

高二英语春季班精炼题集

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Part 1: 语法填空

(A)

I was standing in the checkout line behind a woman who looked to be in (21)_____ 60s. When it was her turn to pay, the cashier greeted her by name and asked her how she was doing.

The woman looked down, (22)_____ (shake) her head and said: "Not so good." My husband just lost his job and my son is up to his old tricks again. The truth is, I don't know how I'm going to get through the holidays."

Then she gave the cashier food stamps.

My heart ached. I wanted to help but didn't know how. (23)_____ I offer to pay for her groceries or ask for her husband's resume?

As I walked into the parking lot, I saw the woman (24)_____ (return) her shopping cart. I remembered something in my purse (25)_____ I thought could help her. It wasn't a handful of cash or an offer of a job for her husband, but maybe it would make her life better.

My heart pounded as I approached the woman.

"Excuse me," I said, my voice trembling a bit. "I couldn't help overhearing what you said to the cashier. It sounds like you're going through a really hard time right now. I'm so sorry. I'd like to give you something."

I handed her the small card from my purse.

When the woman read the card's only two words, she began to cry. And through her tears, she said: "You have no idea (26)_____ this means to me."

I was a little startled by her reply. (27)_____ (not do) anything like this before, I didn't know what kind of reaction I might receive. All left for me (28)_____ (say) was: "Oh. Would it be OK to give you a hug?"

(29)_____ we embraced, I walked back to my car --and began to cry, too.

The words on the card?

"You Matter."

A few weeks earlier, a colleague gave me a similar card (30)_____ encouragement for a project I was working on. When I read the card, I felt a warm glow spread inside of me. Deeply touched, I came home and ordered my own box of You Matter card and started sharing them.

(B)

Surviving Art Traditions

Native American Indians expressed themselves through their artwork, which is carved onto totem (图腾) poles. Many people hold the belief (21) _____ all Native American Indian tribes (部落) carved totem poles, but this is far from the truth. Carving totem poles was a tradition among many tribes, especially those that lived along the Pacific coast (22) _____ forest grew. However, those Native American Indians who lived in the south west and the plains, and Indians, but (23) _____ (few) trees to carve than Pacific tribes.

The height of totem poles can vary considerably. Long ago totem poles (24) _____ (find) to stand around 12m tall. Today, Native American Indian artists continue to care trees, but some totem poles are short and are used in homes as decoration. (25) _____ is not surprising that a genuine pole will cost more than \$1500 per meter because traditionally carved totem involve a great deal of work, craftsmanship and time to produce.

The raising of a totem pole is an important celebration among the India tribe. A hole is dug for the pole to stand in. The pole is carried to the site in a ceremony which other hundreds of

people attend. Ropes are used (26)_____ (raise) the pole into place. Singing and dancing to drums accompanies the pole raising. Often poles are raised in this way (27) _____ the carving begins. Carvers do their jobs then on the site.

Many people believe that totem poles are religious symbols, but this idea is false. Instead of (28) _____ (act) as religious symbols, carvings represent the tribal nation and convey the tribes' history. The story of a totem pole is frequently passed down from generation to generation. Having the story documented this way helps keep this tradition (29) _____ (recognize) in our history. These days, many totem poles no longer exist (30) _____ decay and rot. However, there are still some tribes that continue to practice this ancient art form, and these totem poles are still being enjoyed by collections of tribal art.

(C)

One steamy July afternoon in central Arkansas, I was working on an important project in my home office. My trusty printer was busy producing an important report (21)_____ it simply stopped. After fifteen minutes of trying to repair, I decided to buy a new printer. Upon my return, my heart froze to see my house on fire.

(22)_____ having spent much of my life writing, I was speechless when facing this situation. I was lost for adequate words (23)_____ (describe) the sick, sinking feeling of seeing my home, business, and belongings going up in flames along with photographs and memories (24)_____ (collect) over a lifetime. But the panic that filled my shocked heart in that awful moment was for the nine cats that shared my home after (25)_____ (rescue) from situations of ill-treatment and abandonment.

Responding to an early security-system warning, the amazing firefighters arrived immediately, (26)_____ the chemical smoke had already caused deaths. I examined and kissed each cat goodbye, extremely grateful that they had passed gently, without injuries or burns.

Only animal lovers really understand the unbelievable impact (27)_____ the loss of one beloved four-legged family member can have on your heart, mind and soul. The loss of so many dearly loved creatures sent me in great sorrow.

After staying with a friend of mine for a couple of weeks, I was relocated to a furnished apartment. One evening, about a month after moving in, I (28) _____ (occupy) in writing a mystery novel, and at that time a "meow" sounded from outside the apartment door. Was it my mind playing tricks again?" More than once I had heard, seen or felt the brush of one of my departed funny roommates. The meow grew louder and more repetitive. Curious, I opened the door.

Sitting on the doorstep was a kitten with a black coat and alert eyes. A neighbor (29)_____ (walk) by picked him up and began petting him. When I remarked how cute her kitten was, she explained that it had been born under a bridge and looked around for food. This kitty-loving neighbor was quick to offer an extra litter box if I was interested in giving him a home. My immediate reaction was "that's all I need!" without hesitation she put the cute kitten down. I thanked her and closed the door, determined to just let him stay (30)_____ a real home could be found.

(D)

Wildlife in Decline

The populations of Earth's wild vertebrates (脊椎动物) have declined by 58% over the past four decades, according to *the Living Planet Report 2016* published by the World Wildlife Fund.

Climate change and activities such as deforestation and *poaching* (偷猎) are in large part (21) _____ (blame) for the decline. If the trend continues, by 2020, the world (22) _____ (lose) two-thirds of its vertebrate biodiversity. "Sadly, there is no sign yet (23) _____ this rate will decrease," the report says.

"Across land, fresh water and the oceans, human activities are forcing wildlife populations to the edge," says Marco Lambertini, director-general of WWF International.

The Living Planet Report is published every two years. It aims to provide an assessment of the state of the world's wildlife. The 2016 study included 3700 different species of birds, fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles around the world. The team collected data from more than 3000 sources, including government statistics and surveys (24) _____ (carry) out by conservation groups. They then analyzed (25) _____ the population sizes had changed over time.

Lambertini said some groups of animals had done worse than others. "We do see particularly strong declines (26) _____ the freshwater environment. For freshwater species alone, the decline stands at 81% since 1970. This is related to the way that water (27) _____ (use) and taken out of freshwater systems, and also to the *fragmentation* (分裂) of freshwater systems through dam building, for example."

The report also highlighted other species, such as African elephants, (28) _____ have suffered huge declines in recent years, and sharks, which are threatened by overfishing.

(29) _____ all the terrifying facts, however, some conservationists say there is still hope. "One of the things that I think is the most important is that these wild animals haven't yet gone extinct," said Robin Freeman, head of the Zoological Society of London. "On the whole, (30) _____ are not dying out, and that means we still have opportunities to do something about the decline."

(E)

A painter hangs his or her finished pictures on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer writes a work, but no one can hear it (21) _____ it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities, for the composer is absolutely dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as tough a training to become a performer as a medical student needs (22) _____ (become) a doctor. Most training is concerned (23) _____ technique, for musicians have to be as muscularly skillful as an athlete or a ballet dancer. Singers practice breathing every day, as their *vocal chords* (声带) would be inadequate without (24) _____ (control) muscular support. String players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow back and forth with the right arm, (25) _____ are two entirely different movements.

Singers and instruments have to be able to get every note perfectly in tune. Pianists (26) _____ (spare) this particular anxiety, for the notes are already there, and it is the piano tuner's responsibility to tune the instrument for (27) _____. But they have their own difficulties; the hammers that hit the string must be dealt with carefully not to sound like drum or bass, and each tone, even if played very fast, has to sound clear.

The problem (28) _____ (face) student conductors is that they have to learn to know every note of the music and (29) _____ it should sound, and they need to aim at controlling these sound with enthusiastic but selfless authority.

Technique is of no use unless it is combined with musical knowledge and understanding. Great artists are those who are so thoroughly at home in the language of music (30) _____ they can enjoy performing works written in any century.

(F)

Should Children Ban Their Parents from Social Media?

It might be taken for granted –but no previous generation of children will have had the experience of having their entire childhoods intensively and publicly documented in this way. But the very first people to have had some of their childhood pictures _____21_____(post) online are not always happy about their formative years being preserved in digital world .

Parents may not realize it , but by posting photos and videos of their online , they are creating an identity for their children ____22____might not be welcomed. Lucy is a good example. She said she had asked her dad to de-tag her from “stuff that doesn’t necessary represent ____23____I am now. That’s not something I’d want to remember every time I log on to Facebook ----- It isn’t the best memories, which is the way you ‘d like to reveal ____24____on social media .”

Stories about online privacy are often about children and teenagers being warned of the dangers of publishing too much personal information online. But in this case it’s their parents who are in the spotlight. For some parents, ____25____(safe) option is avoiding social media altogether .

Kasia Kurowaska from Newcastle is expecting her first child in June and has agreed with her partner Lee to impose a blanket ban ____26____her children are old enough to make their own decision about social media. But she has two big concerns about her plan. Firstly, it will be difficult ____27____(impose) .”When their auntie comes round and takes a picture, we’re going to have to be like paparazzi police, saying, please don’t put these on Facebook. And secondly, the child might dislike ____28____ (not own) an online presence, especially if all of their friends do. But I ____29____(keep) a digital record of them. It just won’t have been shared on a platform ____30____the masses.

(G)

Delivering Food by Drone

A Singapore restaurant plans to use *drones* (遥控飞机) to transport food and drinks from the kitchen to a wait station near customers’ tables.

Infinium Robotics, the Singapore company that’s developing the drones for restaurant chain Timbre, has spent the past two weeks testing the technology at the restaurant before it opens each night (21)_____ business and hopes to have it in place by the end of the year.

But how does the drone know where to *hover* (盘旋)? What if someone bumps into the drone or is standing in its way? “There’s no chance at all (22)_____ it will hit anything,” says Infinium Robotics chief executive Junyang Woon.

The drones automatically charge while (23)_____ (wait) in the kitchen. (24) the chef puts an order on the drone, he hits a button on a keypad and the drone automatically flies to one of two wait stations. Sense-and-avoid technology (25)_____ (build) into the drone won’t allow it to land at the wait station if anything is in its way. The drones are equipped with *sonar* (声纳系统) and an *infrared sensor* (红外线传感器), too.

A waiter then removes the food or drink from the drone and hits a button (26) sends it back to the kitchen. The drones, weighing a little over five pounds, (27) carry just over four pounds of food. Infinium Robotics is working on a model that will carry twice as (28)_____ (much) food.

“Its job is to help the waiters to reduce some of their boring tasks, ” Woon said. “If they let the robots (29)_____ (do) the job, they can concentrate on interacting with customers to bring about higher customer satisfaction and dining experience.”

Since it drew recent media attention, Woon (30)_____ (hear) from resorts and restaurants in 10 countries, including the United States.

(H)

Loving Life in Mosinee

Born in Moose Factory Island, located about 12 miles inland from the James Bay coastline in northern Ontario, I spent my early childhood years in nearby Moose River Crossing. Our family returned to Moose Factory later, so my siblings (兄弟姐妹) and I could continue our education, (21)_____ the local school had been closed down.

Moose River Crossing is situated along the only railroad track in Canada that reaches all the way up to the northern community of Mosinee, Ont, which later (22)_____ (become) ----and still is ----my true hometown.

(23) _____ my siblings and I were growing up , I always sensed something was missing in my life, (24)_____ fundamental to my very identity, to who I was and where I came from. Over the years, I began to learn more (25)_____ my Native culture, the history and our way of life. Then, in 2009, I met a man who later became my husband. (26) _____ (be) an ambassador of the land and a hunter , my husband taught me how to hunt , fish , set nets , snare rabbits, make a fire in the rain, read the weather and drive a boat. Even after having lived in Moosonee for 26 years, I had never experienced and learned so much on the land the mighty Moose River, (27)_____ the sunsets are breathtakingly beautiful , as I did in the relatively short time I’ve known my husband.

I am so thankful and proud (28)_____ (give) the opportunity to lead this kind of lifestyle , which someday will be passed on to my grandchildren .

Today, I continue to trace my roots and try to live my life according to them. I have also been back to Moose River Crossing after being away for many years. My older sister and only brother, both hunters, along with a few nephews and nieces, continue to carry on the tradition of our ancestors in Moose River Crossing.

Every year, our family gathers for a spring hunt, mainly geese and ducks. In summertime, we go fishing and, in the fall, we head out hunting. In addition to (29)_____ (add) to our foods for the year, these excursions are (30)_____ our family stories and recollections are shared the most. And these are plenty of stories to go around, all of which are close to my heart and a big part of who I am today.

(I)

Whether in the workplace or the football field, effective teamwork can produce amazing results. However, ___21_____ (work) successfully as a team is not as easy as it may seem. Effective teamwork certainly does not just happen automatically, it takes a great deal of hard work and compromise. There are a number of factors ___22___ must be in place to make a good team.

Effective leadership is one of the most important factors of good teamwork. The team’s leader should possess the skills ___23___ (create) a positive working environment and motivate and inspire the team members to talk a positive approach to work and be committed. An effective team leader will promote a high level of spirit and make them feel ___24___ (value)

Communication is a vital factor of all interpersonal relationship and especially that of a

team. Team members must be able to express their feelings, share ideas and see each other's opinions.

Conflicts will arise ____25____ well a team functions together. The best way to deal with conflicts is to have some organized methods of handling conflicts. Team members should be able to voice their concerns ____26____ fear of offending others. Instead of avoiding conflict issues, a practical approach that ____27____ (settle) them quickly is much better. It is often advised that the team leader sit with the conflicting parties and help work out their differences without taking sides and try to remain objective if possible.

The team leader ____28____ set a good example to create good teamwork. In order to keep team members positive and motivated, the team leader ____29____ needs to show these qualities. The team turns to the leader for support and guidance. So any negative words or behaviors on the leader's part can be disastrous.

Regardless of ____30____ type of work you are in, knowing how to effectively work on and with a team is going to be extremely important to your success and that of your team.

(J)

Loss of Biodiversity (生物多样性) Affects Human Society

If a species of bee disappears forever or a particular plant is extinct, what does it have to do with us humans? Well, according to a team of international scientists, biodiversity is dropping below levels (21) ____ (consider) safe for the health and happiness of human societies.

The issue is that everything is inter-connected and ecosystems support our societies (22) ____ they provide us with, for example, food, fibres and fuels. If species go on disappearing, this can disturb many vital processes (23) ____ crop *pollination* (授粉) and the *decomposition* (分解) of waste.

A framework which defines the environmental limits within (24) ____ humans can really operate -- called planetary boundaries -- says (25) ____ (lose) more than 10% of the biodiversity in an area places the local ecosystem at risk. Ecosystems are all different but this percentage is considered as a good measure of safety.

A study published in the magazine *Science* suggests that 58% of the world's land surface (26) ____ (reduce) below this level already. These areas house 71% of the global population. Professor Andy Purvis, from Imperial College London and the Natural History Museum, is one of the authors of the study. He says, "Once we're the wrong side of the boundary, (27) ____ doesn't mean everything goes wrong immediately, but there is a remarkable higher risk (28) ____ things will go badly wrong."

The researchers found that grasslands, savannas and shrub lands were most affected by biodiversity loss on average. Purvis hopes this report (29) ____ become a wake-up call to those who design policies. Here's his warning: "Decision-makers worry a lot about economic *recessions* (衰退), but an ecological recession could have even (30) ____ (bad) consequences -- and the biodiversity damage we've had means we're at risk of that happening. Until and unless we can bring biodiversity back up, we're playing ecological *roulette* (轮盘赌)."

(K)

Over the past sixteen years of my life, I have grown to be a very independent person. This can be both good and bad in the sense that I am able to do things (21) _____ my own, yet at times struggle with taking advice from others. Sometimes, hearing what other people have to say can be one of the hardest things to do. However, getting advice from (22)

cares about you can impact your life in great ways. Because of this, I began realizing that my mom's guidance throughout my life has never steered me wrong. This is why I believe you (23) always listen to your mother.

This belief has not been easy (24) _____ (realize). It has taken endless amounts of time in which I decided to go against what my mom had to say, and later discovered that she was right. I think we can all agree that (25) _____ (admit) your mom was right is always a hard thing to do. But what else are you supposed to say (26) you are standing outside in the freezing cold, shaking because you did not wear that extra jacket you (27) _____ (tell) to wear?

When I was twelve years old, I had the experience of a lifetime. However, I would have missed out if it hadn't been for my mom. She had been planning a trip to Turkey for work, (28) _____ (offer) to bring my sister and me along with her. When I first heard about this opportunity, I was terrified. Never had I been out of the country before. I thought to (29) "Is she crazy?" My mom then began to say, "(30) _____ is known to all, one needs to step out of his comfort zone and something new in order to encounter larger-than-life ideas." After going back and forth with my own thoughts, I decided to go on the trip. And boy, she was right. Going to Turkey will forever be one of my greatest memories and I am thankful I got to visit that amazing country.

(L)

The real reason you should never skip breakfast

We always hear that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, and now new research has confirmed what we (21) _____ (tell) for years: skipping that morning meal is a very bad idea.

New guidance released by the American Heart Association and (22) _____ (support) by British experts from the British Heart Foundation warns that skipping breakfast could raise your risk of obesity, diabetes and heart disease, the Daily Mail reports. The review, which was led by scientists from Columbia University in New York, also revealed that up to a third of adults didn't have breakfast, (23) _____ snacking throughout the day instead — resulting in health risks.

After reviewing numerous studies, the team concluded that (24) _____ who ate regular, healthy breakfast every day were (25) _____ (likely) to overeat later on. As a result, their bodies had more time to burn off energy from food before bed. The team suggested we should all aim to eat between 15 and 25% of our daily energy intake early in the morning, which roughly (26) _____ (equal) 300-500 calories for a woman and 375-625 calories for a man. (27) _____ the team didn't provide a sample breakfast, they suggested choosing meals that were high in vital nutrients, including fiber, calcium, potassium and vitamin D.

Professor Marie-Pierre St-Onge, (28) _____ led the review panel, said: "Meal timing may affect health due to its impact on the body's internal clock. We suggest that people eat mindfully, by paying attention to planning both what you eat and (29) _____ you eat meals and snacks, to combat emotional eating. Many people find that emotions can stimulate them to eat when they are not hungry, which often leads to (30) _____ (eat) too many calories from foods that have low nutritional value."

Lacking some inspiration for tomorrow morning? Check out our collection of fast and healthy breakfast ideas for a fool-proof start to the day.

Part 2. 十一选十

(A)

A. characteristic	B. environmentally	C. announced	D. imports	E. exposing
F. invest	G. extensively	H. acquire	I. machinery	J. competitiveness
K. crucial				

China Set to Make Own Ballpoint Pen Tips

One of China's major *stainless steel* (不锈钢) producers has independently developed the special steel needed to make the ballpoint pen tips and plans to mass-produce the material to replace __31__ in two years.

The group has spent five years on research and development to __32__ the technology, ending a long-term Chinese reliance on foreign pen tips.

Without this technology, China's pen manufacturers, which produce 38 billion ballpoint pens per year, have had to purchase the __33__ parts from overseas markets, costing the industry \$17.3 million a year, according to the China National Light Industry Council.

"It will be one of our __34__ products in the long run, and we will try more materials for tips of ballpoint pens to remain competitive," said Li Jianmin, director of TISCO's research and development center.

Wang Huimian, TISCO's senior engineer, said the company will __35__ more financial resources and manpower to develop next-generation ballpoint pen tips in a(n) __36__ friendly way to further compete with rivals in Japan and Switzerland.

"If these real economy-related factors are underdeveloped, its key __37__ won't be strong," said Wang.

The pen tip issue was first brought into the spotlight by Premier Li Keqiang in January last year, __38__ a major issue facing Chinese manufacturers — weak competitiveness in key technology.

Making such products requires high-precision __39__ and extremely-thin steel plates. Special microelements must be added to liquid steel to make a quality tip that can write continually for at least 800 meters.

Eager to enhance its earning ability, the company __40__ that it planned to produce 10.5 million metric tons of steel this year, including 4.5 million stainless steel products.

Zhao Ying, a researcher at the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, said, "All these elements can be reached only through long-term investment and increasing development," he said.

(B)

A. approach	B. shape	C. previously	D. evident	E. secret	F. date
G. hardly	H. remains	I. irrelevant	J. potential	K.	
particularly					

Swedish Archaeologists Make New Discoveries

Archaeologists have begun exploring an unknown ancient city at a village called Vlochos, five hours north of Athens . The Archaeological ____31____ are scattered on and around the Strongiloveni hill on the great Thessaliam plains and can be traced to several historical periods.

"What used to be considered remains of some ____32____ settlement can now be upgraded to

remains of a city higher significance than ____33____ thought,” says Robin Ronnland , PhD student in Classical Archaeology and Ancient History at the university of Gotheoburg and leader of the firework.

“We came across the site which has never been explored before in connection with another project last year and retailed the great __34____right away .”

Working together with the Swedish Institute at Athens and the local archaeological service in Karditsa, the Vlochos Archacological Project (VLAP) was started with an aim to explore the remains. The project’s research team completed the first field season during two weeks in September 2016.

Ronnlund says that the hill is hiding many ____35____. Remains of towers , walls and city gates can be found on the mountaintop and slopes , but __36____anything is visible on the ground below . The ambition is to avoid digging and instead use ____37____such as ground—penetrating radar. This will enable the team to leave the site in the same ____38____as it was in when they arrived. The success of this method is ____39____from the results of the first field season.

“We found a town square and a street network that indicate that we are dealing with quite a large city . The area inside the city wall measured over 40 hectares . We also found ancient pottery and coins that can help to __40____the city . Our oldest finds are from around 500 BC, but the city seems to have flourished mainly from the fourth to the third century BC before it was abandoned for some reason , maybe in connection with the Roman conquest of the area.

Ronnlund believes that the Swedish-Greek project can provide important clues as to what happened during this violent period in Greek history.

(C)

A. sympathetically	B. inevitable	C. rarely	D. guided	E. natural	F. right
G. misunderstood	H. travelling	I. offered	J. regularly	K. possession	

The year of wandering

Between the preparation and the work, the traineeship and the actual dealing with a task or an art, there comes, in the experience of many young men, a period of uncertainty and wandering which is often __31__ and considered as time wasted, when it is, in fact, a period rich in full and free development.

It is as __32__ for passionate and courageous youth to wish to know what is in life, what it means, and what it holds for its children, as for a child to reach for and search the things that surround and attract it. Behind every real worker in the world is a real man, and a man has a __33__ to know the conditions under which he must live, and the choices of knowledge, power, and activity which are __34__ him. In the education of many men and women, therefore, there comes the year of wandering; the experience of __35__ from knowledge to knowledge and from occupation to occupation.

The forces which go to the making of a powerful man can __36__ be adjusted and *blended* (融合) without some disturbance of relations and conditions. This disturbance is sometimes injurious, because it affects the moral foundations upon which character rests; and for this reason the significance of the experience in its relation to development ought to be __37__ studied. The birth of the imagination and of the passions, the *perception*(感知) of the richness of life, and the consciousness of the __38__ of the power to master and use that wealth, create a critical moment

in the history of youth, — a moment richer in possibilities of all kinds than comes at any later period.

Anxiety and excitement of soul are __39__ in that wonderful moment. There are times when anxiety is as normal as is self-control at other and less critical times. The year of wandering is not an indication of aimlessness, but of aspiration, and that in its excitement and uncertainty youth is often __40__ to and finally prepared for its task.

(D)

A. flexibility dominated	B. shift	C. hungry	D. improvement	E.
F. released distinguish	G. secure	H. adapting	I. familiar	J. burying
				K.

The New York Times has changed a lot in the past 10 years, embracing digital subscriptions and growing into online video and specialty areas like cooking. It has not been enough to prepare the company for the future, according to the paper's own 2020 report __31__ on Tuesday.

"While the past two years have been a time of significant innovation, the pace must speed up the authors wrote in the opening of the report. "Too often, digital progress has been accomplished through workarounds; now we must tear apart the barriers. We must __32__ between mission and tradition: what we do because it's essential to our values and what we do because we've always done it."

The report indicates how far the paper has come in __33__ itself to the digital age while also pointing out what needs to be done.

The areas that need __34__ are focused on the newsroom, particularly in the tools and internal structures that journalists must deal with to produce their work.

Many of the report's recommendations are __35__ to anyone who closely follows the Times or newspapers in general: A(n) __36__ away from print 's outsized importance on the newsroom 's operations, better ways to include multimedia in stories and a renewed effort at creating a more diverse newsroom with a variety of skills.

The paper has an ongoing goal that started in 2016 of doubling digital revenue to \$800 million by 2020. "To __37__ our future, we need to expand considerably our number of subscribers by 2020."

The report also calls into question the formats on which the Times and most other newspapers -rely, namely a mix of news stories and features that are text heavy. "Too much of our daily report remains __38__ by long texts." the report states

The report stresses that the Times should do more to educate readers. "Our readers are __39__ for advice from The Times. Too often, we don't offer it, or offer it only in print-centric forms." the report states. Perhaps the most interesting part of the report comes at the very bottom in the form of comments from the paper's own journalists. Reporters said they would like to see __40__ in choice of how to tell certain stories, and some disagreement about what kind of tone the Times should embrace going forward.

(E)

A. acknowledging financial	B. bottled	C. consequences	D. demanding	E.
F. Further unresolved	G. inappropriately	H. handle	I. negative	J. neglect
				K.

Emotional Debt

Many people today live under the weight of debt from loans or credit cards . As harmful as ___31___ debt is , there is another form of debt that is even more damaging -----emotional debt.

Dr. James Richards states that emotional debt occurs ‘when we experience emotional pain that remain ___32___.’ If the pain is not dealt with, it will affect us our entire lives. Throughout the years, we have chances for happiness, love and success. But unresolved pain can emerge, causing us to respond in ways that aren’t reasonable, resulting in destroyed relationships and lost opportunities . Another ___33___ result of emotional debt is that our friends and loved ones are affected by it and pay a high price. When we have a tendency to respond ___34___, we often hurt those around us . Unfortunately our unsettled problems sometimes become too much for them to ___35___ causing them to abandon the relationship.

People with destructive patterns should check their lives for signs of unresolved pain, for your emotional debt can come from various forms of past unfair, cruel or violent treatment or ___36___. You may be holding onto painful memories of controlling parents or very ___37___ teachers, also you may not have dealt with the pain of a broken relationship or the death of a loved one. Any negative emotion that you have controlled over the year can come back to cause harm when you least expect it.

Recognize your feelings, but don’t focus on them all the time, because ___38___ and challenging your pain is difficult, but recognizing it is the first step toward dealing with it . Admit you are angry about the past , and discuss it with someone you trust , or write it down because this will ease some of the danger and hatred you’ve kept ___39___ up for years . Refuse to be a victim and accept responsibility for dealing with your painful past because this puts you in charge and limits the power your emotions have over you.

Take specific steps to resolve your emotional debt now rather than deal with the ___40___ later.

(F)

A. keep	B. market	C. issue	D. perspective	E. relevant	F. avoid
G. develop	H. switch	I. natural	J. responsible	K. code	

FDA OKs Genetically Modified Salmon for Human Consumption

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on Thursday approved *genetically modified salmon* (转基因的三文鱼), the first such altered animal allowed for human consumption in the United States.

The government had tried to ___31___ approving the fast-growing salmon for more than five years due to consumer concerns about eating genetically modified foods. But the agency said Thursday the fish is safe to eat.

In announcing the approval, the FDA said that there are “no biologically ___32___ differences in the nutrition of AquaAdvantage Salmon compared to that of other farm-raised Atlantic salmon.”

AquaAdvantage Salmon was created by the Massachusetts-based company AquaBounty. Ron Stotish, the company’s CEO, said in a statement that the fish is a “game changer that brings healthy and nutritious food to consumers in an environmentally ___33___ manner without damaging the ocean and other marine habitats.”

The fish grows twice as fast as normal salmon, so it reaches 34 size more quickly. It has an added growth *hormone* (激素) from the Pacific Chinook salmon that allows the fish to produce growth hormone all year long. The engineers were able to 35 the hormone active by using another gene from an ocean pout (a kind of fish) that acts like an “on” 36 for the hormone. Typical Atlantic salmon produce the growth hormone for only part of the year.

There is no evidence that the foods would be unsafe, but for some people, it’s an *ethical* (伦理的) 37. Some people have promised not to sell the salmon, and it’s still unclear whether the public will 38 an appetite for the fish if it is approved. Genetic engineering is already widely used for crops, but the government until now has not considered allowing the consumption of modified animals. Although the potential benefits and profits are huge, many people have doubts about controlling the genetic 39 of other living creatures.

Critics worry that it could cause human *allergies* (过敏) and the eventual extinction of the 40 salmon population if it escapes and breeds in the wild.

(G)

A. offline	B. flashed	C. momentary	D. processing	E. response	
F. correctly	G. dropped	H. visual	I. limits	J. distracting	K. immediately

Making a Mistakes Can Put Your Brain ON “Pause”

Mistakes can be learning opportunities , but the brain needs time for lessons to sink in .

When facing fast decisions , even the 31 distraction of noting an error can decrease accuracy on the next choice , researchers report in the March 15 Journal of Neuroscience.

“We have a brain region that monitors and says ‘you messed up’ so that we can correct our behavior,” says psychologist George Buzzell, now at the University of Maryland in College Park . But sometimes , that monitoring system can backfire , 32 us from the task at hand and causing us to make another error.

“There does seem to be a little bit of time for people , after mistakes , where you’re sort of 33,” says Jason Moser , a psychologist at Michigan State University , who wasn’t part of the study .

To test people’s 34 to making mistakes, Buzzell and colleagues at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., monitored 23 participants’ brain activity while they worked through a challenging task. Concentric(同轴的) circles 35 briefly on a screen, and participants had to respond with one hand if the two circles were the same color and the other hand if the circles were subtly different shades.

After making a mistake , participants generally answered the next question correctly if they had a second or so to recover . But when the next challenge came very quickly after an error , as little as 0.2 seconds , accuracy 36 by about 10 percent . Electrical activity recorded from the 37 cortex (大脑皮层) showed that participants paid less attention to the next experiment if they had just made a mistake than if they had responded 38.

The cognitive demand of noting and 39 the error seems to divert attention that would otherwise be devoted to the task , Buzzell says .

In real life , people usually have time -----even if just a few seconds -----to reflect on a mistake before having to make another decision . But in some activities such as driving a car or playing musical instrument , people must rebound from errors quickly while continuing to

correctly carry out the rest of the task . Those actions might push the ___40___ of error processing.

(H)

A. criticize	B. desperately	C. establish	D. feature	E. focus	F. gratitude
G. heartfelt	H. humanity	I. influence	J. present	K. touch	

letters Brought Back to Life

Letters as a way of communication have long given way to phone calls and WeChat messages. But a TV shows, Letters Alive, is helping bring this old way to keep in touch back into the ___31___.

Letters Alive took its idea from a UK program with a similar name, Letters Live. Both shows ___32___ famous actors and actresses, but there is no gossip, no eye-catching visual effects. Instead, it's just one person walking up to a microphone and reading a letter.

But these are not just any letters. They vary greatly in time and subjects. There is , for example , a passionate letter that famous painter Huang Youngyu wrote to playwright Cao Yu 30 years ago to ___33___ his lack of creativity. There is also a(n) ___34___ note from Spring and Autumn Period written by two ordinary young soldiers to their elder brother to report their lives in the war zone.

Compared to published texts , letters also come with a personal ___35___.

One example from Letters live was a note of ___36___ from the mother of a dying child to JK Rowling, author of the Harry Potter books. It reads: "Mrs Rowling ,cancer threatened to take everything from my daughter, and your books turned out to be the castle we so ___37___ needed to hide in."

According to Guan Zhengwen, the director of Letter Alive, it is this kind of ___38___ behind every letter that strikes a harmony with the audience.' It's a thing of the past that entertainment shows ___39___ themselves only with pretty face. "Guan told Sohu News," Entertainment industry is starting to switch to a(n) ___40___ on wisdom and intelligence ."

(I)

A. contrast	B. unknown	C. trapped	D. responsibility	E. willingness
F. external	G. sense	H. cease	I. encounter	J. indecisive
				K. passive

There are two basic ways see growth : one as a product ., the other as a process . People have generally viewed personal growth as a(n)___31___ result or product that can easily be identified and measured . The worker who gets a promotion the students whose grades improve , the foreigner who learns a new language ---all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By ___32___-the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way . The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitude and feelings people have , their caution or courage , as we ___33___ new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends. There are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a ___34___ to take risks. And we are supposed to be ready to face the ___35___, and to accept the possibility that we may "fail"

at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we're ___36___ and shy? Then our ___37___ of shyness can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we're slow to adapt to change or that we're not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? If so, then we are likely to take a more ___38___ role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. We will ___39___ to grow, if we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, and if we protect ourselves too much. We become ___40___ inside a shell of our own making.

(J)

A. contribute	B. flows	C. fundamental	D. lays	E. notes	F. outline
G. reflect	H. respectively	I. shared	J. serve	K. uncertainly	

Leadership Traits (特质)

My job puts me in contact with extraordinary leaders in many fields. So I tend to ___31___ a lot on leadership and how we can inspire successful teamwork, cooperation, and partnerships. In my experience, it is clear that the most successful leaders—both men and women—always demonstrate three ___32___ traits.

Trustworthiness

Leaders must set an example of honesty and justice and earn the trust of their teams through their everyday actions. When you do so with positive energy and enthusiasm for ___33___ goals and purpose, you can deeply connect with your team and customers. A culture of trust enables you to empower employees and ___34___ the foundation for communication, accountability, and continuous improvement.

Compassion (共情)

You can't forget that organizational success ___35___ from the hearts and minds of the men and women you lead. Rather than treating your people as you'd like to be treated, treat them as they would like to be treated. Small gestures like choosing face-to-face meetings or sending personal ___36___ can have an enormous impact on the spirits of the teams. In addition to thanks and praise, you must also understand people's needs, pressures, and individual goals, which will allow you to lead them more effectively and ___37___ to their personal ambitions and professional development.

Decisiveness

In times of ___38___ employees long for clarity. As a leader, you won't always have all of the answers—no one expects you to—so you must be open to listening and learning from others. Once you understand a particular challenge and ___39___ the options, you have to be confident in making bold and optimistic decisions.

Successful leadership demands a lifelong commitment to sharpening these three basic skills. Wherever you have the opportunity to ___40___, the qualities of trustworthiness, compassion, and decisiveness are the keys to leadership and organizational success.

(K)

A. perspectives	B. explore	C. qualities	D. powerfully	E. appreciate	F. purpose
-----------------	------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	------------

G. constructive	H. concepts	I. demonstrated	J. motivated	K. recommendation
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Dear Admissions Committee,

I had the pleasure of teaching Sara in her 11th grade honors English class at Mark Twain High School. From the first day of class, Sara impressed me with her ability to clearly explain difficult (31) _____ and texts, her sensitivity to the slight differences within literature, and her passion for reading, writing, and creative expression— both in and out of the classroom. Sara is a talented literary critic and poet, and she has my highest (32) _____ as a student and writer.

Sara is talented at considering the elegances within literature and the (33) _____ behind authors' works. She produced an extraordinary year-long thesis paper on creative identity development, in which she compared works from three different time periods and synthesized cultural and historical (34) _____ to inform her analysis. When called upon to give her thesis defense in front of her peers, Sara spoke clearly and (35) _____ about her conclusions and responded to questions in a thoughtful way. Outside of the classroom, Sara is devoted to her literary pursuits, especially to poetry. She publishes her poetry in our school's literary magazine, as well as in online magazines. She is an insightful, sensitive, and deeply self-aware individual driven to (36) _____ art, writing, and a deeper understanding of the human condition.

Throughout the year Sara was an active participant in our discussions, and she always supported her peers. Her caring nature and personality allow her to work well with others in a team setting, as she always respects others' opinions even when they differ from her own. When we held a class debate about gun laws, Sara chose to speak for the side opposite her own views. She explained her choice as (37) _____ by a desire to put herself in other people's shoes, view the issues from a new perspective, and gain a clearer sense of the issue from all angles. Throughout the year, Sara (38) _____ this openness to the opinions, feelings, and perspectives of others, along with sharp powers of observation, all (39) _____ that make her outstanding as a student of literature and burgeoning writer.

I am certain that Sara is going to continue to do great and creative things in her future. I highly recommend her for admission to your undergraduate program. She is talented, caring, dedicated, and focused in her pursuits. Sara consistently seeks out (40) _____ feedback so she can improve her writing skills, which is a rare and impressive quality in a high school student. Sara is truly a stand-out individual who will impress everyone she meets. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions at callmeclemens@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Ms. Scribe

English Teacher

Mark Twain High School

(L)

A. technology	B. contemporary	C. stretched	D. hidden	E. recognized
F. discovery	G. updated	H. extensive	I. countless	J. estimated
K. definition				

Most of us learn at primary school that there are seven continents, but the next generation of kids may be adding one more to that list.

According to a recent paper published in the Geological Society of American Journal by a

group of researchers, “Zealandia” is a new continent that’s ___31___ beneath the ocean.

Zealandia is ___32___ to be five million sq km. Most of this massive area is covered by water, but its highest mountains already have their own name: New Zealand.

The small country is the only part of Zealandia that isn’t underwater, but the paper’s authors want the huge landmass to be ___33___ worldwide as its own continent.

“The scientific value of classifying Zealandia as a continent is much more than just an extra name on a list,” the researchers wrote in their paper.

Scientists discovered Zealandia all the way back in 1995, then started ___34___ research on the area using underwater and satellite mapping ___35___. After completing their work, they were finally able to write a report suggesting that Zealandia be named a continent.

But who decides on what is a continent and what isn’t? There is, in fact, no official organization that does. Some countries’ schools teach that there are six or even five continents. This changes depending on where in the world school is.

Due to their ___36___ as a “continuous expanse of land”, some classify Europe and Asia as the same continent -- known as Eurasia. Schools in Russia and parts of Eastern Europe teach this.

And to make things even more confusing, France and Greece, as well as other countries, classify North America and South America as simply America.

This argument over how land is defined has even ___37___ into outer space. In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) decided that Pluto was no longer a planet, 76 years after its ___38___ in 1930. Experts argued that it no longer met the requirements needed to be called a planet alongside the eight others in our solar system. It was therefore renamed a “dwarf planet(矮行星)”, meaning that ___39___ books, models and museum exhibits all over the world had to be ___40___.

But will the world take the same notice of Zealandia? The best way to tell is to keep an eye on our textbooks.

Part 3: 完形填空

1.

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing is beyond the joy of discovering for yourself something that is a big ___1___ to you! It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally or a sudden understanding, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal ___2___ are the “payoff” in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even ___3___ you in it-but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That is ___4___ you.

A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at ___5___ stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a ___6___ where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and ___7___ learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, which are basic to education. The research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to ___8___ a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others what you can do. Writing a research paper is ___9___ just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing (综合), which forms the ___10___ of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovery, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a ___11___ satisfying experience!

To some, the thought of having to write an ___12___ number of pages, often more than ever produced before, is disturbing. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is ___13___. But there is no need to approach paper assignment with ___14___, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. ___15___, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you find great pleasure in it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. mistake | B. deal | C. plan | D. challenge |
| 2. A. behaviours | B. opportunities | C. encounters | D. entertainments |
| 3. A. encourage | B. assess | C. emphasize | D. affect |
| 4. A. familiar to | B. suitable for | C. considerate of | D. dependent on |
| 5. A. similar | B. unbelievable | C. flexible | D. various |
| 6. A. outcome | B. process | C. achievement | D. position |
| 7. A. ideal | B. complicated | C. competitive | D. causal |
| 8. A. devote | B. lead | C. suit | D. adopt |
| 9. A. no more than | B. less than | C. none other than | D. more than |
| 10. A. evidence | B. basis | C. impression | D. experience |
| 11. A. hardly | B. skillfully | C. thoroughly | D. vividly |
| 12. A. assigned | B. limited | C. established | D. fixed |
| 13. A. inspiring | B. rewarding | C. frightening | D. threatening |
| 14. A. anxiety | B. interest | C. excitement | D. embarrassment |
| 15. A. Furthermore | B. Instead | C. However | D. Therefore |

2.

Leadership is a word getting a lot of attention these days. It appears in the title of new advice, how-to, and business books with amazing ___1___. Definitions vary, but most of the ones I've seen don't help much. It's a totally ___2___ subject: You think A is a great leader; I like B's ___3___ better. That is, you may not be able to ___4___ it, but you know it when you see it.

So this is my take on the elusive (难以捉摸的) concept:

Years ago, leadership had ___5___ to do with a specific ability. "Leader" was the ___6___ given to the emperor of the organization. The person was the commander, the ___7___ with complete control. But ___8___ there is another way to establish yourself as a leader.

Here is my definition: Leadership is the ability to get others to do what you want, need, or expect them to do, and feel good about doing it. It is the ___9___ part (feeling good about doing it) that is so elusive.

If I am in charge, I can certainly demand you do what I expect you to do and insist you get it done. I can give orders. ___10___, I am the boss, and everyone knows what that means. It is a sure way to destroy the atmosphere of the ___11___.

Today, I believe that approach is on the way ___12___, although it will always be with us. When people hate the boss, sure, the boss is called "leader"—but not a good one, because the followers are an unhappy bunch. If they had another, ___13___ job to go to, they would be gone in a minute.

Here is a list of the qualities I believe it ___14___ to be a good leader: 1. Likable; 2. Trustworthy; 3. Competent and experienced; 4. Part of the team; 5. Able and willing to participate; 6. Ready to ___15___; 7. Adaptable to change; 8. Eager to share credit.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. activity | B. regularity | C. reality | D. sensitivity |
| 2. A. wrong | B. unnecessary | C. objective | D. subjective |
| 3. A. system | B. style | C. sample | D. speech |
| 4. A. define | B. understand | C. analyze | D. summarize |
| 5. A. a lot | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 6. A. rank | B. type | C. title | D. honor |
| 7. A. authority | B. candidate | C. specialist | D. assistant |
| 8. A. reasonably | B. hopefully | C. sadly | D. fortunately |
| 9. A. first | B. second | C. former | D. whole |
| 10. A. Above all | B. After all | C. For instance | D. On the contrary |
| 11. A. friendship | B. school | C. company | D. workplace |
| 12. A. over | B. in | C. along | D. out |
| 13. A. money-saving | B. highly-demanding | C. decent-paying | D. far-reaching |
| 14. A. endures | B. takes | C. minds | D. describes |
| 15. A. please | B. change | C. listen | D. follow |

3.

Radio began as a point-to-point communication device. In 1919, Radio Corporation of American would charge a fee if you sent a message from one radio to another. Either the senders or the recipients pay the fee. The purpose was basically to undercut the telegraph, and they made

their money ____1____, not by providing radio as a ____2____ but by selling hardware.

In about 1922, radio ____3____ into a broadcast mechanism. For broadcasting, in the simple sense, there was a ____4____ and it broadcast, and lots of people could hear it. But broadcasting was seen as a way to drive business to the radio hardware makers. The stations were ____5____ by people who made radios or ____6____, by churches and universities that wanted to get their ____7____ out but weren't going to make money.

And there was a lot of stuff which sounds very ____8____ today about how this medium was going to ____9____. And in the 20s, *Radio Broadcast Magazine* ____10____ a \$500 prize for the best essay that answered the question: "Who is going to pay for broadcasting, and how?" The winner suggested a ____11____ on radio listeners. Now, it sounds a little strange to us, but that's actually the British model. The BBC supports itself by a tax on TV and radio sets.

There was some discussion about ____12____, and Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce then, was strongly against this idea. He said it was ____13____ that we should allow so great a possibility for service ____14____ by advertising chatter. The Commerce Department was ____15____ radio at the time. After the creation of national radio networks then the pressure – advertisers wanted to go on with it, people who owned the radio network wanted to sell ads, and that's how radio developed as an advertising medium.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. briefly | B. naturally | C. basically | D. eventually |
| 2. A. listener | B. service | C. broadcaster | D. applicant |
| 3. A. developed | B. extended | C. made | D. drove |
| 4. A. magazine | B. platform | C. stop | D. station |
| 5. A. wanted | B. made | C. sponsored | D. sold |
| 6. A. in some cases | B. in return | C. on the contrary | D. on the whole |
| 7. A. way | B. message | C. profit | D. opinion |
| 8. A. critical | B. persuasive | C. familiar | D. great |
| 9. A. communicate | B. broadcast | C. emerge | D. survive |
| 10. A. offered | B. won | C. missed | D. abandoned |
| 11. A. reward | B. tax | C. fine | D. rent |
| 12. A. broadcasting | B. advertising | C. chattering | D. modeling |
| 13. A. essential | B. inconvenient | C. difficult | D. unbelievable |
| 14. A. sent | B. created | C. drowned | D. suggested |
| 15. A. regulating | B. producing | C. providing | D. developing |

4

The next great land area that man hopes to control is the moon. In size it is nearly ____1____ to the area of North and South America. However, it presents a hostile (不友好的) environment. Temperatures ____2____ +120 to -150 degrees Centigrade (摄氏). There is no air, and no water.

Today there are ____3____ scientific speculation (思索) about living on the moon. When man will begin life on the moon surface is still not ____4____. But experts believe that settlement will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary ____5____. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and systems necessary to ____6____ life brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are ecologically and ____7____ self-supporting will be established.

The principal job of the early settlers will be to stay ____8____. They will have to build shelters to ____9____ an atmosphere like that of earth. They will have to plant crops under huge domes to produce food and ____10____ and find water sources. After this is done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science.

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human staying alive may make it ____11____ for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations that require a vacuum or extreme cold, are an ____12____. Precision ball bearing, industrial diamonds, or certain medicines might be produced on the moon.

The most immediate interest in the moon, however, is a scientific one. Geologists can explore the history and composition of the ____13____. Meteorologists will have opportunities to forecast weather on earth. Cosmologists can study the origin of the solar system. Astronomers (天文学家) can use their optical telescopes and radio telescopes ____14____ of atmospheric and man-made distortions. And perhaps at some distant date the moon can serve as a base from which space

explorers can travel to other planets in the earth's solar system and to worlds ____15____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. superior | B. essential | C. equal | D. fertile |
| 2. A. range | B. restore | C. sort | D. rise |
| 3. A. sociable | B. inevitable | C. mysterious | D. considerable |
| 4. A. determined | B. occupied | C. initiated | D. resembled |
| 5. A. monuments | B. shelters | C. rockets | D. houses |
| 6. A. sacrifice | B. support | C. spare | D. risk |
| 7. A. economically | B. sociably | C. imaginarily | D. enthusiastically |
| 8. A. active | B. attractive | C. alive | D. ambitious |
| 9. A. mention | B. motivate | C. maintain | D. monitor |
| 10. A. mineral | B. oxygen | C. protein | D. medicine |
| 11. A. ideal | B. complicated | C. difficult | D. expensive |
| 12. A. explanation | B. excursion | C. executive | D. example |
| 13. A. earth | B. star | C. satellite | D. planet |
| 14. A. full | B. conscious | C. lack | D. free |
| 15. A. beyond | B. highly | C. else | D. ahead |

5

Music produces profound and lasting changes in the brain. Schools should add music classes, not cut them. Nearly 20 years ago, a small study advanced the ____1____ that listening to Mozart's Sonata(奏鸣曲) could boost mental functioning. It was not long ____2____ trademarked "Mozart effect" products began to appeal to anxious parents aiming to put toddlers(刚学步的孩子) on the fast track to prestigious universities like Harvard and Yale. Georgia's governor even ____3____ giving every newborn there a classical CD or cassette.

The ____4____ for Mozart therapy turned out to be weak, perhaps nonexistent, although the ____5____ study never claimed anything more than a temporary and limited effect. In recent years, ____6____, scientists have examined the benefits of a continuous effort to study and practice music, in contrast to playing a Mozart CD or a computer-based "brain fitness" game ____7____ in a while.

Advanced monitoring ____8____ have enabled scientists to see what happens inside your head when you listen to your mother and actually practice the violin for an hour every afternoon. And they have found that music ____9____ can produce profound and lasting changes that ____10____ the general ability to learn. These results should ____11____ public officials that music classes are not a mere decoration, ready for being given up in the budget crises that constantly troubles public schools.

Studies have shown that ____12____ instrument training from an early age can help the brain to ____13____ sounds better, making it ____14____ to stay focused when absorbing other subjects, from literature to mathematics. The musically experienced are better able to ____15____ a biology lesson despite the noise in the classroom or, a few years later, to finish a call with a client when a colleague in the next office starts screaming a subordinate(下属). They can be engaged in several things at once, which is an essential skill in this era of multitasking.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. notice | B. note | C. idea | D. impression |
| 2. A. that | B. until | C. since | D. before |
| 3. A. proposed | B. pushed | C. submitted | D. subjected |
| 4. A. witness | B. evidence | C. symptom | D. context |
| 5. A. recent | B. advanced | C. original | D. latest |
| 6. A. however | B. moreover | C. then | D. therefore |
| 7. A. quite | B. once | C. often | D. much |
| 8. A. management | B. techniques | C. information | D. mechanics |
| 9. A. subjects | B. models | C. causes | D. lessons |
| 10. A. enhance | B. introduce | C. ensure | D. instruct |
| 11. A. convey | B. convince | C. communication | D. conclude |
| 12. A. urgent | B. casual | C. diligent | D. occasional |
| 13. A. proceed | B. process | C. prefer | D. predict |
| 14. A. easier | B. harder | C. tougher | D. faster |
| 15. A. count on | B. concentrate on | C. insist on | D. depend on |

6

It is one of the most terrifying moments for any urban cyclists: the first time a huge, high-sided construction truck lumbers alongside, the driver ___1___ within their high cab (驾驶室). Now a leading cycling group hopes it has ___2___ with a solution -- the cyclist-friendly lorry.

The draft design, to be unveiled (揭幕) on Wednesday by the London Cycling Campaign, reduces the overall height of the lorry, ___3___ the driving position, and greatly ___4___ the side windows of the cab, stretching them as close to road level as possible. ___5___ drivers of the traditional lorry have to rely on ___6___ and sensors to spot cyclists or pedestrians close to the front offside of the vehicle, if they can detect them at all, the new design all but ___7___ this blind spot.

It is undoubtedly a big ___8___, especially in London, where lorries form about 5% of vehicle traffic ___9___ are responsible for about half of all cyclist deaths, with a large ___10___ of these involving construction lorries, often turning left into a cyclist. In 2011, of the 16 cyclist deaths in London, nine involved lorries, of which seven were construction vehicles.

If elements of the London Cycling Campaign's design look familiar that is ___11___ they are already in use -- many ___12___ rubbish lorries already feature low-silled glass doors, allowing the drivers to look out for both staff ___13___ bins and other pedestrians. This demonstrated how construction companies could change if they wanted to.

A study ___14___ last month by Transport for London said construction trucks were disproportionately (不成比率地) involved in cyclist accidents and recommended ___15___ such as giving drivers delivering goods to building sites more realistic time slots to avoid them being tempted into recklessness.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. inaccessible | B. inconvenient | C. invisible | D. inexact |
| 2. A. break away | B. put down | C. come up | D. get along |
| 3. A. totally | B. especially | C. generally | D. probably |
| 4. A. strengthens | B. extends | C. increase | D. improves |
| 5. A. While | B. Since | C. However | D. Before |
| 6. A. windows | B. drawers | C. carriages | D. mirrors |
| 7. A. calculates | B. disapproves | C. implements | D. eliminates |
| 8. A. solution | B. method | C. issue | D. highlight |
| 9. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. and |
| 10. A. deal | B. number | C. amount | D. burden |
| 11. A. because | B. until | C. unless | D. whether |
| 12. A. realistic | B. domestic | C. academic | D. traffic |
| 13. A. participating | B. associating | C. assembling | D. collecting |
| 14. A. released | B. reflected | C. motivated | D. hunted |
| 15. A. differences | B. problems | C. factors | D. measures |

7

When you say that someone has a good memory, what exactly do you mean? Are you saying that the person has fast recall or that he or she ___1___ information quickly? Or maybe you just mean that the person remembers a lot about her or his childhood. The truth is that it is ___2___ to say exactly what memory is. Even scientists who have been studying memory for decades say they are still trying to ___3___ exactly what it is. We do know that a particular memory is not just one thing stored somewhere in the brain. ___4___, a memory is made up of bits and pieces of information stored all over the brain. Perhaps the best way to ___5___ memory is to say that it is a process—a process of recording, storing, and getting back information. Practice and repetition can help to ___6___ the pieces that make up our memory of that information.

Memory can be ___7___ affected by a number of things. ___8___ nutrition can affect a person's ability to store information. Excessive alcohol use can also weaken memory and cause permanent ___9___ to the brain over the long term. A vision or hearing problem may affect a person's ability to notice certain things, thus making it ___10___ to register information in the brain.

When people talk about memory, they often ___11___ short-term memory and long-term memory. If you want to call a store or an office that you don't call often, you look in the telephone book for the number. You dial the number, and then you forget it! You use your short-term

memory to remember the number. Your short-term memory lasts about 30 seconds, or half a minute. ___12___, you don't need to look in the telephone book for your best friend's number, because you already know it. This number is in your long-term memory, which ___13___ information about things you have learned and experienced through the years.

Why do you forget things sometimes? The major reason for forgetting something is that you did not learn it well enough ___14___. For example, if you meet some new people and right away forget their names, it is because you did not ___15___ the names at the first few seconds when you heard them.

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|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. collects | B. processes | C. publishes | D. absorbs |
| 2. A. necessary | B. important | C. difficult | D. convenient |
| 3. A. figure out | B. take out | C. put out | D. give out |
| 4. A. After all | B. Instead | C. By contrast | D. Besides |
| 5. A. recall | B. refresh | C. describe | D. decrease |
| 6. A. lose | B. organize | C. identify | D. strengthen |
| 7. A. positively | B. negatively | C. actively | D. directly |
| 8. A. Poor | B. Adequate | C. Special | D. Various |
| 9. A. benefit | B. offence | C. effect | D. damage |
| 10. A. easier | B. more impressive | C. harder | D. more convenient |
| 11. A. refer to | B. apply for | C. come across | D. break down |
| 12. A. Furthermore | B. However | C. Consequently | D. Otherwise |
| 13. A. leaks | B. transmits | C. checks | D. stores |
| 14. A. in the middle | B. at the end | C. in the beginning | D. ahead of time |
| 15. A. restore | B. record | C. replace | D. respond |

8

Gallup used to conduct a poll(投票) that asked students to name the school subject that they considered to be the most difficult. Not ___1___, mathematics came out on top of the difficulty chart. So what is it about math that makes it difficult?

Dictionary.com defines the word "difficult" as "not easily or readily done; requiring much ___2___ or planning to be performed successfully." This definition gets to the point of the problem when it comes to math. What makes math difficult is that it takes patience and persistence. For many students, math is not something that comes ___3___. It takes effort. It is a subject that sometimes requires students to devote lots and lots of time and ___4___.

This means, for many, the problem has little to do with brain power; it is mostly a matter of staying power. And since students don't make their own timelines, they can ___5___ the time as the teacher moves on to the next topic.

In fact, there is also an element of brain style in the big picture, according to many scientists. They believe that people are born with ___6___ math understanding skills. Logical, left-brain thinkers tend to understand things in sequential bits, while artistic, intuitive, right-brainers are more ___7___. They take in a lot of information at one time and allow time to let it "sink in". So left-brain students may grasp concepts ___8___ while right-brain students don't. To the right brain student, time loss can make them feel confused and behind. Unfortunately in busy classrooms with too many students, students are not always ___9___ enough time. We have to move on, ready or not.

Math know-how is also cumulative(积累), which means it works much like a pile of building blocks. You have to gain enough ___10___ in one area before you can effectively go on to "build upon" another area. Our first mathematical building blocks are established in primary school, when we learn ___11___ for addition and multiplication, and those first concepts become our ___12___. These mathematical concepts or knowledge has to sink in and become ___13___ before students can move on to challenge the next stage of new concepts. However, teachers don't have time to ensure that every single student understands every single concept. So some students move to the next level with really shaky knowledge system. ___14___, as they climb the ladder, they may meet with more and more difficulties and might ___15___ complete failure at some point.

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. surprisingly | B. interestingly | C. necessarily | D. similarly |
| 2. A. emotion | B. labor | C. curiosity | D. money |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 3. A. regularly | B. possibly | C. automatically | D. secretly |
| 4. A. space | B. confidence | C. character | D. energy |
| 5. A. make up for | B. run out of | C. take advantage of | D. add up to |
| 6. A. steady | B. abstract | C. different | D. sharp |
| 7. A. negative | B. global | C. simple | D. specific |
| 8. A. quickly | B. typically | C. patiently | D. strangely |
| 9. A. reminded about | B. exposed to | C. blessed with | D. accused of |
| 10. A. praises | B. scores | C. material | D. blocks |
| 11. A. conditions | B. rules | C. aims | D. choices |
| 12. A. thought | B. attitude | C. foundation | D. source |
| 13. A. native | B. accessible | C. firm | D. superior |
| 14. A. In addition | B. In contrast | C. For example | D. In result |
| 15. A. realize | B. acknowledge | C. suffer | D. regret |

9

The continuous presentation of frightening stories about global warming in the popular media makes us unnecessarily frightened. Even worse, it ___1___ our kids.

Al Gore famously ___2___ how a sea-level rise of 20 feet would almost completely flood Florida, New York, Holland, and Shanghai, even though the United Nations says that such a thing will not even happen, ___3___ that sea levels will rise 20 times less than that.

When ___4___ with these exaggerations (夸大), some of us say that they are for a good cause, and surely there is no harm done if the result is that we focus even more on handling climate change.

This ___5___ is astonishingly wrong. Such exaggerations do plenty of harm. Worrying excessively about global warming means that we worry less about other things, where we could do so much more good. We focus, ___6___, on global warming's impact on malaria (疟疾)-which will put slightly more people at ___7___ in 100 years - instead of dealing with the half a billion people ___8___ from malaria today with prevention and treatment policies that are much cheaper and dramatically more effective than carbon reduction would be.

Exaggeration also wears out the public's ___9___ to cope with global warming. If the planet is certain to be destroyed owing to global warming, people wonder, why do anything? A record 54% of American voters now believe the news media make global warming appear worse than it really is. A ___10___ of people now believe - incorrectly - that global warming is not even caused by humans.

But the ___11___ cost of exaggeration, I believe, is the unnecessary alarm that it causes - particularly among children. An article in *The Washington Post* cited nine-year-old Alyssa, who cries about the possibility of mass animal ___12___ from global warming.

The newspaper also reported that parents are ___13___ effective outlets for their eight-year-olds' concern with dying polar bears. They might be better off educating them and letting them know that, ___14___ to common belief, the global polar bear population has doubled over the past half-century, to about 22,000. ___15___ the possible disappearing of summer Arctic ice, polar bears will not become extinct.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. exhausts | B. depresses | C. terrifies | D. exploits |
| 2. A. dismissed | B. demonstrated | C. deposited | D. described |
| 3. A. measuring | B. justifying | C. estimating | D. advocating |
| 4. A. faced | B. identified | C. equipped | D. entitled |
| 5. A. announcement | B. argument | C. interaction | D. dialogue |
| 6. A. for example | B. in addition | C. by contrast | D. in short |
| 7. A. peace | B. leisure | C. ease | D. risk |
| 8. A. suffering | B. evolving | C. developing | D. prohibiting |
| 9. A. ability | B. endurance | C. willingness | D. preference |
| 10. A. mixture | B. majority | C. quantity | D. crowd |
| 11. A. smallest | B. worst | C. fewest | D. least |
| 12. A. separation | B. reservation | C. isolation | D. extinction |
| 13. A. turning out | B. taking over | C. searching for | D. pulling through |
| 14. A. sensitive | B. contrary | C. related | D. accustomed |
| 15. A. Despite | B. Besides | C. Without | D. Except |

10

Brief History of the World's Fair

World's Fairs originated in the French tradition of national exhibitions, a tradition that ended with the French Industrial Exposition of 1844 held in Pairs. It was soon followed by other national ___1___, in continental Europe, and finally came to London ___2___ the first real international exhibition was held. Since their start in 1851, the ___3___ of world expositions has developed gradually. Three eras can be distinguished: the era of industrialization, the era of cultural exchange, and the era of nation branding.

Industrialization (1851-1938)

The first era could be called the era of industrialization and covered the period from 1851 to 1938. In these days, world expositions were ___4___ focused on trade and famous for the display of technological inventions and advancements. World expositions were the ___5___, where the state of the art in science and technology from around the world was brought together. Inventions such as the telephone were first presented during this era. An important part of the ___6___ of World's Fairs stems from this first era.

___7___ exchange (1939-1991)

The 1939 New York World's Fair and the 1949 Stockholm World's Fair were different from the original focus of the expositions. From then on, World's Fairs became more strongly based on a ___8___ theme of cultural significance, and began to address issues of humankind. Technology and inventions remained ___9___, but no longer as the principal subjects of the Fair. Cross-cultural dialogue and the exchange of solutions became ___10___ elements of the expos. It was also during this time, specifically in the 1960s, that BIE organizers started calling World's Fair "Expos".

Nation branding (1992-present)

From Expo'88 in Brisbane onwards, countries started to use World Expositions more widely and more strongly as a platform to improve their national images through their pavilions. Finland, Japan, Canada, France and Spain are cases in point. A large study by Tjaco Walvis called "Expo 2000 Hanover in Numbers" showed that improving national images was the primary participation goal for 73% of the countries at Expo 2000. In a world where a strong national image is a key asset(财产), pavilions became advertising ___11___, and the Expo a channel for nation branding. ___12___, cultural and symbolic reasons, organizing countries (and the cities and regions hosting them) also use the world exposition to brand themselves.

Future expositions

2017 will see a recognized exposition Bidding may begin as early as 2012 for this smaller-sized exposition. Already, Edmonton, Alberta and Canada have ___13___ to go on with the second stage of putting together a bid for Edmonton EXPO 2017. 2020 will ___14___ a registered category of exposition. Bidding may begin as early as 2011 for this larger sized exposition. There are citizen ___15___ in American cities with the intention of bringing a World's Fair back to the United States.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. organizations | B. shows | C. exhibitions | D. customs |
| 2. A. which | B. when | C. how | D. where |
| 3. A. character | B. name | C. aim | D. goal |
| 4. A. honestly | B. strangely | C. especially | D. hardly |
| 5. A. place | B. platform | C. area | D. hall |
| 6. A. representation | B. image | C. illustration | D. outlook |
| 7. A. Industrial | B. Historical | C. Cultural | D. Original |
| 8. A. special | B. specific | C. strategic | D. simple |
| 9. A. important | B. equal | C. alternative | D. unchangeable |
| 10. A. honorable | B. communicative | C. considerable | D. defining |
| 11. A. purposes | B. images | C. campaigns | D. designs |
| 12. A. As long as | B. As well as | C. As far as | D. As soon as |
| 13. A. moved | B. begun | C. put | D. voted |
| 14. A. see | B. bid | C. mark | D. establish |
| 15. A. complaints | B. efforts | C. energies | D. achievements |

11

Many people think that listening is a passive business. It is just the ___1___ one. Listening

well is an active exercise of our attention and hard work. It is because they do not realize this, or because they are not ___2___ to do the work, that most people do not listen well.

Listening well also requires total ___3___ upon someone else. An essential part of listening well is the rule known as 'bracketing'. Bracketing includes the temporary giving up or ___4___ of your own prejudices and desires, to experience as far as possible someone else's world from the inside, stepping into his or her shoes. ___5___, since listening well involves bracketing, it also involves a temporary ___6___ of the other person. Sensing this acceptance, the speaker will seem quite willing to ___7___ up the inner part of his or her mind to the listener. True communication is under way and the energy required for listening well is so great that it can be ___8___ only by the will to extend oneself for mutual growth.

Most of the time we ___9___ this energy. Even though we may feel in our business dealings or social relationships that we are listening well, what we are usually doing is listening ___10___. Often we have a prepared list in mind and wonder, as we listen, how we can achieve certain ___11___ results to get the conversation over as quickly as possible or redirected in ways more satisfactory to us. Many of us are far more interested in talking than in listening, or we simply ___12___ to listen to what we don't want to hear.

It wasn't until toward the end of my doctor career that I have found the knowledge that one is being truly listened to is frequently therapeutic(有疗效的). In about a quarter of the patients I saw, ___13___ improvement was shown during the first few months of psychotherapy, before any of the ___14___ of problems had been uncovered or explained. There are several reasons for this phenomenon, but chief among them, I believe, was the patient's ___15___ that he or she was being truly listened to, often for the first time in years, and for some, perhaps for the first time ever.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. positive | B. opposite | C. same | D. wrong |
| 2. A. reluctant | B. generous | C. willing | D. considerate |
| 3. A. dependence | B. influence | C. decision | D. concentration |
| 4. A. setting aside | B. getting over | C. noting down | D. sticking to |
| 5. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. However | D. For instance |
| 6. A. abandonment | B. acceptance | C. forgetfulness | D. absorption |
| 7. A. turn | B. take | C. make | D. open |
| 8. A. performed | B. accomplished | C. accompanied | D. experienced |
| 9. A. require | B. produce | C. lack | D. motivate |
| 10. A. hopefully | B. selectively | C. thoroughly | D. accurately |
| 11. A. desired | B. unexpected | C. required | D. approved |
| 12. A. hesitate | B. decide | C. refuse | D. agree |
| 13. A. imposing | B. surprising | C. fortunate | D. instinct |
| 14. A. roots | B. reasons | C. varieties | D. features |
| 15. A. purpose | B. sense | C. conclusion | D. responsibility |

12

Animal Rights

Every conscious being has interests that should be respected. No being who is conscious of being alive should be devalued to thinghood, dominated, and used as a resource or ___1___. The key point of the idea known as animal rights is a movement to extend moral consideration to all ___2___ beings. Nobody should have to demonstrate a specific level of intelligence or be judged beautiful to be given moral consideration. No being should have to be useful to humanity or capable of accepting "duties" in order to be extended moral consideration. ___3___, what other animals need from us is being free from duties to us.

Animal rights is about letting animals live on their own terms. It can be written into our laws, but is not an actual list or bill of rights as we have for human society. It begins with our promises not to act like ___4___ of others. Animal rights is about justice — treating animals fairly.

Why is animal rights ___5___? It is because we humans often act as though we are the only beings on the planet. Although we depend on other animals for our very survival, humans are the only animals that have upset the balance of nature. There are lots of ways that humans ___6___ animals. We domesticate them and use them for food, even though our nutritional needs can be completely supplied by a(n) ___7___ diet. Although other materials are available, we use animal's skin and other body parts for clothing, furs, hats, boots, jewellery and even pet toys. Humans can

talk about it but animals cannot. All animals wish to experience life in its fullness. Unlike many animals who have to kill to survive, humans do not. Why should humans cause ___8___ to other beings when it's not necessary?

As we do, animals protect their children; they feel fear; they warn each other of dangers; they play. We might differ from other animals in some ways, but that doesn't give us the right to ___9___ them down, take their lands, pollute their waters, or use them for our conveniences. Animals also experience pain and it's not difficult to observe ___10___ of pain in the way a conscious being reacts to it. We take advantage, cause distress, and act ___11___ when we use animals for amusement. Lots of pets are ___12___ on the streets when their owners no longer find it convenient or affordable to keep or care for them.

Whether we admit it or not, it's a prejudice to think we are ___13___ to animals and that it is our right to control them, which can only make people act mean, hateful or neglectful. However, each of us has within us the power to ___14___. We can adopt a different attitude, one that reshape our destiny. This will have wonderful effects on the planet's other communities, for life is ___15___ avoiding suffering. It is interacting, singing, pursuing joy. We humans can learn to live responsibly, with respect, kindness and love.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. companies | B. goods | C. insects | D. providers |
| 2. A. active | B. conscious | C. intelligent | D. strange |
| 3. A. Indeed | B. Moreover | C. Nevertheless | D. Otherwise |
| 4. A. followers | B. friends | C. masters | D. tutors |
| 5. A. necessary | B. neglected | C. respected | D. revolutionary |
| 6. A. distinguish | B. eliminate | C. exploit | D. raise |
| 7. A. animal-free | B. eco-friendly | C. low-salt | D. well-balanced |
| 8. A. conflict | B. confusion | C. isolation | D. misery |
| 9. A. calm | B. chase | C. pull | D. tear |
| 10. A. signs | B. symbols | C. symptoms | D. performances |
| 11. A. differently | B. enthusiastically | C. gently | D. unfairly |
| 12. A. abandoned | B. chosen | C. oppressed | D. spoiled |
| 13. A. accessible | B. appealing | C. reasonable | D. superior |
| 14. A. change | B. dominate | C. persist | D. proceed |
| 15. A. contrary to | B. more than | C. owing to | D. rather than |

13

A Question of Judgment

Human beings are, in principle, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance, this might seem like a strength that ___1___ people the ability to make judgments which are independent of ___2___ factors. But in a world of *quotas* (配额) and limits—___3___, the world in which most professional people operate—Dr. Simonsohn reported in Psychological Science that it was actually a weakness since an inability to consider the big picture was leading decision-makers to be *biased* (有偏见) by the daily samples they were working with. For example, he supposed that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison ___4___ he had already sentenced five or six other *defendants* (被告) only to forced community service on that day.

To ___5___ this idea, Dr. Simonsohn and his assistants turned their attention to the university-admissions process. Admissions officers interview hundreds of applicants every year, at a rate of 4% a day, and can offer entry to about 40% of them. In theory, the ___6___ of an applicant should not depend on the few others ___7___ randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr. Simonsohn suspected the truth was otherwise.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews ___8___ by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had rated applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale ___9___ numerous factors, including communication skills, personal drive, team-working ability and personal accomplishments, into consideration. The scores from this rating were ___10___ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the GMAT, a standardized exam which is ___11___ out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr. Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one ___12___ that, then the score for the next applicant would ___13___ by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to reverse the effects of

such a decrease, a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been necessary.

As for why people behave this way, Dr. Simonsohn proposes that after accepting a number of strong candidates, interviewers might form the illogical expectation that a ___14___ candidate “is due”. Regardless of the reason, if this sort of thinking proves to have a similar effect on the judgments of those in other fields, such as law and medicine, it could be responsible for far worse things than the ___15___ of qualified business-school candidates.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. grants | B. equips | C. denies | D. delivers |
| 2. A. minor | B. external | C. crucial | D. objective |
| 3. A. above all | B. not to mention | C. on the whole | D. in other words |
| 4. A. if | B. until | C. though | D. unless |
| 5. A. test | B. emphasize | C. share | D. promote |
| 6. A. decision | B. quality | C. status | D. success |
| 7. A. found | B. studied | C. chosen | D. identified |
| 8. A. inspired | B. expressed | C. conducted | D. secured |
| 9. A. put | B. got | C. took | D. gave |
| 10. A. instead | B. then | C. ever | D. rather |
| 11. A. selected | B. passed | C. marked | D. introduced |
| 12. A. below | B. after | C. above | D. before |
| 13. A. jump | B. float | C. flow | D. drop |
| 14. A. stronger | B. weaker | C. better | D. worse |
| 15. A. rejection | B. reception | C. reputation | D. recreation |

14.

Celebrities, in other word, famous people, have become one of the most important representatives of popular culture. Fans used to be crazy about a specific film, but now the public tends to base its consumption on the interest of celebrity attached to a specific ___1___. Besides, fashion magazines have almost ___2___ the practice of putting models on the cover because they don't sell nearly as well as famous faces. ___3___, celebrities have realized their unbelievably powerful market potential, moving from advertising for others' products to developing their own.

Celebrity clothing lines aren't a completely new phenomenon, but in the past they were typically aimed at the ___4___ consumers, while today they're started by first-class stars whose products enjoy equal fame with some world top ___5___. The most successful start-ups have been those by celebrities with specific personal style. As celebrities become more and more experienced at the market, they expand their production scale ___6___, covering almost all the products of daily life.

However, for every success story, there's a related warning tale of a celebrity who ___7___ his consumer appeal. No matter how famous the product's origin is, if it ___8___ to impress consumers with its own qualities it begins to resemble an exercise in self-promotional marketing. And once the initial attention dies down, consumer interest might fade, ___9___ returning to labels which have proved to be reliable.

Today, celebrities face even more severe ___10___. The pop-cultural circle might be bigger than ever, but its rate of *turnover*(逆转) has ___11___ as well. Each misstep threatens to reduce a celebrity's shelf life and the same newspaper or magazine that once brought him ___12___ has no problem severely criticizing him and taking everything from him when the opportunity appears. Still, the *ego's*(自我的) potential for ___13___ is limitless. Having already achieved great wealth and public recognition, many celebrities see ___14___ as the next frontier to be conquered. As the saying goes, success and failure always go hand in hand. Their success as designers might last only a short time and as a matter of fact, fashion - like celebrity - has always been ___15___. So the next time celebrities introduce their lines of fashion, let's just wait and see how long they will stay.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. film | B. character | C. product | D. magazine |
| 2. A. abandoned | B. promoted | C. enhanced | D. developed |
| 3. A. All in all | B. As a result | C. Above all | D. On the contrary |
| 4. A. wealthy | B. famous | C. special | D. ordinary |
| 5. A. technologies | B. brands | C. studios | D. producers |
| 6. A. rapidly | B. moderately | C. reluctantly | D. carefully |
| 7. A. ignored | B. disapproved | C. overvalued | D. estimated |
| 8. A. intends | B. fails | C. manages | D. |
| strengthens | | | |
| 9. A. loyalty | B. promotion | C. regret | D. |
| disappointment | | | |
| 10. A. depression | B. failure | C. punishment | D. |
| embarrassment | | | |
| 11. A. slowed down | B. called off | C. speeded up | D. faded away |
| 12. A. fame | B. fortune | C. trouble | D. risk |
| 13. A. information | B. knowledge | C. reputation | D. expansion |
| 14. A. audience | B. fashion | C. charm | D. |
| performance | | | |
| 15. A. admirable | B. productive | C. temporary | D. |
| respectable | | | |

15

Who needs sleep?

It's 2 a.m. The time when you should be in beds, sound asleep. But pull back the curtains and you might be surprised by the number of lights on in your street. Night-time is __1__ just for sleeping. It has become the new daytime, offering us the chance to catch up on everything we didn't manage to finish during what used to be our __2__ hours. Now, __3__ sleeping, we can check our bank balances by phone, buy groceries, surf the net for cheap flights or go to the gym.

Such flexibility, __4__, has a price. Our bodies are run by circadian rhythms (昼夜节律), a prehistoric internal clock that regulates when we feel sleepy or awake and affects our body temperature and level of alertness. It makes our brains and bodies __5__ during the day and allows them to recover through the night. So powerful is this clock that even two weeks on a nightshift without break will not __6__ its rhythm, and when scientists keep human volunteers in isolation, without any indication of what time it is in the day, they still show daily cycles of temperature changes, sleep and wakefulness, and hormone release. But, __7__ working against our body's natural rhythm is likely to cause ourselves both physical and psychological damage. Research also shows it may actually __8__ our risk of health problems such as stomach diseases.

Consultant Tom Mackey believes that our normal circadian rhythms are increasingly being completely __9__. "More and more of us are being pressured into doing things at odd hours. This is going to have a(n) __10__ impact on quality and length of sleep. If people don't go to bed at a reasonable time, say around 11 p.m., and have between six and eight hours of sleep, they will be unable to concentrate. You need sleep for rest and __11__. If you stuff your mind with information for too long, then everything gets disorganized ---you become __12__ to manage daytime activities."

The circadian rhythms that run the sleep/wake cycle are as old as __13__ itself. Our prehistoric ancestors would have needed their biological clock to get them out hunting during the day and probably in bed around nightfall to avoid intruders. Our night vision is not as fast as that of nocturnal (夜间活动的) animals ---our natural rhythm was to sleep as the sun went down. The invention of the electric light obviously __14__ that. Like most biological systems, circadian rhythms are not made to __15__. Our internal clock runs a bit longer than 24 hours, hence its Latin name, circadian, which means "about a day."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. by all means | B. on earth | C. in no time | D. to this day |
| 2. A. sleeping | B. waking | C. business | D. rush |
| 3. A. in terms of | B. regardless of | C. as a result of | D. instead of |
| 4. A. furthermore | B. otherwise | C. however | D. somewhat |
| 5. A. active | B. relaxing | C. tiring | D. conscious |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. form | B. destroy | C. improve | D. recover |
| 7. A. Efficiently | B. Proudly | C. Continually | D. Independently |
| 8. A. minimize | B. assess | C. avoid | D. increase |
| 9. A. broken | B. enhanced | C. emphasized | D. misunderstood |
| 10. A. effective | B. negative | C. direct | D. reliable |
| 11. A. reservation | B. resetting | C. repair | D. replacement |
| 12. A. bored | B. willing | C. likely | D. unable |
| 13. A. evolution | B. clock | C. mystery | D. hunting |
| 14. A. improved | B. changed | C. speeded | D. followed |
| 15. A. measure | B. reverse | C. regulate | D. discover |

16

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 *chary*(吝啬的) 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

17

Let's face it: while we go to the office to work, no one is expected to keep their head down the entire time they're there. Yet companies expect 1 out of their employees: that's why they're paying you to be there. No talking or socializing at all is one 2, while the other is being able to talk to whomever you want, whenever you want, about whatever you want, even if you never quite manage to make it to your desk until 11:00 a.m. Both examples are 3 unrealistic. So first we have the entire gray area in between those two, and that's just during office time.

The phrase "people-oriented" is generally used to 4 something that vaguely represents a company where everyone is pleasant and happy. It's fun to work there, everyone likes his or her job and each employee is 5 well and fairly. Know any companies like that? People-oriented is a traditional and unclear phrase that needs 6 to make sure your definition is the same as the company's and that you can spot a 7 if there is one.

So what do you mean by people-oriented? Do you want a company that promotes from within and doesn't 8 gathering at the water cooler? A company where management makes a practice of being 9? A place where customers are of great 10 both in philosophy and actuality, or one that is involved in its community and requires each 11 to join or participate in a specific event once or twice each year? When you look closer at what this phrase means to you, you'll discover that some aspects are more important to you than others. Knowing what you mean by this phrase gives you the power to discover if the company's 12 is the same as yours.

Why bother leaving a message that may not be 13 for days when you can reach someone instantly with a text or instant message? That seems to be increasingly dominant viewpoint, anyway. When texting and instant messaging for 14 needs, keep in mind some tips from workplace and career experts.

Marla Harr, a business etiquette consultant and trainer, says that when relying on texting and messaging for work, you should 15 that the person you want to send a text message wants to receive and communicate in that way.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. efficiency | B. enthusiasm | C. qualification | D. contribution |
| 2. A. phenomenon | B. issue | C. extreme | D. disadvantage |
| 3. A. illegally | B. subjectively | C. regularly | D. equally |
| 4. A. exchange | B. convey | C. provide | D. promote |
| 5. A. trained | B. honored | C. complimented | D. treated |
| 6. A. defining | B. restricting | C. analyzing | D. summarizing |
| 7. A. feature | B. difference | C. distance | D. principle |
| 8. A. concern about | B. look into | C. disapprove of | D. charge with |
| 9. A. attractive | B. accessible | C. aggressive | D. accurate |
| 10. A. importance | B. benefit | C. emphasis | D. conscience |
| 11. A. employer | B. employee | C. customer | D. participant |
| 12. A. regulation | B. explanation | C. definition | D. opinion |
| 13. A. launched | B. released | C. revised | D. checked |
| 14. A. business | B. privacy | C. public | D. secret |
| 15. A. recall | B. ensure | C. inform | D. remind |

Part 4: 阅读选择

(1)

①Did English football finally find a new star? At the age of 19, Theo Walcott came onto the scene by scoring a hat-trick for England in a 4-1 victory over Croatia in 2010 World Cup.

②Walcott's lightning speed and accurate shooting turned the teenager into an overnight star. Many thought he was a new dawn for the England team. He was building his fame for his fast pace, with former Barcelona manager Pep declaring that "you would need a gun to stop him." FIFA World Player of the Year winner Lionel Messi once also described Walcott as "one of the most dangerous players I have ever played against." In addition to his speed, Walcott also possessed good balance, movement and technique.

③It was symbolic that Walcott's goals came from the right-wing. The position had been played by "golden boy" David Beckham for more than 10 years. No longer were the cheers for Beckham. The fans' hopes now rested on the shoulders of Walcott.

④Walcott was born in London to a black British Jamaican father and a white English mother. He grew up as a Liverpool fan due to his father's support of Liverpool. When Chelsea asked him to be a ball boy, he used the opportunity to meet his Liverpool idols.

⑤The teenager's rise to fame was not completely **out of blue**. He was part of England's World Cup team in 2006, but he did not get to play a match. He also spent over two years at Arsenal, where he was fast becoming a key player.

⑥But that year, few were expecting the wonderful performance between England and Croatia. The teenager was the first England player to score three goals in a game since Michael Owen did so seven years before.

⑦Although England was full of superstars, they had a poor record in major tournaments. But things were beginning to change. The win against Croatia was sweet revenge. Croatia was the team which knocked England out of Euro 2008.

⑧Walcott's wonderful performance lighted England fans' hope for World Cup victory in South Africa in 2010, since England had not lifted the cup since 1966.

⑨But before England fans got too carried away, our reflection on the past history told us that placing a country's hopes on one teenager was dangerous.

1. Which of the following **CANNOT** account for Walcott's increasing fame?
 - A. Fast speed.
 - B. Masterly skills.
 - C. Positional sense.
 - D. Unusual family.
2. Why did the author mention David Beckham in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. To show that England football once had a glorious history.
 - B. To illustrate that Walcott could be entitled "golden boy".
 - C. To indicate that England fans were difficult to please.
 - D. To imply that people had high expectation on Walcott.
3. In the 5th paragraph, the underlined phrase "**out of blue**" most probably means "_____".
 - A. impolite
 - B. unexpected
 - C. impossible
 - D. unintentional
4. What is the author most likely to agree with?
 - A. Walcott might not live up to fans' expectation.
 - B. Walcott might transfer from Arsenal to Liverpool.
 - C. Croatia might change the history of the World Cup.
 - D. England might be defeated by the opponent in the next round.

(2)

✓ Overview

Explore Stewart Island and the surrounding bays in our modern mini-buses. Our guides enjoy sharing their local knowledge of the history and environment of Stewart Island. Highlights include Lee Bay, the gateway to Rakiura National Park, beautiful Horseshoe Bay and amazing views of Paterson Inlet from Observation Rock.

Village & Bays Tour	
Leaving from Stewart Island	
Season: All Year	Prize: \$45
Duration: 1 hour 30 mins	(Adult)

✧ More information

- ◆ Departure location: Oban Visitor Centre.
- ◆ What to bring: Comfortable walking shoes or boots, waterproof jacket, warm sweater or fleece jacket, sunscreen or sunglasses, insect repellent and camera.
- ◆ Car parking: Vehicle parking is available at Oban (extra cost—reservations recommended).
- ◆ Wheelchair access: Available.
- ◆ Children ticket: Children under ten go free for travel as long as they are accompanied by an adult.

✧ Reviews

- ◆ "There was so much to see and learn that it was hard to take everything in. The bays we stopped at were beautiful with golden sandy beaches, the forests were overpowering and we expected dinosaurs to appear at any time, the views from lookout point were

splendid and the anchor point with Bluff brought a smile. Thank you to Chris and the experienced team for such an informative tour.”

Ron P

- ◆ “Any visitor to Stewart Island could do no better than take one of the guided tours from the Oban Visitor Centre—especially if you only have limited time available. We had the delightful and extremely informative Kylie conduct a small number on one of the village tours. This is a beautiful place—a few fascinating shops and restaurants, wonderful walks and warm and friendly people.”

Michael Mason

- ◆ “I love finding out about places and the guide was full of information and stories as we visited every interesting place and view in Oban (it didn’t take too long...). A great way to start a visit as it helps you know where everything is.”

Kiwieric

1. If a traveler plans to leave a car at Oban, he had better _____.
A. refer to the guides first B. use wheelchair access
C. make a reservation D. walk to the center in advance
2. Herry, a six-year-old boy, wanted to have a sightseeing of the Stewart Island with his parents. How much should they pay for the mini-bus tour?
A. \$135. B. \$90.
C. \$ 45. D. Free.
3. If a traveler takes the guided tour, he can experience all the following **EXCEPT** _____.
A. breath-taking scenery B. charming walks
C. dinosaur samples D. detailed tour guide

(3)

①What does it say about the future of meat when the country’s largest processor of chicken, pork, and beef buys a *stake*(股份) in a start-up that aims to “perfectly replace animal protein with plant protein”?

②Tyson Foods announced this week that it purchased a 5 percent stake in Beyond Meat, the Southern California-based food-tech start-up that made headlines earlier this year with its veggie burger that reportedly cooks and tastes like real beef.

③To be sure, Beyond Meat’s meatless creations have yet to take the country by storm. Although the 100 percent plant-based burgers have achieved plenty of positive press since they appeared for the first time in May, so far they’re only available at Whole Foods stores in seven states. Even though the company’s “chicken” strips, “beef” pies, and meatless frozen dinners are available nationwide, Beyond Meat is hardly a household name.

④That may be what makes the news of Tyson’s investment all the more noteworthy. While the two companies declined to give details about the deal, it’s doubtful that Tyson’s 5 percent stake made much of a *dent*(凹陷) in the meat giant’s *coffers*(金库). The company posted \$41.4 billion in sales last year; prior to the deal with Tyson, Beyond Meat had reportedly raised \$64 million in project capital funding—about what Tyson earns before lunch on any given day.

⑤Tyson is doing pretty great. The company reported record third-quarter earnings per share in August and says that it expects overall meat production to increase 2 to 3 percent during the next financial year. But like a big oil company shelling out cash to invest in wind power, Tyson’s toe-in-the-water move to team up with a start-up devoted to bringing more plant-based protein to American dinner tables seems to suggest the meat industry is starting to see which way the winds are blowing.

⑥Sales of plant-based protein, which totaled an estimated \$5 billion last year, continue to pale compared with the market for meat in America—but vegetarian alternatives to meat are booming, with sales growing at more than double the rate for food products overall. The steady drumbeat of news about the negative health impacts, environmental problems, and animal welfare concerns associated with meat consumption appears to be sinking in. According to a survey released in April, more than half of Americans surveyed said they plan to eat more plant-based foods in the coming year.

1. Beyond Meat's veggie burger made headlines probably because _____.
 A. it makes perfect use of animal protein
 B. it uses high tech in the making process
 C. it tastes as good as a genuine beef burger
 D. it represents the diet trend in South California
2. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the state of Beyond Meat?
 A. It is the creator of the country's first 100 percent plant-based burgers.
 B. It has been well received as its products are available nationwide.
 C. It is far from being a match to real food processing giants like Tyson.
 D. It provides high-quality dining experience in selected Whole Foods stores.
3. What can we infer from paragraph 4?
 A. The purchase of the stake barely costs a thing for Tyson.
 B. The 5 percent stake in Beyond Meat means a lot to Tyson.
 C. Tyson's investment hasn't caught the attention of the media as expected.
 D. Tyson is relying on this investment to raise more project capital funding.
4. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 A. Meat will still take over the market in spite of other alternatives.
 B. A major American meat company is betting on plant-based protein.
 C. Tyson and Beyond Meat work together to build a global meat giant.
 D. Plants have been found to contain protein that does more good to human beings.

(4)

I was a second-year medical student at the university, and was on my second day of rounds at a nearby hospital. My university's philosophy was to get students seeing patients early in their education. Nice idea, but it overlooked one detail: second-year students know next to nothing about medicine.

Assigned to my team that day was an attending — a senior faculty member who was there mostly to make patients feel they weren't in the hands of amateurs. Many attendings were researchers who didn't have much recent hospital experience. Mine was actually an arthritis specialist. Also along was a resident (the real boss, with a staggering mastery of medicine, at least to a rookie like myself). In addition, there were two interns (住院实现医生). These guys were just as green as I was, but in a scarier way: they had recently graduated from the medical school, so they were technically MDs.

I began the day at 6:30am. An intern and I did a quick check of our eight patients; later, we were to present our findings to the resident and then to the attending. I had three patients and the intern had the other five — piece of cake.

But when I arrived in the room of 71-year-old Mr. Adams, he was sitting up in bed, sweating heavily and panting(喘着). He'd just had a hip operation and looked terrible. I listened to his lungs with my stethoscope, but they sounded clear. Next I checked the log of his vital signs and saw that his respiration and heart rate had been climbing, but his temperature was steady. It didn't seem like heart failure, nor did it appear to be pneumonia. So I asked Mr. Adams what he thought was going on.

"It's really hot in here, Doc," he replied.

So I attributed his condition to the stuffy room and told him the rest of the team would return in a few hours. He smiled and feebly waved goodbye.

At 8:40 am., during our team meeting, "Code Blue Room 307!" blared from the loudspeaker.

I froze.

That was Mr. Adams's room.

When we arrived, he was motionless.

The autopsy (尸体解剖) later found Mr. Adams had suffered a massive pulmonary embolism (肺部栓塞). A blood clot had formed in his leg, worked its way to his lungs, and cut his breathing capacity in half. **His symptoms had been textbook:** heavy perspiration and shortness of breath despite clear lungs. The only thing was: I hadn't read that chapter in the textbook yet. And I was too scared, insecure, and proud to ask a real doctor for help.

This mistake has haunted me for nearly 30 years, but what's particularly frustrating is that the same medical education system persists. Who knows how many people have died or suffered harm at the hands of students as naïve as I, and how many more will?

1. Why was the author doing rounds in a hospital?
 - A. He himself wanted to have practice.
 - B. Students of all majors had to do so.
 - C. It was part of his medical training.
 - D. He was on a research team.

2. We learn that the author's team members had _____.
 - A. some professional deficiency
 - B. much practical experience
 - C. adequate knowledge
 - D. long been working there

3. While the author was examining Mr. Adams, all the following symptoms caught his attention EXCEPT _____.
 - A. steady temperature
 - B. faster heart rate
 - C. breathing problem
 - D. moving difficulty

4. "His symptoms had been textbook" means that his symptoms were _____.
 - A. part of the textbook
 - B. explained in the textbook
 - C. no longer in the textbook
 - D. recently included in the textbook

5. At the end of the passage, the author expresses _____ about the medical education system.
 - A. optimism
 - B. hesitation
 - C. support
 - D. concern

(5)

Attachment Parenting is not Indulgent Parenting. Attachment parents do not “spoil” their children. Spoiling is done when a child is given everything that they want regardless of what they need and regardless of what is practical. Indulgent parents gives toys for tantrums(发脾气), ice cream for breakfast. Attachment parents don’t give their children everything that they want, they give their children everything that they need. Attachment parents believe that love and comfort are free and necessary. Not sweets or toys.

Attachment parenting is not “afraid of tears” parenting. Our kids cry. The difference is that we understand that tantrums and tears come from emotions and not manipulation. And our children understand this too. They cry and have tantrums sometimes, of cause. But they do this because their emotions are so overwhelming that they need to get it out. They do not expect to be “rewarded” for their strong negative emotions; they simply expect that we will listen. We pick up our babies when they cry, and we respond to the tears of our older children because we believe firmly that comfort is free, love is free, and that when a child has need for comfort and love, it is our job to provide those things. We are not afraid of tears. We don’t avoid them. We hold our

children through them and teach them that when they are hurt or frustrated we are here to comfort them and help them work through their emotions.

Attachment parenting is not Clingy Parenting. I do not cling to my children. In fact, I'm pretty **free-range**. As soon as they can move they usually move away from me and let me set up a chase as they crawl, run, skip and hop on their merry way to explore the world. Sure, I carry them and hug them and chase them and kiss them and rock them sleep with them. But this is not me following them everywhere and pulling them back to me. This is me being a home base. The "attachment" comes from their being allowed to attach to us, not from us attaching to them like parental leeches.

Attachment parenting is not Selfish Parenting. I don't hover. I supervise, I follow, I teach, I demonstrate, I explain. I don't slap curious hands away. I show how to do things safely. I let my child do the things that my child wishes to do, first with help and then with supervision and finally with trust. I don't insist that my 23 month old hold my hand where we walk on the sidewalk because I know that I can recall him with my voice because he trusts me to allow him to explore and he trusts me to explain when something is dangerous and to help him satisfy his curiosities safely.

Most of the negative thing that I hear about "attachment parents" are completely off-base and describe something that is entirely unlike Attachment parenting. Attachment parenting is child-centric and focuses on the needs of the child. Children need structure, rules, and boundaries, Attachment parents simply believe that the child and the parent are allies, not adversaries. And that children are taught, not trained.

1. What makes attachment parents different from indulgent parents is that they_____.

- A. show more love to their children
- B. think love is more important
- C. prefer both love and toys in parenting
- D. dislike ice cream or sweets

2. According to the author, what should parents do when their kids cry?

- A. Rewarding kids with toys
- B. Trying to stop kids crying
- C. Holding them till they stop
- D. Providing comfort and love

3. What dose "free-range" mean according to the passage?

- A. Willing to give kids freedom of movement
- B. Ready to play games with my kids
- C. Curious to watch what games they play
- D. Fond of providing a home base

4. Which of the following is NOT attaching parenting?

- A. Fostering their curiosity
- B. Helping them do the right thing
- C. Showing them how things are done
- D. Standing by and protecting

5. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. How to foster love in children
- B. Different types of parenting
- C. How to build child confidence
- D. Parent-child relationships

(6)

The \$19 billion that Facebook Inc. is paying for a smartphone application made jaws drop, even in Silicon Valley.

But analysts say the purchase of WhatsApp could pay off for Facebook as it **takes on** Google Inc. and other technology giants in the race to be the next big thing in mobile.

The battle for mobile

Technology giants are fighting for their future as consumers switch their loyalties from personal computers to mobile devices. By 2015, 5 billion people are expected to be carrying around the tiny computers in their pockets.

As a result, quick startups that have outpaced their grown-up rivals in building popular mobile services have become takeover targets.

Just last year Facebook offered \$3 billion for Los Angeles-based messaging company Snapchat, but was turned down. WhatsApp, a tiny California company, was a far bigger prize.

With 450 million users, WhatsApp is the market leader in mobile messaging. Chief Executive Jan Koum says his company's goal from the start was "to be on every single smartphone in the world."

Facebook is betting WhatsApp can help it go beyond competitors in messaging, the new communication medium of choice.

Survival at stake (在紧急关头)

The stakes could not be higher for Facebook. More people are communicating on their mobile devices rather than sending information to hundreds of friends on social networks. Its very survival depends on its ability to obtain the new ways people are connecting and sharing.

By that logic, the price Facebook is paying for WhatsApp isn't so *bubbly* (多泡的), said David Wessels, a finance professor at the University of Pennsylvania.

"As a stand-alone company, WhatsApp is clearly not worth \$19 billion, period," Wessels said. "But by no means would I consider this unreasonable. Would you give away 10 percent of your company to extend the life of your company?"

A wise investment?

At first, Facebook investors did experience what analyst Arvind Bhatia called "sticker shock" after learning that Facebook planned to pay \$19 billion for WhatsApp, a company that had declared it had no plans to make money any time soon.

But investors quickly neglected concerns. Shares of Facebook briefly hit a record high the day after the sale was announced.

Facebook is certainly not alone in placing sky-scraping evaluations on unproven startups, analysts say.

Blogging service Tumblr sold to Yahoo Inc. for more than \$1 billion. Dozens more startups are valued at \$1 billion or more.

Facebook is quick to point out that WhatsApp reached 450 million users faster than any company in history.

1. The phrase "**take on**" in the second paragraph most probably means _____.
A. show off B. compete with C. cooperate with D. object to
2. Why do the technology giants start the battle for mobile according to the passage?
A. Because they all want to become number one in the field of technology.
B. Because all of them wish every customer to use tiny computers.
C. Because consumers prefer mobile devices to computers.
D. Because mobile devices are the latest technology at present.
3. According to the passage, what does the author imply?
A. Facebook's decision is correct and reasonable.
B. Facebook's decision is incorrect and unreasonable.
C. Facebook's decision is acceptable but unreasonable.
D. Facebook's decision is bright but adventurous.
4. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The Revolutionary about Mobile Devices
B. Facebook Inc. and WhatsApp
C. How Technology Giants Grow
D. What's Up with WhatsApp

7

Are some people born clever, and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experience? Strangely enough, the answer to these questions is yes. To some extent our intelligence is given to us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring

environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.



It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random from population, it is likely that their degree of intelligence will be completely different. If on the other hand we take two identical twins, they will very probably be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have similar intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depends on birth.



Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

1. Which of these sentences best describes the writer's point in Paragraph 1?
 - A. To some extent, intelligence is given at birth.
 - B. Intelligence is developed by the environment.
 - C. Some people are born clever and others born stupid.
 - D. Intelligence is fixed at birth, but is developed by the environment.
2. It is suggested in this passage that _____.
 - A. close relation usually have similar intelligence
 - B. unrelated people are not likely to have different intelligence
 - C. the closer the blood relationship between people, the more different they are likely to be in intelligence
 - D. people who live in close contact with each other are not likely to have similar degrees of intelligence
3. The phrase "at random" (Line 3, Para.2) means _____.
 - A. purposely
 - B. intendedly
 - C. aimlessly
 - D. independently
4. The best title for this article would be _____.
 - A. What Does Intelligence Mean?
 - B. On Intelligence
 - C. We are Born with Intelligence
 - D. Environment Plays a Part in Developing Intelligence

8

Which tablet(平板) computer should YOU be buying: There's a style to suit everyone.

<p>Best for young children LeapPad Explorer 2, £68</p>  <p>Aimed at children between three and nine (though a nine-year-old might find it a little simple), it comes in pink or blue and with five built-in education games (you can buy more). Besides, the LeapPad does not allow access to the internet — so it is impossible for your child to stumble across anything inappropriate.</p> <p>Pros: The education games are well-designed, the built-in video camera is a fun way to play at being a film director.</p> <p>Cons: Some of the games are shockingly expensive. And the power adaptor is not included.</p>	<p>Best for teenagers iPad 4th generation, £399-£659</p>  <p>The iPad is still the market leader, and for good reason. If the teenager in your house enjoys playing computer games, the latest offering from Apple is the one to choose.</p> <p>Pros: No other tablet can compete with the near one million 'apps' (the name Apple created for specially-designed downloadable programs) available for the iPad. Simple to use, even for those who usually struggle with technology.</p> <p>Cons: Considerably more expensive than most competitors.</p>
<p>Best for working parents Microsoft Surface, £399-£559</p>	<p>Best for bookworms Amazon Kindle Paperwhite, £109</p>

 <p>Tablets are brilliant for leisure — but what if you want to do a bit of work? No tablet can yet compete with a full-size laptop computer, but this is the only tablet that allows you to use Microsoft Word, Excel and Powerpoint (they are all pre-installed and included in the price) and you can buy a pretty lovely mini-keyboard for typing letters and emails, which also doubles up as the cover.</p> <p>Pros: The Surface is good for watching movies — a bonus when stuck in the airport on a business trip — and surfing the internet.</p> <p>Con: The keyboard is an expensive add-on — costing up to £109. It might be cheaper to buy a laptop (though a tablet is much smaller and lighter).</p>	 <p>Nearly all tablets let you download books. It's a great way to take a mountainous pile of hardbacks on holiday without stuffing your suitcase.</p> <p>But most tablets have a shiny screen — which can be very distracting (分心) when you're trying to read. The Paperwhite is different: its matt screen and crisp black lettering imitate the look of words on paper brilliantly. And yet you can still read the words in the dark.</p> <p>Pros: Easy on the eye, excellent battery life, 180,000 free books (if you subscribe to the Amazon Prime customer loyalty service) plus hundreds of thousands more to buy.</p> <p>Cons: No TV, films, games, internet or camera.</p>
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- The underlined phrase “**stumble across**” most probably means “_____”.
A. quarrel with B. meet with C. compare with D. compete with
- Which of the following about Surface is TRUE?
A. You have to pay extra to install Microsoft Word.
B. The keyboard can serve as a cover.
C. The keyboard will not add to the cost of the tablet computer
D. You cannot watch movies or surf the internet with it.
- If you are a game lover, which tablet is least likely to be your choice?
A. Amazon Kindle Paperwhite. B. iPad 4th generation.
C. Microsoft Surface. D. LeapPad Explorer 2.
- If you want to add something to your prepared PPT for a presentation at a meeting, which tablet is most helpful?
A. LeapPad Explorer 2. B. iPad 4th generation.
C. Microsoft Surface. D. Amazon Kindle Paperwhite.

9

Conventional wisdom says that hardship can make us old before our time. In fact, a new study suggests that violence not only leaves long-term scars on children's bodies, but also changes their DNA, causing changes that are equal to seven to ten years of premature aging.

Scientists measured this by studying the ends of children's chromosomes(染色体), called telomeres, says Idan Shalev, lead author of a study published in Molecular Psychiatry.

Telomeres are special DNA sequences which prevent the DNA in chromosomes from separating. They get shorter each time a cell divides, until a cell cannot divide any more and dies.

Several factors have been found to shorten telomeres, including smoking, radiation and psychological stresses such as being treated badly when young and taking care of a chronically ill person.

In this study, researchers examined whether exposure to violence could make children's telomeres shorten faster than normal. They interviewed the mothers of 236 children at ages 5, 7 and 10, asking whether the youngsters had been exposed to domestic violence between the mother and her partner; physical maltreatment by an adult; or bullying. Researchers measured the children's telomeres—in cells obtained by swabbing the insides of their cheeks — at ages 5 and 10.

Telomeres shortened faster in kids exposed to two or more types of violence, says Shalev. Unless that pattern changes, the study suggests, these kids could be expected to develop diseases of aging, such as heart attacks or memory loss, seven to 10 years earlier than their peers.

Shalev says there is hope for these kids. His study found that, in rare cases, telomeres can lengthen. Better nutrition, exercise and stress reduction are three things that may be able to lengthen telomeres, he says.

The study confirms a small but growing number of studies suggesting that early childhood adversity imprints itself in our chromosomes, says Charles Nelson, a professor of pediatrics and neuroscience at Harvard Medical School.

1. The new study found that _____.
 A. violence leaves scars on a child's mind
 B. hardship can change a child's aging
 C. violence can speed up a child's aging
 D. hardship has a long-term effect on a child's mind
2. According to the text, telomeres _____.
 A. can make a cell die quickly B. can help prevent DNA from separating
 C. become shorter before they die D. are at the ends of people's chromosomes
3. All of the following things can shorten telomeres EXCEPT _____.
 A. smoking B. cell division C. maltreatment D. doing exercise
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
 A. Violence can cause quick cell division in children's body.
 B. Being treated badly will make a child's telomeres shorten faster.
 C. Researchers measured the children's telomeres from their legs in the study.
 D. Children who have shorter telomeres may have a heart attack earlier.

(10)

In Japan many workers for large corporations have a guarantee of lifetime employment. They will not be laid off during *recessions* (经济萧条) or when the tasks they perform are taken over by robots. To some observers, this is capitalism at its best, because workers are treated as people not things. Others see it as necessarily inefficient and believe it cannot continue if Japan is to remain competitive with foreign corporations more concerned about profits and less concerned about people.

Defenders of the system argue that those who call it inefficient do not understand how it really works. In the first place not every Japanese worker has the guarantee of a lifetime job. The lifetime employment system includes only "regular employees." Many employees do not fall into this category, including all women. All businesses have many part time and temporary employees. These workers are hired and laid off during the course of the business cycle just as employees in the United States are. These "irregular workers" make up about 10 percent of the nonagricultural work force. Additionally, Japanese firms maintain some flexibility through the extensive use of *subcontractors* (分包单位). This practice is much more common in Japan than in the United States.

The use of both subcontractors and temporary workers has increased markedly in Japan since the 1974-1975 recession. All this leads some people to argue that the Japanese system really is not all that different from the American system. During recessions Japanese corporations lay off temporary workers and give less business to subcontractors. In the United States, corporations lay off those workers with the least working experience. The difference then is probably less than the term "lifetime employment" suggests, but there still is a difference. And this difference cannot be understood without looking at the values of Japanese society. The relationship between employer and employee cannot be explained in purely contractual terms. Firms hold on to the employees and that employees stay with one firm. There are also practical reasons for not jumping from job to job. Most retirement benefits come from the employer. Changing jobs means losing these benefits. Also, teamwork is an essential part of Japanese production. Moving to a new firm means adapting to a different team and at least temporarily, lower productivity and lower pay.

1. According to the passage, a woman in Japan _____.
 A. cannot get a lifetime job B. is impossible to get a part time job
 C. will be employed for life D. is among the regular workers
2. Which of the following is **NOT** the reason why Japanese workers stay with one firm?
 A. they don't want to lose their retirement benefits.
 B. they are not adaptable people.
 C. any change of jobs will make them less paid.
 D. they get used to the teamwork.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. those who want to change jobs frequently in Japan should think twice
 - B. those who are first laid off by American corporations are temporary workers
 - C. the use of subcontractors makes Japanese firms less flexible
 - D. the Japanese system is totally different from the American system
4. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The extremely hard situation during recessions.
 - B. The extensive use of subcontractors in Japan.
 - C. The characteristics of corporations in the United States.
 - D. The features of lifetime employment in Japan.

(11)

On October 24, 1929 —“Black Thursday”—a wave of panic selling of stocks swept the New York Stock Exchange. The Great Depression began. By 1932, thousands of banks and businesses had failed. Industrial production was cut in half, farm income had fallen by more than half, wages had decreased 60 percent, new investment was down 90 percent and one out of every four workers was unemployed.

The Republican president, Herbert Hoover was unable to take measures to deal with the economic collapse. So in the 1932 election, he was defeated by Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt, who promised “a New Deal for the American people”.

Within the “Hundred Days”, Roosevelt rushed through Congress a number of laws to aid the recovery of the economy. The Civilian Conservation Corps put young men to work in reforestation and flood.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration aided state and local relief funds. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration paid farmers to reduce production, thus raising crop prices. The Tennessee Valley Authority built a network of dams in the Tennessee River area to generate electricity, control floods and manufacture fertilizer. The National Recovery Administration regulated fair competition among businesses and ensured bargaining rights and minimum wages for workers.

The Social Security Act of 1935 established contributory old age and survivors’ pensions, as well as a joint federal state program of unemployment insurance.

The Work Progress Administration was one of the most effective of the New Deal measures. Financed by taxes collected by the federal government, the WPA created millions of jobs by undertaking the construction of roads, bridges, airports and other public buildings. It kept workers in the job, thus preserving their skills and their self-respect.

The New Deal programs did not end the Depression. But the economy improved as a result of this program of government intervention.

1. According to the passage, “Black Thursday” is the day _____.
 - A. of selling stocks
 - B. of reducing industrial production
 - C. the Great Depression began
 - D. the New Deal was implemented
2. The New Deal is a number of laws _____.
 - A. to make young people plant trees and build dams
 - B. to aid state and local relief funds
 - C. to deal with workers
 - D. to deal with economic problems
3. The WPA was an effective measure because _____.
 - A. it provided workers jobs of building roads and airports
 - B. it preserved workers’ skill and self-respect
 - C. it provided financial aids to workers
 - D. it ensured workers’ minimum wages
4. Roosevelt made his New Deal programs effective through _____.
 - A. his presidential power
 - B. government taxation
 - C. congress reputation
 - D. government intervention

(12)

On December 14, NASA (National Aeronautics and Space) blasted a small but mighty telescope into space. The telescope is called WISE and is about as wide around as a trashcan. Don't let its small size fool you: WISE has a powerful digital camera, and it will be taking pictures of some the wildest objects in the known universe, including asteroids, faint stars, blazing galaxies and giant clouds of dust where planets and stars are born.

"I'm very excited because we're going to be seeing parts of the universe that we haven't seen before," said Ned Wright, a scientist who directs the WISE project.

Since arriving in space, the WISE telescope has been circling the Earth, held by gravity in a polar orbit (this means it crosses close to the north and south poles with each lap (一圈)). Its camera is pointed outward, away from the Earth, and WISE will snap a picture of a different part of the sky every 11 minutes. After six months it will have taken pictures across the entire sky.

The pictures taken by WISE won't be like everyday digital photographs, however. WISE stands for "Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer." As its name suggests, the WISE camera takes pictures of features that give off infrared radiation (红外线辐射).

Radiation is energy that travels as a wave. Visible light, including the familiar spectrum of Light (光谱) that becomes visible in a rainbow, is an example of radiation. When an ordinary digital camera takes a picture of a tree, for example, it receives the waves of visible light that are reflected off the tree. When these waves enter the camera through the lens, they're processed by the camera, which then puts the image together.

Waves of infrared radiation are longer than waves of visible light, so ordinary digital cameras don't see them, and neither do the eyes of human beings. Although invisible to the eye, longer infrared radiation can be detected as warmth by the skin.

That's a key idea to why WISE will be able to see things other telescopes can't. Not everything in the universe shows up in visible light. Asteroids, for example, are giant rocks that float through space—but they absorb most of the light that reaches them. They don't reflect light, so they are difficult to see. But they do give off infrared radiation, so an infrared telescope like WISE will be able to produce images of them. During its mission WISE will take pictures of hundreds of thousands of asteroids.

Brown dwarfs (褐矮星) are another kind of deep-space object that will show up in WISE's pictures. These objects are "failed" stars—which means they are not massive enough to jump start the same kind of reactions that power stars such as the sun. Instead, brown dwarfs simply shrink and cool down. They're so dim that they're almost impossible to see with visible light, but in the infrared spectrum they glow.

1. What is so special about WISE?
 - A. Its digital camera can help astronomers to see the unknown space.
 - B. It is as small as a trashcan.
 - C. It is small in size but carries a large camera.
 - D. Never before has a telescope carried a digital camera in space.
2. The camera on WISE _____.
 - A. is not different from an ordinary camera
 - B. does not see infrared radiation while the ordinary camera does
 - C. reflects light that human eyes can see
 - D. catches the infrared radiation while the ordinary camera does not
3. Which of the following is NOT correct about "asteroids" according to paragraph 7?
 - A. Asteroids do not reflect light that reaches them.
 - B. Asteroids float through space giving off visible light.
 - C. It is difficult to take asteroids' pictures by ordinary cameras.
 - D. The WISE telescope can take pictures of asteroids.

4. What is implied in the last paragraph?
- A. Brown dwarfs give off visible light.
 - B. Brown dwarfs are power stars like the sun.
 - C. Brown dwarfs give off infrared radiation.
 - D. Brown dwarfs are impossible to see with the WISE telescope.

(13)

Big trees are incredibly important ecologically. For a start, they provide food for countless other species and shelter for many animals. With their tall branches in the sun, they capture vast amounts of energy. This allows them to produce massive crops of fruit and flowers that sustain much of the animal life in the forest.

Only a small number of tree species have the genetic ability to grow really big. The biggest are native to North America, but big trees grow all over the globe, from the tropics to the forests of the high *latitudes* (纬度). To achieve giant size, a tree needs three things: the right place to establish its seedling, good growing conditions and lots of time with low adult death rate. Lose any of these, and you will lose your biggest trees.

In some parts of the world, populations of big trees are **dwindling** because their seedlings cannot survive. In southern India, for instance, an aggressive non-native bush, *Lantana camara*, is invading the floor of many forests. *Lantana* grows so thickly that young trees often fail to take root. With no young trees to replace them, it is only a matter of time before most of the big trees disappear.

Without the right growing conditions, trees cannot get really big and there is some evidence to suggest tree growth could slow in a warmer world, particularly in environments that are already warm. Having worked for decades at La Selva Biological Station in Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica, David and Deborah Clark and colleagues have shown that tree growth there declines markedly in warmer years. "During the day, their growth shuts down when it gets too warm, and at night they consume more energy because their *metabolic* (新陈代谢的) rate increases," explains David Clark. With less energy produced in warmer years and more being consumed just to survive, there is even less energy available for growth.

The Clarks' theory, if correct, means tropical forests would shrink over time. The largest, oldest trees would progressively die off and tend not to be replaced. According to the Clarks, this might cause a destabilization of the climate; as older trees die, forests would release some of their stored carbon into the atmosphere, causing a cycle of further warming, forest shrinkage and carbon emissions.

Besides, big trees face threats from elsewhere.

1. According to the passage, big trees make great contributions to the ecosystem because _____.
 - A. they can capture large amounts of energy
 - B. they determine the change of global climate
 - C. they provide the essentials for many creatures
 - D. they can avoid a new cycle of further warming
2. All the following factors are a must for making big trees **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. no deadly damage
 - B. genetic contribution
 - C. ideal environment for growth
 - D. high-latitude location
3. The word "**dwindling**" (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to "_____".
 - A. exploding
 - B. growing
 - C. changing
 - D. declining
4. What is the best title of the passage?
 - A. Big trees in trouble.
 - B. Advantages of big trees.
 - C. Results of big trees' disappearing.
 - D. Importance of big trees to humans.
5. What will the author most probably discuss after the last paragraph?
 - A. More threats to the existence of big trees.
 - B. The effect of human activities on big trees.
 - C. Benefits of big trees to the whole atmosphere.
 - D. Comparison between common trees and big ones.

(14)

Emergency rooms (ER) are supposed to cure people but Dr. John Sterngold wonders if working in an ER in Willits made him sick. The ER was downwind of the Remco chrome Plant. “I used to sit facing that window and kind of daydream out the window, looking at Remco, looking at the fog coming out of there. Then I would cough and cough.” Sterngold said.

What Dr. Sterngold didn’t know was that Remco was flowing out Chromium (铬) VI into the air — a chemical known to cause cancer and breathing problems in humans. A recent state health department study found that people who were in Willits when Remco was in operation from 1964 to 1995 are at higher risk for cancer because of Chromium VI exposure.

Today Dr. Sterngold has lots of time to play his guitar. It turns out he has a form of breathing difficulty. Hospital chemicals cause coughing so violently that he’s broken bones and it’s cost him his career. Others in this town believe the Chromium has made them sick, too, and their families. Actually, Chromium VI was classified as a carcinogen, a cancer-causing substance, thirty years ago. Twenty years ago, a group of state scientific specialists found no exposure level below which carcinogen effects would not have some probability of occurring. Still, Remco was allowed to flow out Chromium VI into the air.

In the battle to balance public health and a healthy economy, laws often favor business. Alan Ramo is a professor of law at Golden Gate University. “There is a real drive to make money, to have employment. When there’s a real job that’s available and a theoretical risk of a chemical, jobs win out, business wins out.”

And chemicals are allowed to flood the marketplace and the government requires strict testing before any drugs can be sold. But the vast majority of industrial chemicals are put into use with little testing of any kind. Chemicals that people like us, you and me might be exposed to. Marilyn Underwood is with the California state health department. “You need to have the convincing evidence that something is bad to then start regulating it.” However, in most cases, chemicals are not tested until someone reports the abnormal, unnatural condition of the environment in general.

“I think that if people really knew what really goes on with environmental protection I think they would be shocked and angry and they should be.” says Professor Ramo. “It might be valuable for other people to know what has happened to me, not for me but for them,” he said “because they might be in a similar situation because of where they work.”

1. What happened to people who lived in Willits from 1964-1995?
 - A. Most of them were forced to move away.
 - B. They earn a lot of fortune from the factory or the profit it brought about.
 - C. Employees from local area all got sick and lost their jobs at the plant.
 - D. They have a greater chance of having severe disease.
2. What can we infer from the scientists’ findings twenty years ago?
 - A. Chromium VI surroundings help surgeons have more casual life.
 - B. More skillful and capable doctors were needed.
 - C. There is no safe level of Chromium VI exposure.
 - D. A group of scientists were trying proper ways to solve the problems.
3. When are new chemicals for industry tested?
 - A. When they make smog-forming gases.
 - B. When some problem is noticed.
 - C. Ten years after they are first used.
 - D. When the plant faces collapse.
4. One of the important issues in the story is _____.
 - A. The dangers of emergency rooms that create health problems downwind
 - B. Doctors prescribing too many drugs
 - C. The battle to balance public health and a healthy economy
 - D. Why scientists restricted chemical, like Chromium VI

(15)

The vast majority of fitness trackers count your steps and are worn around the wrist, but now there’s a device that’s designed to be worn like a necklace and monitors tiny movements to improve your posture.

The Fineck device aims to address neck pain by tracking tiny movements, spotting bad habits and suggesting exercises via an accompanying app. Made from silicone (硅) and titanium (钛), Fineck monitors a wearer's movements, balance, posture and movement thanks to sensors inside. The Mountain View California-based firm says that a high percentage of people suffer from neck pain and associated problems, probably caused by more individuals doing office jobs, which generally involve leaning over computer keyboards.

The device contains sensors, several different types of instruments to monitor movement, plus a motor to shake. It connects to an iOS app via Bluetooth so that wearers can see their bad habits and play "neck training" games. The app warns of health risks and records a user's activity to build up a customer personal health description. The necklace shakes to give smart advice, such as reminding wearers to sit up straight. The app also allows users to set goals, like many other wearables do. "Fineck is the first wearable device for your neck that tracks your neck activity and warn you when you are in a bad posture for too long. You can also exercise your neck with Fineck's interactive games," the company writes on *Kickstarter*. "No matter where you are and what you are doing: at office, on the go, or simply just feeling bored, Fineck will bring you enriched exercise experience through motion sensing games and therapies."

It also claims that it is "the world's first titanium wearable device". The metal is widely used in fashion stuff that you can wear or carry to match your clothes because it is lightweight, durable and does not tend to cause allergic (过敏的) reactions. It also offers additional features such as shaking to indicate alerts on a user's smartphone, but it is not currently clear whether it can also be used like other fitness bands, to count steps, and so on.

The Fineck has a battery life of around seven days and takes one hour to charge. It is available to pre-order via *Kickstarter* from \$69 (£44) and is due to ship in March next year.

1. What helps the Fineck device to deal with neck pain?

A. An accompanying app.	B. A necklace.
C. Computer keyboards.	D. A remote control.
2. Besides allowing people to set goals, the iOS app also _____.
 - A. improves your posture and suggests exercises
 - B. exercises your neck and does office jobs
 - C. alerts you to health risk and records your activity
 - D. counts your steps and addresses neck pain
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. The Fineck takes an hour to charge and is available at any time.
 - B. Movie stars like to wear necklace made of silicone to match their clothes.
 - C. The device count the steps to help wearers to see their bad habits.
 - D. Neck-ache is sometimes caused by using computers too much.
4. We can infer from the passage that the Fineck device will _____.
 - A. actually not cause allergic reactions
 - B. enrich your life by providing "neck training" games
 - C. monitor a wearer's movement due to the material it is made of
 - D. help to correct your improper postures

(16)

Energy independence. It has a nice sense to it, doesn't it? If you think so, you're not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American presidents for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

"Energy independence" and its rhetorical (修辞的) companion "energy security" are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely thought through. What is it we want independence from, exactly? Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that oil from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a trickle (涓涓细流) of bio-fuel available, and more may become available, but most bio-fuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and punishments regarding age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion *Ethical Charter* (伦理准则) dearly states: "We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people."

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate concepts of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

1. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?
 - A. Physical beauty would be redefined.
 - B. New catwalks would be constructed.
 - C. Websites about dieting would boom.
 - D. The fashion industry would decline.
2. The phrase "**impinging on**" (Line2, Para2) is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. increasing the value of
 - B. indicating the state of
 - C. losing faith in
 - D. doing harm to
3. Which of the following is TRUE of the fashion industry?
 - A. The French measures have already failed.
 - B. New standards are being set in Denmark.
 - C. Models are no longer under peer pressure.
 - D. Its inherent problems are getting worse.
4. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
 - A. Just Another Struggle for Beauty
 - B. A Prospect for the Starving Models in France
 - C. A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals
 - B. Threats to the Fashion Industry

Part 5. 阅读六选四

(1)

- A. Many say collecting toys creates a sense of accomplishment.
- B. This is also why these adults are sometimes referred to as "kidults".
- C. But scientists are probably just worrying too much.
- D. But this "fact" doesn't seem to apply to today's world anymore.
- E. At one point in our life, we all had and loved our own toys.
- F. Despite this, some social scientists see the trend as disturbing.

Staying young forever

It used to be a matter of fact when Peter Pan — a character from James Matthew Barrie's 1911 book — said: "All children, except one, grow up." (1)_____

According to the NPD Group, a US market research company, sales of toys to adults in the UK increased by more than 20 percent in 2016, three times the pace of the children's toy market itself. These toys ranged from puzzles and Lego building sets to vehicle models and action figures. And more than half of the sales came from millennials — people born between the 1980s and 2000s.

"Adults of the 21st century are channeling their inner child, one toy at a time," commented website Koreaboo. (2)_____

According to Frederique Tutt, an analyst at NPD, the motivation of these grown-ups is to escape the stress of today's fast-paced world. They are driven toward the more immediate pleasures brought by toys than those brought by, say, getting a promotion, which is far less easy to achieve. "It reminds me of the playful side of life," Rob Willner, a 25-year-old PhD student in the UK, told The Telegraph when talking about his love for Lego, which he said brings him both comfort and entertainment.

(3)_____ To Frank Furendi, a professor at the University of Kent in the UK, the fact that so many adults are pursuing "the thrills of youth" is the evidence that "adulthood has got nothing attractive about it anymore", he told The New York Times. "That's actually quite sad."

(4)_____ According to Canadian comic book artist Todd McFarlane, collecting toys could simply be a way for people to express their individuality. "It's just pop culture stuff. It's stuff that says, 'I like a little of this and I like a little of that'," he told ABC News. "It's no big deal."

So now that over 100 years have passed since Peter Pan, perhaps it's time to introduce a new "fact", as stated in the tagline of the UK fashion brand KIDULT: "Growing old is *mandatory*(强制的), but growing up is optional." (2018 年徐汇一模)

(2)

A. It is a strange feeling, just like stepping into someone else's skin.
B. When you sit inside it, the machine creates a digital image of your face.
C. I hope people will understand what I want to express in my photographs.
D. It is about seeing through differences to find the things we all share in common.
E. When you sit inside it, you can see the image of another person.
F. I have always wanted to allow people to see differently.

Have you ever wondered what you would look like if you were an Asian, Middle Eastern, black, white or Indian person? By stepping into the Human Race Machine, you can find out. ___1___. After pushing certain buttons, the machine uses various photos of people of a certain ethnic group mixed with your own facial features. From this, it can come up with an image showing how you would look as a member of a different race.

The machine is part of a traveling retrospective called *Seeing and Believing: The Art of Nancy Burson*. Burson is a famous American photographer and inventor. The show of 100 photos and multimedia works was on view at the Grey Art Gallery in New York on April 20.

"___2___." Said Hathy Zajchenko, a museum visitor from Pennsylvania. As soon as she sat down, she tried out a range of ethnic groups. "The Middle Eastern image worked pretty well for me," she said with a smile.

According to Burson, the machine is a prayer for unity. ___3___. Burson added the database (资料库) of Middle Eastern faces, both Arab and Jewish, after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. "___4___." I am a photographer. I am recording the unseen, because what we can not see is so much more interesting than what we can see," Burson said.

For those who missed the show, the Human Race machine will be on view at the New York Hall of Science in the Queens district full-time of June.

(3)

A.	But minor missteps when reaching your goals are completely normal and OK.
B.	Having someone to share your struggles and successes makes your journey much easier

- and less stressful.
- C.** When you are doing well at keeping your resolution, you may discover that you are feeling better about other areas of your life too.
- D.** Instead of making too many resolutions, simply make one resolution at a time.
- E.=AB.** You can even make a contract with yourself stating what you will set out to do and sign it to make it official.
- F.=AC.** Don't complain about small things in life, because that only spoils your mood.

The New Year is slowly nearing, and many people are looking back to 2017 and more importantly, forward to the coming year 2018. People may use the New Year as a time to turn over a new leaf. Are you planning to make a New Year Resolution? Here are a few tips for preparing to be successful with all your New Year Resolutions.

1. A Single Change Is Enough

You can't stick to two to three resolutions at a time. You would eventually break one of them for sure. __1__. Don't get overwhelmed and think that you have to reassess everything in your life. But, don't break that one resolution you make, because that is important.

2. Write Down Your Resolutions

Once you have decided on your achievable resolutions, write them down. It helps to write down your resolution so you can refer back to it often during the year. __2__. Also, by writing it down, you will be able to review it often and evaluate your progress since the time the resolution was made.

4. Ask For Support

Tell a friend or your loved ones whom you trust about your resolution. They will provide you with support and keep you focused on your goal. And if you are wavering at all, their support will ensure you don't give up easily. Besides, it is advisable to join an online support group for specific resolutions such as losing weight, giving up chocolate, or training for the next marathon. __3__. In turn, be sure to help boost other people's resolutions!

5. Accept Failure

It is true that perfection is what people pursue. __4__. Don't give up completely because you ate a brownie and broke your diet or skipped the gym, for a week because you were busy. You must accept anything that comes your way. It is not easy to stick to something that requires lot of patience and will. Everyone has ups and downs; resolve to recover from your mistakes and get back on the right track. (2018 年七校联考)

(4)

- | |
|--|
| A. He also encouraged the elderly to learn to use the Internet. |
| B. However, most the people in the world can get access to the Internet easily. |
| C. The secretary urged businesses to also look for projects in developing countries. |
| D. The goal is to bridge the digital divide between rich and poor nations. |
| E. The United Nations is working to solve this problem. |
| F. Therefore, for many poor people, a so-called "digital divide" exists. |

The Internet is a system of electronic communication. It helps people share information, communicate with family and friends, and start businesses. But these people must have use for a computer, and know how to use it. And they must have a connection, usually through a telephone line or an Internet center. All of this costs money. __1__. People who cannot connect to the Internet become poorer, while those who

can become richer.

___2___. In December, it will hold a conference in Geneva, called the World Summit on the Information Society. Political and business leaders will come together with delegates from nongovernmental organizations, educational groups and others. They will discuss the fast-growing information technology industry and its effects on the world.

UN organizers say they hope the gathering will lead to a political declaration and action plan. ___3___. A second conference, to examine progress, will take place in Tunisia in 2017.

The UN Secretary General recently spoke to business leaders at a meeting in New York. He urged them to take part in the World Summit on the Information Society. He told them that industry can play an important part in limiting technological differences between countries. He noted that some companies already made efforts to improve Internet skills among poor Americans. ___4___.

Cisco Systems in San Jose, California, is one company that already does that. In 1997, Cisco began a special program to teach Internet technology skills to people around the world. Today, the Cisco Networking Academy has spread to 145 nations.

(5)

A. But do more varied jobs lead to greater productivity?
B. To what extent does more money lead to greater productivity?
C. Another important consideration is how much each worker contributes to the product he is making.
D. One important factor is how efficient the worker can finish his assigned jobs.
E. To what degree does flexibility result in greater productivity?
F. Experts feel giving a worker freedom to do his job in his own way is important.

In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. Some experts claim the answer is to make jobs more varied. ___1___. There is evidence to suggest that while variety certainly makes the workers' life more enjoyable, it does not actually make him work harder.

As far as increasing productivity is concerned, the variety is not an important factor. ___2___. The problem is that this kind of freedom cannot easily be given in the modern factory with its complicated machinery which must be used in a fixed way. Thus while freedom of choice may be important, there is usually very little that can be done to create it.

___3___. In most factories the worker sees only one small part of the product. Some car factories are now experimenting with having many small production lines rather than large one, so that each worker contributes more to the production of the cars on his line.

___4___. The workers themselves certainly think this is important. But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is so boring. Money just lets them enjoy their spare time more. A similar argument may explain demands for shorter working hours. Perhaps if we succeed in making their jobs more interesting, they will neither want more money, nor will shorter working hours be so important to them.

(6)

A. Children from wealthy families are more likely to succeed if they attend preschool.
B. Children living in poverty are a different matter.
C. They think that preschool should encourage exploration and discovery.
D. They claim that early introduction to letters and numbers is the foundation for later academic excellence.

E. Children generally achieve the same whether they attend preschool or not.

F. Is there proof that an academic curriculum in preschool will lead to academic success?

Many parents, teachers, and politicians maintain that preschool is the best way to prepare children to learn. There is no real agreement, however, about how this preparation should be achieved.

For some, early childhood education relates to the development of the whole child. ___1___. Group activities teach positive social behaviors such as sharing, kindness, and patience. Time spent alone encourages independence. Advocates (提倡者) of this approach stress that each child is unique and should learn at his or her own pace.

Other people refer to research showing that children are ready to absorb basic academic concepts by age three or four. ___2___. Since the 1980s, many people have stressed the value of preschool and point to the success of programs—such as Head Start—that target low-income children.

___3___. Studies have not been conclusive. In the short term, evidence suggests that middle-class children who attend preschool are ahead of their peers in maths and language skills, as well as in social skills when they enter school. However, the same studies show that the gap narrows considerably by the time children reach age eight.

___4___. Those enrolled in programs such as Head Start seem to do better than impoverished (穷困的) children who do not attend a preschool. For instance, youngsters in one group enrolled in the program, tracked until the age of 21, earned higher scores on intelligence tests, were more likely to graduate from high school, and demonstrated more interest in higher education.

(7)

A. Of course, some people have unusual chances which lead to fame and success without long and dull training.

B. It is very hard work indeed because the hours are long and the salary is tiny.

C. The work is a valuable experience for those rookies before they come to fame.

D. But we have to understand that chances like this happen once in a life time.

E. The chances to become famous and successful actors are equal for everyone.

F. Usually, the normal way to begin is to go to a drama school.

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young of going on the stage is “Don’t!”. But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, though the chances of his becoming famous are slim.

___1___. However, only students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a repertory company, usually as an assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theatre: painting scenery, looking after the furniture, taking care of the costumes, and even acting in very small parts. ___2___. But young actors with the stage in their blood are happy, waiting for the chances of working with a better company, or perhaps in films or television.

___3___. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his big car. He told the driver to stop, and he got out to speak to the girl. He asked her if she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and at first she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to tell Connie that he was serious. Then an appointment was made for her to go to the studio the next day. The test was successful. They gave her some necessary

lessons and within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite one of the most famous actors of the day. ____4____.

(8)

- A. People volunteer mainly out of academic requirements.
- B. People must be sensitive to this possibility when they make volunteer activities a must.
- C. It was assumed that those people for whom the role of volunteer was most part of their personal identity would also be most likely to continue volunteer work.
- D. Individual differences are most likely to motivate volunteers to continue their work.
- E. Although this result may not surprise you, it leads to important practical advice.
- F. Researchers have identified several factors that motivate people to get involved.

Suppose you become a leader in an organization. It's very likely that you'll want to have volunteers to help with the organization's activities. To do so, it should help to understand why people undertake volunteer work and what keeps their interest in the work.

Let's begin with the question of why people volunteer. ____1____ For example, people volunteer to express personal values related to unselfishness, to expand their range of experiences, and to strengthen social relationships. If volunteer positions do not meet these needs, people may not wish to participate. To select volunteers, you may need to understand the motivations of the people you wish to attract.

People also volunteer because they are required to do so. To increase levels of community service, some schools have launched *compulsory* (义务的) volunteer programs. Unfortunately, these programs can shift people's wish of participation from an internal factor (e.g., "I volunteer because it's important to me") to an external factor (e.g., "I volunteer because I'm required to do so"). When that happens, people become less likely to volunteer in the future. ____2____

Once people begin to volunteer, what leads them to remain in their positions over time? To answer this question, researchers have conducted follow-up studies in which they track volunteers over time. For instance, one study followed 238 volunteers in Florida over a year. One of the most important factors that influenced their satisfaction as volunteers was the amount of suffering they experienced in their volunteer positions. ____3____ The researchers note that attention should be given to "training methods that would prepare volunteers for troublesome situations or provide them with strategies for coping with the problem they do experience".

Another study of 302 volunteers at hospitals in Chicago focused on individual differences in the degree to which people view "volunteer" as an important social role. ____4____ Participants indicated the degree to which the social role mattered by responding to statements such as "Volunteering in Hospital is an important part of who I am." Consistent with the researchers' expectations, they found a positive relationship between the strength of role identity and the length of time people continued to volunteer. These results, once again, lead to definite advice: "Once an individual begins volunteering, continued efforts might focus on developing a volunteer role

identity.... Items like T-shirts that allow volunteers to be recognized publicly for their contributions can help strengthen role identity”. (2018 年虹口一模)

(9)

A. Depression often goes hand in hand with other mental health problems.
B. Once one is depressed, it is hard for him to recover from it.
C. Do they often feel the desire to share their feeling to you?
D. The good news about depression is that it's almost always treatable.
E. Are the symptoms interfering with his ability to function at home, in school, or with his friends?
F. Children may be depressed if they have trouble getting along with other kids and family members or have dramatic swings in mood.

Depression is far more than a temporary change in mood; it's marked by a sense of hopelessness and a lack of energy and enthusiasm that can last for weeks, months, or even years at a time. ___1___. The key is identifying the problem and getting help.

What are the symptoms? It might seem logical that the most obvious symptom of depression would be sadness, but many depressed children say they don't feel sad or gloomy. Interestingly, one of the key signs of depression in children is irritability (易怒). ___2___. Other signs of depression include lack of energy, inability to concentrate, poor performance in school, a sense of hopelessness and helplessness, and frequent complaints about physical ailments like headaches or stomachaches.

___3___. A youngster who has an eating disorder or a substance abuse problem, as well as kids who are constantly defiant (挑衅), disagreeable, and getting into trouble with authorities, may also suffer from depression.

“How do I know if my child is depressed?” If your child exhibits any symptoms of depression, ask yourself three questions: Is this behavior new? Is it long-lasting (going on for several weeks or more)? ___4___. If you answer yes to any of those questions, you should probably have your child evaluated by a child or adolescent psychologist, psychiatrist, or other licensed mental health professional trained to work with children and adolescents.

(10)

A. The evidence indicates that this hypothesis applies chiefly to males.
B. These points of view are widely accepted by the U.S. lawmakers.
C. Finally, the authors examined the possible causes for the sex difference in sports interest.
D. For example, in every society, males participate in sports at least twice as much as females in terms of frequency or duration.
E. These points challenge the bedrock assumptions of many scholars and policy makers.
F. However, how can we address the issue from a broad, evolutionary perspective?

Sex difference in sports interest: What does evolution say?

Sports are enormously popular, and one striking pattern is that boys and men are typically much more involved than are girls and women. This sex difference has policy implications, and it raises fundamental questions about the nature of sex differences. A recent review article by

Deaner, Balish, and Lombardo (2016), published in *Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences*, analyzes the relevant theoretical work.

First, the authors demonstrated that females' under-representation in sport--both as participants and spectators--generally reflects their lesser sports interest, not merely fewer opportunities for involvement. Moreover, this sex difference occurs in all societies described thus far, from hunters and gatherers to large contemporary societies. _____(1).

Next, the authors explored adaptive, functional *hypotheses* (猜想) for sports. One hypothesis holds that individuals compete in sports to gain status and that non-participants monitor sports performances so they can evaluate potential competitors and *allies* (同盟) . _____(2). Another hypothesis is that sports serve as courtship displays that advertise participant quality to the opposite sex. This hypothesis effectively explains some aspects of females' sports interest.

_____(3). Although it is often assumed that socialization practices entirely cause this sex difference, the evidence that socialization plays a role remains doubtful. In particular, no systematic historical comparison has ever shown a decrease in the sex difference. Moreover, several studies indicate that inborn hormones contribute to males' greater sports interest.

The points from this review are that the sex difference in sports interest is widespread, partly due to evolutionary pressures that differentially affected males and females, and unlikely to be fully overturned by socialization. _____(4). Most notably, Title IX is a U.S. law that prohibits sexual discrimination in educational opportunities, including sports, and Title IX is generally implemented under the assumption that females' sports interest is inherently equal to that of males. The present research indicates that this implementation may require revision. (2018 年 14 校联考)

Part 6: 概括写作

I. 2017 年第一次高考真题分析

写好 Summary 的关键，首先在于对文章主要信息的提炼、以及勾勒出这些信息点的组织图 (mind-mapping)。其次就是抓三个关键词：名词、动词、形容词/副词（分别对应名词和动词）。

Lascaux cave complex

When another oldcave is discovered in the south of France, it is not usually news. Rather, it is an ordinary event.Such discoveries are so frequent these days that hardly anybody pays heed to them. However, when the Lascaux cave complex was discovered in 1940, the world was amazed. Painted directly on its walls were hundreds of scenes showing how people lived thousands of years ago. The scenes show people hunting animals, such as bison or wild cats. Other images depict birds and, most noticeably, horses,which appear in more than 300 wall images, by far outnumbering all other animals.

Early artists drawing these animals accomplished a monumental and difficult task. They did not limit themselves to the easily accessible walls but carried their painting materials to spaces that required climbing steep walls or crawling into narrow passages in the Lascaux complex.

Unfortunately, the paintings have been exposed to the destructive action of water and temperature changes, which easily wear the images away.Because the Lascaux caves have many entrances, air movement has also damaged the images inside.

Although they are not out in the open air,where natural light would have destroyed them long ago, many of the images have deteriorated and are barely recognizable. To prevent further damage, the site was

closed to tourists in 1963, 23 years after it was discovered.

1. 一个句子的功能，不外乎两个。

【叙事类】句中关键词，是名词和动词，最多加上状语成分的副词（包含介词短语）；

【描写类】句中关键词，是名词和形容词（包括起到同样描述作用的介词短语、分词）。

句子的相邻关系，一般遵循：事实（描述）+ 看法（评价）

2. 主谓状是句子的核心信息。在阅读题中，干扰选项的设计，基本上是在一句话的这三处设陷阱。现在我们把这个原理用到 summary 写作中，也同理。

以本文为例：先按照传统的 5Ws+H 方式梳理信息如下：

1. 【事实】the Lascaux cave complex was discovered in 1940 Lascaux 系列岩洞被发现

2. 【评论】the world was amazed 全世界震惊

3. 【事实】Painted directly on its walls; how people lived--horses birds hunting
直接把当时人们的生活绘制在岩壁上

4. 【评论】a monumental and difficult task 里程碑式、很不容易

5. 【事实】been exposed to the destructive action, which easily wear the images away
暴露在各种破坏性因素中

6. 【事实】water and temperature changes; air movement; natural light
包括水流、气温变化、空气、自然光

7. 【事实】the site was closed to tourists in 1963 1963 年封闭开放

至此一个 summary 就完成了：

The discovery of Lascaux cave complex in 1940 was amazing for its wall paintings of ancient people's life and various animals. The task of painting them was monumental but difficult. Since they were exposed to and damaged by water, temperature changes, air movement and natural light, the site was closed to tourists in 1963. (54 words)

II. 概括写作练习

(1)

Could goats become our new best friends?

In a new paper in the journal *Biology Letters*, researchers from QMUL's School of Biological and Chemical Sciences found that goats respond to people by gazing at them when facing a problem they cannot solve alone, and their responses change depending on the person's behaviour.

To investigate, the team trained goats to remove a lid from a box to receive a reward. They made the reward inaccessible and recorded their reaction. In the test, the goats redirected their gaze frequently between the inaccessible reward and human experimenters. They also gazed towards a forward facing person earlier, more often and for longer compared to when the person was facing away.

The results provide strong evidence for complex communication between humans and goats, which were domesticated primarily for agricultural production, and show similarities with animals bred to become pets or working animals, such as dogs and horses.

The research indicates that the domestication of animals has a much broader impact on our knowledge about human-animal relationship than previously believed. For example, it's thought that the capacity of dogs to be aware of information from humans is the result of changes to the brain from becoming a companion animal through domestication.

"Goats were the first *livestock* (家畜) species to be domesticated, about 10,000 years ago," said lead author Dr Alan McElligott from the School's Department of Biological and Experimental Psychology.

"From our research, we know that many domesticated animals for agricultural production are smarter than their reputation suggests, and these results show how they can communicate and interact with their human handlers just as pets or working animals." (2018 年 14 校联考)

(2)

A study involving 8,500 teenagers from all social backgrounds found that most of them are ignorant when it comes to money. The findings, the first in a series of reports from NatWest that has started a five-year research project into teenagers and money, are particularly worrying as this generation of young people is likely to be burdened with greater debts than any before.

University tuition fees are currently capped at £3,000 annually, but this will be reviewed next year and the Government is under enormous pressure to raise the ceiling.

In the research, the teenagers were presented with the terms of four different loans but 76 percent failed to identify the cheapest. The young people also predicted that they would be earning on average £31,000 by the age of 25, although the average salary for those aged 22 to 29 is just £17,815. The teenagers expected to be in debt when they finished university or training, although half said that they assumed the debts would be less than £10,000. Average debts for graduates are £12,363.

Stephen Moir, head of community investment at the Royal Bank of Scotland Group which owns NatWest, said, "The more exposed young people are to financial issues, and the younger they are when they become aware of them, the more likely they are to become responsible, forward-planning adults who manage their finances confidently and effectively."

Ministers are deeply concerned about the financial pressures on teenagers and young people because of student loans and rising housing costs. They have just introduced new lessons in how to manage debts. Nikki Fairweather, aged 15, from St Helens, said that she had benefited from lessons on personal finance, but admitted that she still had a lot to learn about money.

(3)

About 70 million Americans are trying to lose weight. That is almost 1 out of every 3 people in the United States. Some people go on diets. This means they eat less of certain foods, especially fats and sugars. Other people exercise with special equipment, take diet pills or even have operations. Losing weight is hard work and it can also cost a lot of money. So why do so many people in the United States want to lose weight?

Many people in the United States worry about not looking young and attractive. For many people, looking good also means being thin. Other people worry about their health. Many doctors say being overweight is not healthy. But, are Americans really fat?

Almost 30 million Americans weigh at least 20 percent more than their ideal(理想的) weight. In fact, the United States is the most overweight country in the world. "The stored fat of adult Americans weighs 2.3 trillion pounds," says University of Massachusetts anthropologist (人类学家) George Armelagos. He says burning off that stored energy would produce enough power for 900,000 cars to go 12,000 miles.

Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a fast and easy way to take off fat. Bookstores sell lots of diet books. These books tell readers how to lose weight. Each year, a lot of new books like these are written. Each one promises to get rid of fat.

(4)

Travel has been a considerable part of my life and I have different kinds of journeys to many parts of the world. Often in my travels, I was alone, traveling under difficult conditions in wartime and I have flown over the ocean many times when I wanted to get quickly from one place to another. But a sea voyage, especially a long one, has something unusual of its own, and after taking a few of them, I became interested in the reasons why people take such trips and how they are affected by them. That is why I wanted to write LIFE NUMBER TWO.

Some people go for escape from sorrow or failure, some from a wish not to be very long in one place in the world. Others go to celebrate a marriage, or a retirement, and many people take voyages to enjoy a luxury they do not have at home and for shipboard fun. When you put all these motives into a forced companionship and sometimes an unpleasant one --- a voyage can be like a mirror held up to modern life with all its variety. Voyages can be boring but they can give some passengers new view on life, renew courage and awaken a sense of the size of the world.

There are many books about ocean voyages, but as a rule they are magazines or diaries of travel. LIFE NUMBER TWO is a novel written not mainly to show shipboard life but to tell the stories of a few people on board, tying their past lives and their possible futures into the narrative. It also deals with some modern social problems worth our consideration.

(5)

Although students have spent considerable time and energy in school in preparation for the workplace, many recent graduates say that they struggle with the shift from classroom to career world and have difficulty adjusting to life on the job.

Writer and editor Joseph Lewis suggests one reason why this is the case. He believes that most of our school experiences—from childhood through university—are fairly predictable, while life in the working world is far more uncertain. In school, for example, the pattern stays more or less the same from year to year. In the workplace, however, constant change is the norm, and one has to adapt quickly.

Another problem that graduates entering the workforce encounter is that they are unprepared to think analytically. In school, many students including those in college spend a lot of time memorizing facts and repeating what they “learned” on tests. But in the workplace employees “are often expected to think critically and make decisions about their work, not just follow a supervisor’s instructions.”

Finally, many recent graduates say that one of the biggest difficulties they face is adapting to teamwork on the job. In the workplace, employees must regularly interact with others and are often dependent on their co-workers for their success. Knowing how to participate effectively in teamwork—and deal with problems when they arise—is extremely important, and yet, it is also something many students don’t get quite exposed to in a school setting.

How can we better prepare young adults for the workplace? Recent graduates, looking back on their educational experience, have some advice. Many think that all students should be required to do an internship (实习) while they are in school. Volunteering part time at a company, hospital, or government organization, for example, can help one gain experience and learn skills needed to succeed in the real world. Pairing this kind of practical work experience with classroom instruction, say the graduates, will help prepare students for the realities of the workplace and make the transition from school to career world less stressful. (2018 年七校联考)

(6)

An endangered species is a group of animals that could soon become extinct. Extinction happens when the last of the species has died out and there will be no more. Many species are nearly extinct and could disappear off the face of the earth very soon if we don't do anything to save them. There are many reasons why species become endangered but most of them are due to humans. However, there are things that we can do to save endangered species.

Habitat destruction is the main reason why animals become endangered and this happens in two ways. When humans move into a new area, the animals' habitat is destroyed and there is nothing to eat because humans chop down trees and build houses and farms. Animal habitats are also destroyed because of pollution. Chemicals in rivers and poisons on farms cause the destruction of habitats and animals can no longer live there.

Endangered species are also the result of hunting and fishing. Animals are killed for their fur, bones or skin, or just for sport. Some seal species are now on the edge of extinction because they are killed for their fur to make coats. Tigers are shot to make medicine and tea from their bones, and crocodiles are caught to make bags and shoes. Overfishing means that large sea creatures like whales, tuna and sharks have all become endangered species, because too many are caught to make things like shark's fin soup.

So what can individuals and governments do to protect animal and plant species from becoming endangered? We should take care not to pollute natural areas, and farmers or companies who destroy animal habitats should face a financial penalty. Governments can help, too, by making it against the law to hunt, fish or trade in endangered species. If we all cooperate by taking these steps, we will protect our planet so that our children and their children can enjoy it too.(2018 年春考模拟卷)
