fact that the voice call is badly designed. It deserves to die. Consider: If I suddenly decide I want to dial you up, I have no way of knowing whether you're busy, and you have no idea why I'm calling.

We have to open Schrödinger's box every time, having a conversation to figure out whether it's OK to have a conversation. Plus, voice calls are emotionally high-bandwidth, which is why it's so weirdly exhausting to be interrupted by one. (We apparently find voicemail even more torturous: Studies show that more than a fifth of all voice messages are never listened to.)

The telephone, in other words, doesn't provide any information about status, so we are constantly interrupting one another. The other tools at our disposal are more polite. Instant messaging lets us detect whether our friends are busy without annoying them, and texting lets us ping one another but not at the same time. (We can spend more time thinking about what we want to say.) Despite the **hue and cry** about becoming an "always on" society, we're actually moving away from the demand that everyone should be available immediately.

We'll still make fewer phone calls, as most of our former phone time will migrate to other media. But the calls we do make will be longer, reserved for the sort of deep discussion that the medium does best.

As video chatting becomes more common, enabled by the new iPhone and other devices, we might see the growth of persistent telepresence, leaving video-chat open all day so we can speak to a spouse or colleague spontaneously. Or, to put it another way, we'll call less but talk more.

1. The writer of the text thinks that what is happening with mobile phone calls is _____.
 - A. an unexpected occurrence
 - B. a strange but very predictable fact
 - C. an interesting social phenomenon
 - D. negative for social interaction
2. In paragraph 3, the writer's attitude towards phone voice calls is _____.
 - A. doubtful
 - B. concerned
 - C. positive
 - D. negative
3. The phrase "**hue and cry**" in paragraph 5 means _____.
 - A. protest
 - B. appeal
 - C. claim
 - D. argument

4. What does the writer think will happen to voice calls in the future?
- A. They will only be used in emergencies.
 - B. They will continue to get more expensive.
 - C. They will only be used between family members.
 - D. They will be used mainly for intimate and detailed discussions.
5. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Video Chatting
 - B. Talking into Smartphones
 - C. The Death of the Phone Call
 - D. Mobile Phone calls

(9)

TFK Extras
<p>TIME For Kids has teamed up with a number of respected partners to bring you programs that will help inspire you and your students. Featuring games, contests and lively activity suggestions, our partner programs will add a wealth of possibilities to your classroom.</p>
<p>Penguin Group Ordinary People Change The World!</p> <p>Penguin Group and TFK have partnered together to help teachers show their students how they can make the world a better place. Based on the inspiring lives of historic figures including Amelia Earhart, Rosa Parks, Abraham Lincoln and Albert Einstein, this fascinating program takes a look at the real life stories of ordinary young people who grew up to become extraordinary adults!</p> <p>Download the classroom poster provided below. Classroom Poster: You Can Be a Hero, too.</p>
<p>Star Wars Rebels Join the Rebellion!</p> <p>Experience the Disney XD show Star Wars Rebels to get your students excited about exploration, teamwork, and science. Inside the program's student guide you'll discover classroom resources, such as a board game, a word scramble, and facts about the moon and <i>lunar eclipses</i>. Plus: Background about the Star Wars Rebels characters illustrates how teamwork can help students accomplish even the toughest missions. Download the student guide below.</p> <p>TFK Extra: Join the Rebellion!</p>
<p>Ultimate Spiderman Every Great Story Starts with a Hero!</p> <p>TIME For Kids teamed up with the creators of Disney XD's, Ultimate Spiderman, to encourage kids to take the initiative and become everyday heroes. This four page student magazine includes interesting <i>tidbits</i> (花边新闻) about the creation and evolution of the Marvel Comics super hero character Spider-Man, as well as facts of interesting real-life spiders. Students are also encouraged to solve a challenging "Spider-Cycle" <i>maze</i> and uncover a mystery clue hidden within a "Spider Search" puzzle.</p> <p>TFK Extra: Every Great Story Starts with a Hero!</p>

The Mysterious Island

Discover Your Island of Ideas!

TIME For Kids has partnered with the creators of the film *The Mysterious Island* to introduce creativity and imagination through the “Island of Ideas” program. The Teacher’s Guide provides discussion starters, in-class activities and four *reproducibles* (复制道具) that will help lead students on a discovery adventure. The poster front encourages students to solve mysterious clues that will lead them to the Ultimate Mysterious X. Students will enjoy uncovering the treasure of ideas that await them in this program.

Classroom Poster: Discover Your Island of Ideas!

1. Penguin Group and TFK have partnered together to _____.
 A. show students the inspiring lives of historic figures
 B. make the world a better place for teachers and students
 C. provide teachers with some useful materials and information
 D. help students know that ordinary people can change the world
2. To accomplish the exciting program *Star Wars Rebels*, students need to _____.
 A. complete a tough mission
 B. have the spirit of rebellion
 C. have the spirit of cooperation
 D. explore the moon and lunar eclipses
3. What’s the chief purpose of the magazine *Ultimate Spiderman*?
 A. To encourage kids to learn about facts of interesting real-life spiders.
 B. To activate kids to become everyday heroes in real life.
 C. To tell interesting tidbits about the creation and evolution of Spider-Man.
 D. To solve a challenging “Spider-Cycle” maze and uncover a mystery clue.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. *Mysterious Island* is a film made by TIME For Kids and its partner.
 B. The “Island of Ideas” program aims to cultivate creativity and imagination.
 C. Teacher’s Guide includes students’ discussions, activities and reproducibles.
 D. *Ultimate Mysterious X* encourages students to uncover the treasure of ideas.

(10)

Antarctica was on the map long before anyone ever laid eyes on it. Nearly 2,400 years ago, ancient Greek philosophers such as Aristotle believed that a great continent must exist at the bottom of the world. They thought it was needed to balance out the continents at the top of the world. In the 1500s, mapmakers often included a fanciful continent they referred to as *Terra Incognita* (Latin for “unknown land”) at the bottom of their maps. But it was not until the 1800s ---- after explorers had sighted and set foot on Antarctic---that mapmakers got down to the business of really mapping the continent, which is one-and-a-half times the size of the U.S.

While the coastline could be mapped by ships sailing around the continent, it took airplanes--and later, satellites--to chart Antarctica’s vast *interior* (内陆). That job continues today. And it is a job that can still require a mapmaker, or cartographer, to put on boots and head out into the wild.

Cole Kelleher is familiar with that. He is a cartographer with the Polar Geospatial Center (PGC), which is based at the University of Minnesota and has a staff at McMurdo Station. PGC teamed up with Google to use the company’s Trekker technology to capture images of

Antarctica for the Internet giant's popular feature, Street View. A Trekker camera, which is the size of a basketball, is set about two feet above a backpack. The camera records images in all directions. "It weighs about 50 pounds. I was out for two and a half days, hiking 10 to 12 hours each day," says Kelleher. It was hard work, but really an incredible experience." According to Kelleher there are plans to use the technology to create educational apps for museums.

The PGC staff at McMurdo Station provides highly specialized mapmaking services for the U.S. Antarctic Program. For one project, Kelleher used satellite images to map huge cracks in the ice. That helped a team of researchers know whether they could safely approach their field camp on snowmobiles. Another recent project was to help recover a giant, high-tech *helium* (氦气) balloon used to carry scientific instruments high into the atmosphere. These balloons are launched in Antarctica because there is no danger that they will hurt anyone when they fall back down to Earth. Using satellite images, Kelleher and colleagues created maps of where the balloon could be found.

Antarctica may no longer be Terra Incognita, but it still holds countless mysteries. Cartographers and the maps they make will continue to be essential in helping scientists unlock those secrets.

1. From the passage we can infer that Antarctic was on the map in the 1500s when _____.
 - A. mapmakers knew it was much larger than the U.S.
 - B. Aristotle named the continent Terra Incognita
 - C. no one had ever seen or been to the continent
 - D. it was such an interesting continent as was often referred to
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. It needs much work for the mapmakers to head out into the wild.
 - B. The interior can only be mapped by planes and satellites.
 - C. It is relatively easy to map Antarctica's coastline by ships.
 - D. Antarctic is a vast but still mysterious continent.
3. The Polar Geospatial Center (PGC) works with Google initially _____.
 - A. to capture images of Antarctica for Street View
 - B. to test the company's Trekker technology
 - C. to create educational apps for museums
 - D. to hike for an incredible experience
4. The fourth paragraph mainly talks about _____.
 - A. satellite images which are used to map huge cracks in the ice
 - B. a high-tech helium balloon for carrying scientific instruments
 - C. how to safely approach the researchers' field camp and the balloon
 - D. the specialized mapmaking services provided by the PGC staff

Part 5: 阅读六选四

I. 要点:

1. 选材特点: 一般为 250-300 词左右的说明文或议论文。
2. 文章结构特点:
 - (1) 描述性结构, 主要介绍事物、问题或倾向的特点, 对人物的描述, 包括人特征、家

- 庭背景、成长过程、个性爱好、成就贡献等内容进行描述，因此时间地点是出题重点
- (2) 释义性结构，解释某一理论、学科、事物，主要用例子比喻类比阐述
- (3) 比较性结构，把两个人或事物功能、特点、优缺点进行对比
- (4) 原因性结构，这种结构主要分析事物的成因，客观的、主观的、直接的、间接的
- (5) 驳斥性结构，这种结构主要是先介绍一种观点，然后对其评论或驳斥，然后分析其优点缺点、危害性、最后阐明自己的观点
3. 设空特点：空白处缺失的句子可分为标题类、主题句类、承上启下类、概括总结类、语篇扩展类。位置可能在段首、段中、段末，但不会是文章的第一句，一般情况下也不会是最后一句。
4. 选项特点：承上启下的为完整的句子，而不是单词或词组。主题句类和标题类的通常也为句子，但有时也可能是单词或短语。

II. 六选四练习

(1)

- A. Special value is placed on education in Asia, where tutoring is viewed as an extension of the school day.
- B. Children don't seem to mind that they have a tutor.
- C. Diagnostic tests can help take into account the areas of study needing special review and emphasis.
- D. Another reason for the growth in business is parental frustration and their packed schedules.
- E. Children work cooperatively with their private tutors.
- F. Nor is it aimed only at lower-achieving students.

Tutoring a New Normal

It's not piano lessons or dance lessons. Nowadays, the biggest extra-curricular activity in the West is going to a tutor. "I spend about 800 Canadian dollars a month on tutors. It's costly," says Pet, a mother in Canada. However, she adds, "after finding out half my daughter's class had tutors, I felt like my child was going to fall behind because everyone else seemed to be ahead."

Shelley, a mother of three, also has tutors constantly coming in and out of her home. "When I used to sit down with my children, it was hard to get them focused. I was always shouting. When I got a tutor once a week, they became focused for one entire hour and could get most of their homework done."

Tutoring isn't simply a private school phenomenon. 1_____ In Canada alone, seven percent of high school students reported using a tutor in 2010. That increased to 15 percent last year.

Overall, parents hire tutors because they are worried schools are not meeting their expectations, but there is also a cultural shift. 2_____ As a large number of Asians emigrated to the West over the recent years, their attitudes towards education have had an impact.

3_____ "A lot of parents just don't have time to help their children with homework," says Julie Diamond, president of an American tutoring company. "Others couldn't help their children after Grade 3."

There has been a shift in the attitudes, too. "Children used to get bullied(欺侮) for having a tutor," Diamond says. "Now it's becoming the norm to have one."

4_____ One parent feels surprised that so many of her child's classmates have

tutors. "For the amount we pay in tuition, they should have as much extra help as they need," she says. Still, she's now thinking of getting a tutor. Why? Her daughter has actually asked for one.

(2)

- A. In a list ranking countries by the happiness of their citizens, it pm tropical Fiji 50 places below freezing Iceland.
- B. The street sweeper can hold his head up high as he proudly does his job.
- C. Danish people aren't as suspicious as many other nations.
- D. Most Danes are used to seeing between 50-70% of their salary going to the government!
- E. Those 5.5 million people who call Denmark their home.
- F. People have nice things in their houses, but they're not mad about shopping and spending.

Where do you think the world's happiest people live? Somewhere hot with sandy beaches? A country with a tradition of the fine food and culture? Not according to a recent study by the university of Leicester. Who are the happiest people on Earth? ___1___ Surprised? Well you'll be more surprised when you hear that the Danes pay some some of the highest taxes in the world. So what is the secret of their success?

Let's start with all that tax they pay. The Danish government provides its people with one of the finest education and health systems in the world. It spends more on children and elderly people per capital than other country.

And there's another advantage to those high taxes. Because a shop assistant's final salary is not that much less than someone who works in a bank, for example, Danes don't choose their careers based on money or status as people in other countries do. They choose the job they want to do. There's a philosophy in Denmark known as "Jante-love", which translates as "you're no better than anybody else." ___2___ But workers in otherr countries are not used to looking at life in this way.

Money doesn't seem as important in Denmark. It has been called a "post consumerist" society. ___3___ What is more important is the sense of society and it's no surprise that Danes are very used to socializing. 92% of Danes belong to some kind of social club and these clubs are even paid for by the government.

___4___ They also show an amazing amount of trust in each other and their government. You can see sighs of this all over the country. You'll find vegetable stalls with no assistant. You take what you want and leave the money in a basket. Perhaps the bike is a good symbol for Denmark. The Danes can afford cars but they choose bikes---simple, economical, non-polluting machines that show no status and help keep people fit.

(3)

- A. He found the bacterium had a similar effect on the mice as an anti-depressive drug might
- B. Soil bacteria not only benefit people but also benefit animals
- C. Gardening can also be used as a way of treating addiction
- D. It's no wonder some of us turn to gardening as a form of therapy

- E. Alcohol can make people behave peculiarly and dangerously in gardening
 F. Some experts actually believe that getting outside to dig and plant things acts as a “natural excitement”

The Good of Gardening

Do you have a hobby that helps you relax and unwind? For some people, there is no better way to relieve pressure than spending time in the garden. This small private area of green space can be their place of calm.

__1__. A survey conducted by the Royal Horticultural Society, found that 82% of people in the UK said that gardening makes them happier. It also found that 70% of them, given the choice, would prefer to spend their working day in the garden with just 9% opting for an office.

For those with green fingers, the pleasure of gardening comes from getting out in the fresh air, in all weathers and communing with nature -- even if there are a few too many worms! It can also be seen as a sort of digital-detox -- time away from technology. __2__.

Dr Christopher Lowry, a neuroscientist at the University of Colorado, injected a bacterium commonly found in soil into mice to see what affection this would have on them. __3__. When we dig in soil we absorb this bacterium through our lungs or cuts in our skin, so Dr Lowry concluded that since the mice seemed happier when treated with soil bacteria, it's likely we would be, too.

__4__. There's evidence that recovering alcoholics who have been given the opportunity to plant, grow, and even sell their produce, have managed to stop their addictive habits. Scot Stephenson, for example, got dismissed from school and started a vocational qualification in gardening. He says, “I got my NVQ level 2 which is my first qualification and enjoyed it ever since.”

Whatever the reason, there are many therapeutic benefits to getting your hands dirty, doing some physical hard work and then watching your garden grow. Does this sound like your idea of fun?

(4)

A. Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs.
B. Amusic people don't have the ability to distinguish any sound.
C. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech.
D. For example, they will try very hard to tell the difference between two songs.
E. That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music.
F. Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed

For some people, music is no fun at all. About four percent of the population is what scientists call “amusic.” People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or reproduce musical *notes* (音调). __1__. Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.

As a result, songs sound like noise to an amusic. Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Their inability to enjoy music set them apart from others. It can be difficult for other people to identify with their condition. In fact, most people cannot begin to grasp what it feels like to be amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping

mall can be uncomfortable or even painful. ____2____ However, this can result in withdrawal and social isolation. “I used to hate parties,” says Margaret, a 70-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was amusic.

By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify this unusual condition. Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from the brains of people who can appreciate music. The difference is complex, and it doesn’t involve **defective hearing**. Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. ____3____ Scientists compare amusics to people who just can’t see certain colors.

____4____. For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music. Now she knows that she is not alone. There is a name for her condition, which makes it easier for her to explain. “When people invite me to a concert, I just say, ‘No thanks, I’m amusic,’” says Margaret. “I just wish I had learned to say that when I was seventeen and not seventy.”

(5)

A. This may explain why women on average live longer than men.
B. This difference may explain why men are more likely to suffer from stress-related disorders.
C. They may phone relatives or friends, or ask directions if they are lost.
D. However, the researchers found that men and women have quite different biological and behavioral responses to stress.
E. Therefore, men and women react to stress with different means.
F. They may escape from this mess and stay alone for a short while.

Researchers in the psychology department at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) have discovered a major difference in the way men and women respond to stress. ____1____.

Until now, psychological research has maintained that both men and women have the same “fight-or-flight” reaction to stress. In other words, individuals either react with aggressive behavior, such as verbal or physical conflict (“fight”), or they react by withdrawing from the stressful situation (“flight”). ____2____. While men often react to stress in the fight-or-flight response, women often have another kind of reaction which could be called “tend and befriend.” That is, they often react to stressful conditions by protecting and nurturing their young (“tend”), and by looking for social contact and support from others, especially other females (“befriend”).

The UCLA research team suggests that the female tend-or-befriend response is also based on a hormone. This hormone, called oxytocin, has been studied in the context of childbirth, but now it is being studied for its role in the response of both men and women to stress. The principal investigator, Dr. Shelley E. Taylor explained that “animals and people with high levels of oxytocin are calmer, more relaxed, more social, and less anxious.” While men also secrete (分泌) oxytocin, its effects are reduced by male hormones.

In terms of everyday behavior, the UCLA study found that women are far more likely than men to seek social contact when they are feeling stressed. ____3____.

The differences in responding to stress may explain the fact that women have lower frequency of stress-related disorders such as high blood pressure or aggressive behavior. The tend-and-befriend regulatory (调节的) system may protect women against stress. ____4____.

Part 6: 概要写作

I. 题型解说

1. 形式：根据所给文章，自己总结主旨大意，并写出一段总结性的文字。
2. 字数：**最多 60 字**，标点不包括在内。注意不能超过限定字数。
3. 分值：10 分，内容 5 分，语言 5 分，踩点得分，平均分预估为 6-7 分。
4. 要点：既然是踩点得分，重点就是总结到位，规定不能照抄文中的句词，而是需要自己通过 paraphrase 来进行归纳写作。但是，光是单独的总结句子是不行的，需要组成一篇小短文，因此需要使用连接词。
5. 策略：抓每段的段落大意，运用句式改变、词性转换、近义词或反义词替换等进行改写，再加上逻辑词，构成一篇 summary。

II. Summary 写作练习

(1)

A good story encourages us to turn the next page and read more. We want to find out what happens next and what the main characters do and what they say to each other. We may feel excited, sad, afraid, angry or really happy. This is because the experience of reading or listening to a story is much more likely to make us ‘feel’ that we are part of the story, too. Just like in our ‘real’ lives, we might love or hate different characters in the story. Perhaps we recognize ourselves or others in some of them. Perhaps we have similar problems.

Because of this natural sympathy for the characters, our brains process the reading of stories differently from the way we read factual information. Our brains don’t always recognize the difference between an imagined situation and a real one so the characters become ‘alive’ to us. What they say and do is therefore more meaningful. This is why the words and structures that relate a story’s events, descriptions and conversations are processed in this deeper way.

In fact, cultures all around the world have always used storytelling to pass knowledge from one generation to another. Our ancestors understood very well that this was the best way to make sure our histories and information about how to relate to others and to our world was not only understood, but remembered too. (Notice that the word ‘history’ contains the word ‘story’ – this is not a coincidence)

Encouraging your child to read or listen to stories should therefore help them to learn a second language in a way that is not only fun, but memorable.

(2)

Gene Therapy

“We used to think that our fate was in our stars, but now we know that, in large measure, our fate is in our genes,” said James Watson. Watson is a molecular (分子的) biologist and co-discoverer of DNA structure. Why? Scientists are seeing that gene therapy is revolutionizing the treatment of disease.

In gene therapy, healthy genes are introduced into defective(有缺陷的) cells to prevent or cure disease. While much of the research is in the beginning stages, some successes point to the real benefit of the therapy. In Italy, doctors have recently treated one genetic disease with gene therapy. This disease most often begins to destroy the brain when children are between 1 and 2, stopping them from walking and talking. By inserting normal, healthy genetic material into a virus and then infecting the patients, scientists seem to be able to cure the disease. Although the children given the therapy still need follow-up treatments, they now lead a relatively normal life.

Gene therapy has also been used to help older patients. These people suffer from a disease that causes slow movement and uncontrollable shaking because part of the brain dies. Those treated with gene therapy showed a 23.1 percent improvement when tested six months later.

Gene therapy appears to be a more positive alternative to surgery or medicine and is an exciting new approach that is just making the news. Researchers hope that in the coming years, every genetic disease will have gene therapy as its treatment. But more research is needed to assure its safety.

(3)

Around the world, music therapy is being used to treat different medical conditions and illnesses. Some of the ways people use music therapy are to reduce pain, such as in childbirth or during cancer treatments, or to stimulate brain activity after an injury or money loss. Music therapy has also been successful in aiding children to overcome disabilities. Children can move their bodies with the music and stamp along to the beat.

Why is music a useful therapy? Music is soothing and relaxing, but it also stimulates our brains. Emotionally and physically, we respond to the sounds of music. But the complexity of music *provokes* (激发) the biggest response. Thus, classical music is most typically used for therapies due

to complex sounds and patterns. Playing a musical instrument rather than simply listening to music can also be therapeutic for some people, helping relieve stress and anxiety.

Music has been shown to reduce pain in cancer patients by increasing the release

endorphin(内啡肽). Endorphins are the body's natural painkillers, and when we listen to music, our brains respond by releasing these natural painkillers. It has also been known to contribute to the brain development of the babies who have just been born and even babies still in the mother's womb. Certain types of music have also been found to lower blood pressure and slow a person's heart rate. At present, music therapy is used in a variety of settings such as hospitals, nursing homes, day cares and schools.

Although music therapy is not yet considered a mainstream treatment, it is recognized more and more as a useful addition to traditional treatment. So next time you are feeling low or stressed out, put on some relaxing music and let the music heal you.

(4)

Are You Ready for Your Exam?

So, it's the exam time again -- have you done the necessary work to get good marks? Sleeping with the textbook under the *pillow* (枕头) in the hope that knowledge will be magically absorbed into your brain as you sleep doesn't work. The best strategy is to space your practice out, rather than *cram* (死记硬背) it all together. It means hit the books early!

In an article in the British newspaper The Guardian, Tom Stafford, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Sheffield, UK, advises: "If you organize five hours of study into one hour a day, you'll remember more than if you study for five hours on one day."

Don't rely on memory alone -- get pen and paper and start working. Students who can test themselves in advance will be better at getting back material from their memory and learn that material in the long run. John Dunlosky, Professor of Psychology at Kent State University in the US, suggests that "you start by reading a textbook using your favourite *highlighter* (荧光笔) and favourite colours, but then you go back and make flashcards of all the critical concepts and instead of just rereading those, you basically try to test yourselves on them."

Good revision should give you confidence, but if you are still anxious, there's no harm in *indulging* (放任) in a personal routine. In Japan, it seems to be a tradition for students to eat Katsudon before a test. This is a warm bowl of rice topped with egg and a deep-fried pork cutlet. The name of the dish reminds people of the word 'katsu', meaning 'winning'.

For some students in South Korea, the key to success is not washing their hair before sitting an exam because they believe they could wash all the knowledge out of their head. And in different parts of the world there are always those who swear by their 'lucky underwear'.

The bottom line is that you need to study, sleep well on the eve of the test, eat a nutritious meal, drink plenty of water and believe that your efforts will pay off. Good luck in your

exam!

(5)

The advantages of social networking

Why do most people sign up to social networking sites? The main reason is to stay in touch with other people. These sites also help people to find their childhood friends that they have lost touch with. Renewing these long-lost friendships is just a click away. It is very exciting to be able to catch up with friends and keep up with their news on an almost daily basis thanks to frequent updates.

Keep up-to-date, however, doesn't have to be restricted to friends and acquaintances(相识的人). What many people tend to forget is that they can also use networking sites for professional reasons. It is actually a great way of finding out about upcoming job opportunities. Friends might know about job vacancies that may not be advertised elsewhere or they can even recommend their friends for certain jobs. Even people already employed can promote their business online. This is particularly important for artists, actors and musicians who can create pages devoted to their band or theatre company, and inform fans about their gigs(现场演唱会) or latest exhibitions. In addition, the sites can be used to allow the public to give instant feedback on the artists' work and to interact with their favourite artist.

Another great advantage of social networking sites is how easy it is to organise an event with your friends. Thanks to different settings people can organise their friends by different criteria(标准). These criteria could be how close friends they are, common interests and hobbies or where they live. This means if a certain event takes place, for example, an open-air concert or a football match, all they have to do is invite the right group of friends to attend. Some networking sites offer a range of quizzes and games, so friends living on opposite sides of the globe can invite each other to participate and compete in a variety of games without leaving their homes.
