

高二英语寒假班基础教案

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Part 1: 倒装句

I. 完全倒装句 (CBA 句型)

在完全倒装句中，主语和谓语的位置是颠倒过来的。

1. 状语放在句首倒装

- (1) Now comes your turn. 现在轮到你了。
- (2) On the island lived a phantom. 在岛上住着一个幽灵。
- (3) On top of the mountain _____.
在山顶上矗立着一座很大的寺庙。
- (4) On the middle of the road _____.
在马路中央躺着一个喝醉酒的人。

2. 介词放在句首倒装

2.1 介词 + 谓语 + 主语 (一般名词)

- (1) In came a middle-aged lady with a fine dress.
进来一个着装考究的中年妇女。
- (2) _____ as soon as the door was opened.
门一开，我的宠物猫窜了出去。
- (3) When everyone was in sound sleep, _____
当所有人都在酣睡时，进来一个小偷，手里着一把小刀。

2.2 介词 + 主语 (代词) + 谓语

- (1) Off we go/set. 我们开始吧/ 出发吧。
- (2) Out they went. 他们走了出去。
- (3) _____. 我们爬到了山顶。

3. Here/ there 放在句首倒装

- (1) Here comes the bus. 巴士来了。
- (2) There goes the bell. 铃响了。
- (3) There stands a man with a pistol in his hand. 那里站着一个男人，手里拿着手枪。

II. 不完全倒装句

在完全倒装句中，主语和谓语的位置不颠倒过来。谓语是一般动词的情况下，用助动词或者情态动词放到主语的前面，谓语变成动词原型，仍然在主语后面；谓语是 be 动词加形容词的情况下，把 be 动词放到主语前面；谓语有 will be, have been 或 can be 之类的情况下，be 动词仍然放在主语的后面。

1. So/ Such....that...的倒装。

意为“如此...以至于”，其中要注意 So/ Such 后面跟的词性的区别。

- (1) So hot was it at night that he couldn't fall asleep.
晚上太热了，以至于他无法入睡。
- (2) So loudly _____ that all the people covered their ears.
女孩尖叫声音太响，以至于所有人都捂住了耳朵。
- (3) _____ that we had to bypass it.
我们碰上了一条如此凶猛的狗，以至于我们只好绕道走。

- (4) Such _____ that all the windows were shattered.
爆炸释放的威力太巨大了，以至于所有的窗户都碎了。

2. Not until 放在句首时用倒装，不放在句首时同样可以转换为强调句。

- (1) Not until yesterday did he tell us about his death.
= It is not until yesterday that he told us about his death.

3. Only 放在句首倒装，表示“只有...才能...”。

- (1) Only by working hard can we achieve success. 只有努力工作我们才能获得成功。
(2) Only in this way _____ in your study.
只有用这个方法你才能学习上有进步。
(3) Only when her parents came back home _____ to bed.
女孩在父母回家之后才上床睡觉。
(4) Only _____
只有生病时人们才意识到健康的重要性。
但是 **only** 不放在句首的话，就用强调句，比如：
(5) It is only after she died that he realized how much he loved her. (强调句)

4. Not only 放在句首时用倒装。

- (1) He not only runs fast, but also jumps high.
Not only does he run fast, but **he** also jumps high. 倒装句中主语必须加上。
(2) _____
他不仅去过很多国家，而且和当地的许多人都成了朋友。

5. 否定词放在句首时用倒装：not, never, hardly, rarely, little, seldom。

- (1) Not a single person did I see along the way. 沿路我没有看到一个人。
= I did not see a single person along the way.
(3) He rarely/ seldom goes outside at weekends.
= _____
(4) She could hardly say a word at the moment.
= _____
(5) It never occurred to him that his girlfriend would dump him.
= _____

6. Often, well, gladly 放在句首时要用倒装。

- (1) Often does he warn us the danger of drug taking. 他经常警告我们吸毒的危害。
(2) Well _____ the days we spent together. 我清楚地记得我们一起度过的日子。

7. 否定词组放在句首倒装

否定词组：at no time, by no means, in no case, in no way, under no circumstance.
(都表示“没有可能性，决不...”)

- (1) At no time should the fire door be locked. 防火门绝对不能关闭。
(2) By no means/ In no ways _____ to the enemies.
我们决不能向敌人投降。

8. 时间状语从句“一...就...; 刚...就....”用倒装表示。

8.1 Scarcely, barely, hardly + 动词过去完成时 + **when** + 动词过去时

(1) Hardly had I gone out of the door when the phone rang.

我刚走出门，电话铃就响了。

(2) Scarcely _____ out of the room _____ his wife fainted.

他刚走出房间，他老婆就晕倒了。

8.2 No sooner + 过去完成时 + **than** + 过去时

意思与 Scarcely, barely, hardly 一样，但是后面一定要用 **than**。

(1) _____
他刚吃完，就开始吐了。

IV. 其它倒装句型

1. 回复句倒装

1.1 表示“也”：(1) I play football well. So do I. / So does he.

(2) ---He has made great progress in his study recently. ---So he has, and so have you.

1.2 表示“也不”：He couldn't afford the extravagant car. Neither/ Nor could I./ Me, neither.

2. as 的倒装，表示“尽管...但是...”。

2.1 形容词 + as + 主语 + be

(1) Fat as he looks, he runs very fast. 尽管他看起来很胖，但是他跑得很快。

(2) Exhausted as he was, he kept on running. 尽管他筋疲力尽，但是他继续跑下去。

2.2 副词 + as + 主语 + 动词

(3) Hard as he studied, he failed to pass the exam. 尽管他努力学习了，但是仍然考试没过。

2.3 名词+ as + 主语 + 动词

(4) _____ as she is, she excels her male colleagues at work.
尽管她是个女性，但是他在工作中却比男同事都优秀 (名词前不用冠词)。

2.4 动词+ as + 主语 + 助动词

(5) Try as we might, I could not explain what happened that night.

我尽力去尝试，却无法解释那天晚上发生了什么事情。

(6) _____, they failed to come to the agreement at last.
他们尽力去尝试，但最终没有达成一致。

3. Were/Should/Had + 主语 = If...were/should/had

表示“要是...就...”，是虚拟语气。

(1) Were he more friendly, I would like him. 如果他友好点，我就会喜欢他了。

(2) If I were ten years younger, I would go travel around the world.

(3) If it should rain tomorrow, we would not go for a picnic.

(4) If I had known the news earlier, I would not have lost one million bucks.

- (5) If you had not told me about the matter, I should never have known the truth.
-

4. Were it not for/ Had it not been for 表示“要不是...”，也是虚拟语气。

- (1) Were it not for your help, we would be in great trouble now.
-

- (2) Had it not been your help, I could not have succeeded.
-

5. Be 放在句首，表示“无论...”

- (1) Be a man ever so clever, he knows nothing if he does not learn.

无论一个人多聪明，如果不学习就什么都不知道。

- (2) Be they small all large, all magnets behave the same.

无论大小所有磁铁功能都是一样的。

- (3) _____, there is no place like home. 无论多简陋家永远是最好的。

- (4) Be that as it may _____ 无论（结果）如何

- (5) Come what may. _____ 无论发生什么事

Come what may, we will not give up on our dreams. 无论如何我们不会放弃梦想。

6. 表示祝愿：

- (1) May you succeed! _____ 祝你成功。

May the force be with you. _____ 愿力量与你同在 (Star Wars)。

- (2) Long live the People's Republic of China! _____ 天朝万岁！

V. 选择题。

- Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.
A. man did know B. man knew C. didn't man know D. did man know
- Not until I began to work _____ how much time I had wasted.
A. didn't I realize B. did I realize C. I didn't realize D. I realized
- Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother? --- I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also
- Not only _____ polluted but _____ crowded.
A. was the city; were the streets B. the city was; were the streets
C. was the city; the streets were D. the city was; the streets were
- Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
A. did the villagers realize B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize D. didn't the villagers realize
- I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in my life _____ so happy.
A. did I feel B. I felt C. I had felt D. had I felt
- I failed in the final examination last term and only then _____ the importance of study.
A. I realized B. I had realized C. had I realized D. did I realize
- _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.
A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard

9. Only when the war was over _____ to his hometown.
 A. did the young soldier return B. the young soldier returned
 C. returned the young soldier D. the young soldier did return
10. Only in this way _____ progress in your English.
 A. you make B. can you make
 C. you be able to make D. will you able to make
11. ---David has made great progress recently.
 ---_____, and _____.
 A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
 C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have
12. So _____ that no fish can live in it.
 A. the lake is shallow B. shallow the lake is
 C. shallow is the lake D. is the lake shallow
13. So difficult _____ it to live in an English-speaking country that I determined to learn English well.
 A. I have felt B. have I felt C. I did feel D. did I feel
14. _____ fired, your health care and other benefits will not be immediately cut off.
 A. Would you be B. Should you be C. Could you be D. Might you be
15. Had I known her name, _____.
 A. or does she know mine B. and where does she live
 C. she would come here D. I would have invited her
16. Never in my wildest dreams _____ these people are living in such poor conditions.
 A. I could imagine B. could I imagine
 C. I couldn't imagine D. couldn't I imagine
17. ---Did Linda see the traffic accident?
 ---No, no sooner _____ impossible now does seem possible.
 A. had she gone B. she had gone C. has she gone D. she has gone
18. The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other.
 A. they had quarreled B. they have quarreled
 C. have they quarreled D. had they quarreled
19. Not only _____ interested in football but _____ beginning to show an interest in it.
 A. the teacher himself is; all his students are
 B. the teacher himself is; are all his students
 C. is the teacher himself; are all his students
 D. is the teacher himself; all his students are
20. In the making of good books there is no end, and neither _____ any end to their influence man's lives.
 A. there is B. there are C. is there D. are there
21. Maybe you have been to many countries, but nowhere else _____ such a beautiful place.
 A. can you find B. you could find C. you can find D. could you find
22. _____ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.
 A. Not only they brought B. Not only did they bring
 C. Not only brought they D. Not only they did bring

23. _____, Carolina couldn't get the door open.
 A. Try as she might B. As she might try C. She might as try D. Might she as try
24. _____ about wild plants that they decided to visit Madagascar for further research.
 A. So curious the couple was B. So curious were the couple
 C. How curious the couple were D. The couple was such curious
25. Never before _____ in greater need of modern public transport than it is today.
 A. has this city been B. this city has been
 C. was this city D. this city was
26. _____, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.
 A. A quiet student as he may be B. Quiet student as he may be
 C. Be a quiet student as he may D. Quiet as he may be a student
27. In the dark forests _____, some large enough to hold several English towns.
 A. stand many lakes B. lie many lakes
 C. many lakes lie D. many lakes stand
28. So difficult _____ it to work out the problem that I decided to ask Tom for advice.
 A. I did find B. did I find C. I have found D. have I found

VII. Translation.

1. 他是一个如此聪明的人，所有事情都能轻松搞定。 (So...)
2. 只有通过投资我们才能让手中的钱保值。 (Only...)
3. 他是一个宅男，周末几乎不踏出家门。 (Seldom...)
4. 在房间里坐满了来听讲座的学生。 (In...)
5. 隔壁唱卡拉 OK 的声音太吵了，让这位老太太无法入睡。 (So...)
6. 我们决不能贪图眼前的快乐而忽略了人生的目标。 (By no means...)
7. 尽管他看起来很胖，但是他跑得很快。 (...as...)
8. 他的演讲太冗长了，以至于每个人都昏昏欲睡了。 (So...)
9. 飞机刚起飞，就由于一个故障被迫返回到机场。 (No sooner...)
10. 尽管她是个女人，但是在力气上不输给男人。 (...as...)
12. 他经常到各地旅游以体验当地人的生活方式。 (Often...)
13. 新郎从来没有想到他的新娘会在婚礼前临阵逃脱。 (Never...)
14. 虚拟现实技术创造的世界是如此的真实，以至于用肉眼很难分辨出真假。 (So...)
15. 他是个有尊严的人，绝对不会被贿赂做任何事情。 (under no circumstance...)
16. 尽管他是个盲人，但是他被上天赋予了音乐的才华。 (...as..., bless)
17. 尽管失败很苦涩，但是我们要学会勇敢面对失败。 (...as...)
18. 只有当你意识到自己的错误时才能勇敢承认。 (Only)
20. 要不是他的粗心，小偷也不会闯入房子。 (Had it not..., break)
21. 直到后面的车撞了我们的车，我们才意识到开快车的危险。 (Not until...)
22. 他刚看完那个关于濒危动物的纪录片，就下定决心加入野生动物保护组织。 (Barely)

Part 2: 语法填空

I. 题型讲解

一、有提示词（动词/形容词/副词）

✧ 有提示词的题的答案绝对不会涉及词性转换，比如：

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

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

考点 1. 动词的时态和语态

(1). The sun was setting down when my car _____ (break) down near a remote and poor village .

(2). Being too anxious to help an event develop often _____ (result) in the contrary to our intention.

(3). People stepped on your feet or _____ (push) you with their elbows.

(4). He _____ (pretend) that a tiger toy was real and giving it a voice.

考点 2. 非谓语动词

(1). He got a beautiful present _____ (buy) by her father.

(2). The Proverb, " Plucking up a crop _____ (help) it grow," is based the following story.

(3)...and then I noticed a man _____ (sit) at the front.

(4). He spit it out, _____ (say) it was awful.

考点 3. 形容词/副词

(1) _____ If you see a Van Gogh, it won't look like the real world. It will look even _____ (beautiful).

(2) If his cold gets any _____ (bad), I'll take him to the doctor.

(3) But wouldn't you *rather be happy* and _____ (health) than making a lot of money?

(4) One of _____ (bad) gift choices I ever made was for my high school English teacher.

语法填空解题技巧 I 无提示词

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

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

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

✧ 不提供单词的情况下，有几个空格就要填几个词。比如：

He insisted going to catch the flight ____1____1____1____ the terrible weather.

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

考点一:

若句子缺主语或宾语, 则填_____

1. Last year, my brother and I went to Miami for a vacation. Some of my friends who had been there before said _____ was a wonderful holiday destination.
2. There were other people behind him, but after some minutes _____ walked away and sat near me, looking annoyed.

考点二:

名词前是空格, 若该名词前无限定词, 则很可能是填_____

1. Mr Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned _____ farm,
2. After the student left, the teacher let _____ student taste the water.

考点三:

在非主语名词、代词前的纯空格, 有时填介词, 常根据固定搭配、习惯用法及句意来决定。

1. Imagine you are a student and you share a flat _____ another student who you think isn't doing her share of the housework.
2. One day before the final exam, she came up to me and said, "Could you please explain this _____ me?"

考点四:

若结构较完整, 空格后的谓语动词是原形, 特别是与上下文时态或主谓不一致时, 很可能是填_____或表示强调或倒装的_____。

They believed God had made the world and for that reason the earth was special and _____ be the centre of the solar system.

考点五:

空格前后都是句子填_____。

☆首先确定是并列句还是某种主从复合句。

并列句中常见并列连词: and, but, or, so, not...but..., either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also...

主从复合句包括状语从句, 定语从句, 名词性从句, 应根据不同从句的用法确定从属连词或关系词。

1. I was glad to meet Jenny again, _____ I didn't want to spend all day with her.
2. The Internet is widely used nowadays, _____ speeds up the appearance of some new industries.
3. So careless was I _____ I had forgotten all about that.

长难句分析:

While she was getting me settled into a tiny but clean room, the head of the village was tying

up his horse to my Car to pull it to a small town _____ there was a garage.

考点六: 固定句式

1. We didn't know his job _____ one day he had an accident.
2. I was reading a novel _____ someone rang the doorbell.
3. By begging the whole day he managed to get a pot full of milk. "It is this pot of milk _____ is going to make me rich, " he thought. "I will use it to make butter. From the butter, I will be able to make ghee(酥油)."

牢固掌握一些基本常用句型, 如:

It's + 强调部分 + that.....

be about to do ...when...

not...until...

not only...but (also)...

so / such...that...

not...but...; as...as...

either...or...; neither...nor...

hardly...when...; no sooner...than...

There is no doubt that...

There is no sense in doing sth.等。

II. 语法填空练习

(1)

Still awake ... after 33 years

As birds awaken the early risers at dawn on the farm, one person is already up; in fact, he hasn't even been to bed. Sixty-four-year-old Thai Ngoc, from central Quang Nam province in Vietnam, claims (1)_____ (stay) awake for 33 years!

"It was after I got a fever many years ago (2)_____ my insomnia (失眠) started. I have tried a lot of things, like sleeping pills and Vietnamese traditional medicine, but (3)_____ of them helps, not even to get me to sleep for a few minutes," said Ngoc. But amazingly, (4)_____ the 11,700 sleepless nights since then, he has never once been sick. "Fortunately, the insomnia doesn't seem to have had a negative impact on my health. I still feel healthy and can farm like other men. I even carry two 50-kilogram bags of fertilizer for four kilometers every day." According to his wife, when Ngoc went for a medical checkup recently, his doctor said he was in perfect health though he couldn't explain (5)_____ that was the case.

Ngoc lives with his six children on his farm, (6)_____ (locate) at the foot of a

mountain. He spends the day (7)_____ (feed) his pigs and chickens, and at night he often does extra farm work or guards his farm to prevent theft. His neighbor Vu said that Ngoc volunteered to help beat a drum during the night and guard the house for the relatives of the dead during funeral ceremonies (8)_____ they could take a nap. Vu also said that when the villagers (9)_____ (plant) sugar cane (甘蔗), several people asked Ngoc to be their “alarm clock” and wake them up early in the morning to go to work as he was up anyway.

Phan Ngoc Ha, director of the Hoa Khanh Mental Hospital in Danang, said that the lack of sleep (10)_____ lasts a long time often causes health problems like anorexia, lethargy, and irritability. But, in special cases, some extreme insomniacs can still live and work normally, although this is a very small minority. Thai Ngoc is obviously one of them.

2017 五校联考

(2)

When Armida Armato’s daughter, Alexia, came home from school one day last year, keen to go on a school trip to Ecuador, she wasn’t too sure ___1___ to feel . She was happy that her daughter ___2___ experience something she never did as a teen but was fearful of her travel to such a remote part of the world.

Alexia was 16 at the time, a student at Westwood High School. The school sponsored a humanitarian trip for 26 students and two teachers ___3___ (spend) 18 days in a mountain village to build a one-room school. Even though Armato trusted her daughter, the other students and the teachers, she was worried about the side effects ___4___ the travel vaccines, possible accidents, and medical care.

Now that Alexia was home, Armato said she saw her daughter’s new maturity, greater confidence and independence. “This is the ___5___ (good) thing I ever did,” Alexia said. “The experience was so eye- opening and life-changing. You’re with people who are not as lucky as you are. They live in very poor conditions ___6___ they’re so happy and outgoing. You say, ‘My god, I’m taking ___7___ for granted back home.’”

She said they built a one-room school from scratch with no mechanical cement mixers. They used their hands, shovels and basic tools. She and another student lived with a local family in a small village about eight hours outside the capital, Quito. Despite the initial strangeness and ___8___ (know) only basic Spanish , she said they grew very close and felt like a family.

Every year, groups of students at Montreal High School like Alexia pack their bags and fly off with classmates and teachers to developing countries ___9___ they volunteer for a variety of projects.

“Armato’s worries are very common among parents,” says Bill Neivn, a teacher

at St.George's high School. He organizes a humanitarian trip to India to the Sheela Bal Bhavan orphanage and says the three biggest fears families have ____10____ (be) health, security and contact.

2017 七校联考

(3)

It is my honor to welcome you all to celebrate International Tourist Guides' Day, which is an initiative of the World Federation of Tourist Guide Associations, and it ____1____ (hold) on 21 February each year.

In 1990 when it was celebrated for the first time, fifteen countries participated. Since then, tourist guides in an ever-growing number of countries ____2____ (give) their good services to their local communities, conducting tours for the ____3____ (disable), children and the public.

The importance of the tourist guide to the tourism industry can't be underestimated. The tourist guide is the first person ____4____ (make) contact with the visitors who set foot on our shores. Many people return to our shores ____5____ ____5____ the tourist guides' good service. The tourist guides fulfill the role of an unofficial ambassador of the nation.

On this day, my Department in partnership with Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism has ventured in ____6____ (highlight) the plight of illegal guiding in the Province. During the course of the day, the National and Provincial Tourist Guide Registrars together with the staff members of the two Departments visited Table Mountain and the Nelson Mandela Gateway, ____7____ (request) tourist guides to present their ID cards and badges in order to prove their legal status. ____8____ who failed to present their cards and badges were issued ____9____ warning letters to enable them to register with the registration office.

In conclusion, the day's activities have led to this dinner function here at Suikerbossie, ____10____ we are celebrating and recognizing tourist guides in the Tourism Industry. I would like to thank you, the tourist guides, for your invaluable contribution to the industry and assure you of my department's efforts to support you and regulate the environment within which you operate.

(4)

In the Harry Potter books and movies, Harry and other young wizards ____1____ (study) at Hogwarts School have pet owls (猫头鹰) that deliver messages and mail. Because of Harry Potter's effect, there ____2____ (come) a shower of phone calls to nature groups from people who want an owl just like Harry's. Many Harry Potter fans now have their pet owls. But the birds are put at risk when owners get tired of them and release them into the wild.

The most popular would-be pets are barn owls, ____3____ are native to the U.K. and are easily raised by people. But these birds can live for up to thirty years, long after their child owners have grown up.

Now wildlife experts have sent out a warning. Garry Christie, who runs Hessilhead Wildlife Rescue Trust, a charity which treats ____4____ (wound) birds and animals and then releases them back into the wild, says: "We have found a big increase in the demand for owls, mainly barn owls. I think Harry Potter has something to do with it. The problem is barn owls ____5____ live very well when kept by humans and for £30 or £40 you can have a barn owl. They are easy to come by. It is not ____6____ the law to buy owls kept by humans."

"Furthermore", says Christie: "A lot of these owls live for thirty years and not a lot of people know ____7____ they are doing in three years. A lot of people let them go, thinking they

will have a better life in the wild, ___8___ it is illegal to set free a barn owl kept by humans since its birth.” Gay continues, “Barn owls are taken away from their parents and fed by people since birth—they are terribly spoiled by people so their chances of ___9___ (hunt) in the wild are very little and they often do not mix with other owls. Our advice is always not to get an owl as a pet. Instead, an alternative is ___10___ (adopt) one of our owls.”

(5)

Many artists late in the last century were in search of a means to express their individuality. Modern dance was one of the ways that some of these people ___1___ (seek) to free their creative spirit. At the beginning there was no exacting technique, no foundation from which to build. In later years’ trial and error, genius founded the principles of the movement. Eventually, innovators even drew from ___2___ they considered the dread ballet, but first they had to discard (抛弃) all ___3___ was academic so that the new could be discovered. The beginnings of modern dance were happening before Isadora Duncan, but she was the first person ___4___ (bring) the new dance to general audiences and see it accepted and acclaimed.

Her search for a natural movement form sent her to nature. She believed movement should be as natural as the swaying of the trees and the rolling waves of the sea, and should be in harmony with the movements of the Earth. Her great contributions are in three areas.

First, she began the expansion of the kinds of movements that could be used in dance. Before Duncan danced, only ballet was the type of dance ___5___ (perform) in concert. In the ballet the feet and legs ___6___ (emphasize), with virtuosity (鉴别力) shown by complicated, codified (整理) positions and movements. Duncan performed dance by using all her body in the freest possible way and her dance stemmed from her soul and spirit. She was one of the pioneers who broke tradition so others might be able to develop the art.

Her second contribution ___7___ (rest) in dance clothing. She discarded corset (胸衣), ballet shoes, and stiff costumes, ___8___ were replaced with flowing Grecian tunics, bare feet, and unbound hair. She believed in the natural body ___9___ (allow) to move freely, and her dress displayed this ideal.

Her third contribution was in the use of music. In her performances she used the symphonies of great masters, including Beethoven and Wagner, which was not the usual custom. She was ___10___ exciting and abnormal in her personal life as in her dance.

(6)

It was late in the afternoon, and I was putting the final touch on a piece of writing that I was feeling pretty good about. I wanted to save it, but my cursor had frozen. I tried to shut the computer down, and it seized up altogether. Unsure of ___1___ else to do, I yanked (用力猛拉) the battery out.

Unfortunately, Windows had been in the midst of a delicate and crucial undertaking. The next morning, when I turned my computer back on, it informed me that a file ___2___ (corrupt) and Windows would not load. Then, it offered to repair itself by using the Windows Setup CD.

I opened the special drawer ___3___ I keep CDs, but no Windows CD was in there. I was forced to call the computer company’s Global Support Center. My call was answered by a woman in some unnamed, far-off land. I find it ___4___ (annoy) to make small talk with someone when I don’t know what continent they’re standing on. Suppose I were to comment

on the beautiful weather we've been having ___5___ there was a monsoon (季风) at the other end of the phone? So I got right to the point.

"My computer is telling me a file is corrupted and it wants to fix itself, but I don't have the Windows Setup CD."

"So you're having a problem with your Windows Setup CD." She has apparently been dozing and, having come to just as the sentence ended, was attempting to cover for her inattention.

It quickly became clear ___6___ the woman was not a computer technician. Her job was to serve as a gatekeeper, a human shield for the technicians. Her sole duty, as far as I could tell, was to raise global stress levels.

___7___ (make) me disappear, the woman gave me the phone number for Windows' creator, Microsoft. This is like giving someone the phone number for, I don't know, North America. Besides, the CD worked; I just didn't have it. No matter how many times I repeated my story, we came back to the same place. She was calm and resolutely polite.

When my voice hit a certain decibel (分贝), I was passed along, like a hot, irritable potato, to a technician.

"You don't have the Windows Setup CD, ma'am, because you don't need it," he explained cheerfully. "Windows came pre-installed on your computer!"

"But I do need it."

"Yes, ___8___ you don't have it." We went on like this for a while. Finally, he offered to walk me through the use of a different CD that would erase my entire system. "Of course, you'd lose all your e-mail, your documents, your photos." It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache. "You ___9___ be able to recover them, but it would be expensive." He sounded delighted. "And it's not covered by the warranty (产品保证书)." The safe began to seem like a good idea, provided that it was full.

I hung up the phone and drove my computer to a small, friendly repair place I had heard about. A smart, helpful man dug out a Windows CD and told me it wouldn't be a problem. An hour later, he called to let me know it was ready. I thanked him, and we chatted about the weather, which was the same outside my window as ___10___ was outside his.

Part 3: 十一选十

I. 要点:

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

II. 十一选十练习

(1)

A. attempt	B. causes	C. creator	D. estimated	E. inspires	F. luxury
G. proverbial	H. publication	I. quick	J. resembles	K. unemployed	

Magician Harry Potter Brings Riches to Author

As the new Harry Potter story was being eagerly awaited by millions of fans all over the world, it was announced that J.K. Rowling, author of the fantasy novels that are popular with young and old alike, is now richer than the Queen of England.

Like that of her character, Harry Potter, J.K. Rowling's life 1 a fairy tale. Divorced, 2, and living in a tiny Edinburgh apartment with her infant daughter, Rowling wrote *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* at a table in a café while her daughter was sleeping. And like the 3 prince, it was her creation, Harry, who rescued her from her poor life and brought her wealth.

The novelist's first 4 was turned down by several publishers, but once accepted and published, it got enthusiastic reviews on both sides of the Atlantic, which have led to the 5 of four novels so far. They have all been translated into more than 20 languages. Now the good news is that Harry Potter, the schoolboy magician and hero of the books, has made his 6 wealthier than Queen Elizabeth II, one of the richest women in the world. The 38-year-old author is now the ninth richest woman in the U.K., with a fortune 7 at one billion dollars.

In the years since the appearance of the first Harry Potter story, J.K. Rowling has become a full-time writer and has given up her tiny two-room apartment for a Scottish mansion and 8 apartments in both Edinburgh and London. Her fans are 9 to point out that in spite of her success, or maybe because of it, she is one of the biggest donors to charity that the country has ever seen, even writing Harry Potter offshoots and giving the proceeds to her favorite 10.

(2)

A. apparently	B. surprisingly	C. spirituality	D. tried	E. poetry
F. statement	G. physical	H. released	I. lasting	J. recorded
K. instruments				

When US musician Bob Dylan was announced as the winner of this year's Nobel Prize for literature last month, many people took to social media to suggest that Leonard Cohen was the only other living songwriter who deserved the honor.

Sadly, on Nov 7, the deep-voiced Canadian artist died at the age of 82.

Many tributes (称赞) were written for Cohen, who had just 1 his 14th album, *You Want It Darker*, on Oct 21. "Leonard Cohen is as important today as he was in the 1960s," Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said in a 2. "His ability to describe human emotion made him one of the most influential and 3 musicians ever."

Cohen's most famous song, *Hallelujah*, in which he compared 4 love to a need for spiritual connection, has been 5 hundreds of times by different musicians since it was first released in 1984.

And Cohen's song *Bird on a Wire* (1969) could be considered a perfect epitaph (墓志铭) that he wrote for himself. As the song's first line goes, "Like a bird on a wire, like a drunk in midnight choir, I have 6 in my way to be free."

"Cohen writes words that explain what it means to be human. I've read 7 that has as much beauty as Cohen's work, but in the world of music,

Cohen is a rarity,” US singer Jennifer Warnes told the Ausin American-Statesman newspaper. ‘He describes things that go on inside a heart and what it feels like to be here.”

Along with his ____ 8 ____, Cohen’s dry, deep voice also helped his popularity. In 2006 he spoke with the NPR radio station about how he got his interesting voice ---- ____ 9 ____ it was “500 tons of whiskey and a million cigarettes.”

But he never forgot to work on the ____ 10 ____ that made up his songs, even though he was most famous for his lyrics and voice.

2017 七校联考

(3)

A. countless	B. exhausted	C. comparison	D. essential	E. estimates
F. distinctive	G. relatively	H. cleared	I. unfortunately	J. recycled
K. restricts				

Rain forests, found in Earth’s temperate and tropical zones, are some of the most biologically varied ecosystems on the planet. All rain forests share certain ____ 1 ____ features, including a closed canopy, the dense vegetation of the top branches that forms a roof above the forest floor, a damp and warm climate, and ____ 2 ____ constant temperatures throughout the year. Most of the forest’s insect and animal life grows well in the canopy’s leafy and sunlit environment. The forest’s groundcover, by comparison, is small. Less than 2 percent of the sun’s light makes its way through the canopy and the darkness below. This darkness, along with the poor quality of the soils, ____ 3 ____ plant growth.

Rain forests are a(n) ____ 4 ____ part of Earth’s total ecology. Huge amounts of water are absorbed into tree roots and ____ 5 ____ into the atmosphere from the tree leaves through a process called *transpiration* (蒸发). Tree roots also fix the soil in place and slow the runoff of rains into rivers and oceans. Through the process of *photosynthesis* (光合作用), rain forests absorb more carbon dioxide and give off more oxygen than any other ecosystem.

The rain forests are ____ 6 ____ shrinking at a rapid rate as a result of the profitable ventures of farming, logging, and mining. When tropical rain forests are ____ 7 ____ in order to raise cattle and crops, the nutrient-poor soils are quickly ____ 8 _____. When farmers move on to new areas, heavy rains and baking sun leave the land fruitless and lifeless. Logging and mining cause similar damage to the land and destroy the territory of ____ 9 ____ millions of birds, insects and animals. By some ____ 10 ____, an area of tropical rain forest the size of the state of Delaware disappears in this way every month.

2015 精炼题集

(4)

A. signal	B. force	C. commercial	D. functioning
E. actually	F. original	G. identifying	H. track
I. monitor	J. disaster	K. weight	

You never see him, but they are with you every time you fly. They record where you are going, how fast you are traveling and whether everything on your airplane is ____ 1 ____

normally. Their ability to withstand (承受) almost any ___2___ makes them seem like something out of a magic book. They are known as the black box.

When planes fall from the sky, as a Yemeni airliner did on its way to Comoros Islands in the India Ocean 2009, the black box is the best bet for ___3___ what went wrong. So when a French submarine detected the device's ___4___ five days later, the discovery marked a huge step toward determining the cause of a tragedy in which 152 passengers were killed.

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would ___5___ basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first mode for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. ___6___ flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the box was completely redesigned and moved to the back of the plane—the area least affected by impact—from its ___7___ position in the landing wells (起落架舱). The same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, which were never ___8___ black, be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which is designed to track pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which is meant to ___9___ fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an insulated (隔绝的) case and surrounded by a quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand huge ___10___ and temperatures up to 2,000°F. When in deep water, they are also able to send signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1, 2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up.

(5)

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

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbors, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest *longevity boost* (长寿原因) seems to come from marriage or a(n) ___1___ relationship. The effect was first ___2___ in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows (寡妇) and *widowers* were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man's life and two to a woman's. The effects ___3___ for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Marriage can do a lot. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can ___4___ to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn't smoke. There's a *flip* (翻转) side, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse's death, and looking for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same ___5___ problems. Even so, some people still favor marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how

all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are ___6___, affected by social-economic factors, health-service supply, emotional support and other more physiological mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and *immune* system, leading to better health and less chance of ___7___ later in life. People in supportive relationships may ___8___ stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all ___9___ if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being ___10___ out, but Christakis says: "People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected."

(6)

A. enhanced	B. obvious	C. feedback	D. primarily
E. head	F. increasingly	G. shared	H. reliable
I. ability	J. impact	K. interact	

Our world is changing, and the business world is on an evolutionary path that is virtually unstoppable. Knowledge base management is a very good example of such developments. With time the need to bring the customers closer has become even more ___1___, and this has further resulted in companies taking measures to respond better to their customers.

When discussing trends in knowledge management systems, it is almost impossible to ignore the ___2___ that cloud computing has had on it. The application of cloud computing has not only ___3___ efficiency, but has further improved productivity. Through cloud computing, virtual offices are being operated almost everywhere around the globe. All it takes is the click of a button! As for companies, it is vital for them to hire professionals from all over the world.

For businesses that rely greatly on customer satisfaction and approvals, ___4___ on their services is very important. Customers in particular are able to ___5___ with the staff on the other end, and provide their feedback as to the quality of services that they have received. The role of most knowledge managers is to ensure that information is kept current, accurate and ___6___. Significant developments in the database management systems have made it easier to achieve this goal, and there can only be so much to look forward to as we ___7___ into the future.

At the moment, ___8___ information that passes through these systems can be run through different forms. There was a time when such information was ___9___ document-based. Today however, reports and other relevant information can be presented to the seeker through different media.

The most efficient knowledge base management systems in the market at the moment are built with the ___10___ to handle all kinds of information. One of the other things that we cannot forget to mention is the mobile functionality of these programs. They are compatible (兼容的) with users across all operating systems, and this makes them even more convenient than before.

Part 4: 完型填空

要点:

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

(1)

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 are 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 is 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 |

(2)

As a parent, you might have a close emotional connection with your child. You're the only one who can feel their emotions and understand almost all behavioral ____1____. Every mother has an opportunity to keep an eye on their children and analyze everything they say and do. Some signs ____2____ that something bad is going to happen. If you see that your child is in low ____3____, you should be ready to take immediate measures to prevent the explosion of a crying bomb.

Please forget about physical punishment. This old-school-method of parenting is not the best way to cope with a child's bad temper. ____4____, physical punishment is very painful for children. This strategy is the easiest way to put in discipline and make your child willing to obey. ____5____, psychologists say that physical punishment is so offensive that it can lead to severe consequence. It fills the minds and hearts of children with fear, ____6____ and anxiety.

Children are like inexhaustible sources of energy. They can run, jump, scream and fool around all day long. So we should lead them to use their negative energy in a proper manner. It is ____7____ important to find developmental activities and keep your child engaged as much as possible. Let them play games and exercise ____8____ they want — physical activity is good for their health. Don't forget to encourage your child and present them with candies or stickers. If your child is fond of singing or dancing, then give them an opportunity to open up and perform like a star.

Communication is vital for you and your kids. Every child needs ____9____ socialization and communication with parents and their peers. Your words and pieces of advice help them become stronger and find the right path in life. It's a good chance to avoid generation gap and build a relationship ____10____ trust. Lack of contact and communication usually make children too ____11____ and cultivate antisocial personality in future.

Remember to arm yourself with patience, for patience is the main ____12____ for many parents who deal with children's bad temper. Every mother knows that it's hard to preserve unchanged calmness and remain indifferent to children's cries and tears. Increase the strength of your mind and fill your heart with hope and ____13____, because parenting is the hardest job in the world.

I think that the ____14____ of the problem is not children, but their parents. I hope these useful pieces of advice will help you ____15____ to your child's bad temper. What other ways to deal with a child's bad temper? Share your point of view!

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. abilities | B. principles | C. hints | D. virtues |
| 2. A. create | B. indicate | C. impose | D. diagnose |
| 3. A. controls | B. disciplines | C. emotions | D. spirits |
| 4. A. In return | B. After all | C. No wonder | D. For instance |
| 5. A. Moreover | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 6. A. hatred | B. boredom | C. carelessness | D. shyness |
| 7. A. roughly | B. extremely | C. slightly | D. subconsciously |
| 8. A. as well as | B. as soon as | C. as long as | D. as far as |
| 9. A. gradual | B. acceptable | C. complete | D. feasible |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 10. A. leaving out | B. addicted to | C. going beyond | D. based on |
| 11. A. curious | B. courageous | C. nervous | D. generous |
| 12. A. priority | B. responsibility | C. potential | D. possession |
| 13. A. dignity | B. wisdom | C. bravery | D. diligence |
| 14. A. resource | B. instruction | C. source | D. assessment |
| 15. A. adapt | B. devote | C. refer | D. respond |

(3)

It is 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 11p.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 |

(4)

Corporate *scandals* (丑闻), like political scandals, start with shocking revelation and then move inevitably into who-knew-what stage. This is where executives can start reestablishing their ___1___ --or deepen the damage.

Since they were forced to ___2___ one of the biggest *frauds* (欺诈行为) in auto industry history last month, the executives at Volkswagen have offered ___3___ and promised to fix the cheating devices wired into eleven millions of their *diesel cars* (柴油车). But they haven't explained who ordered, ___4___ and designed the software that enabled the cars to cheat on emissions tests while emitting ___5___ on the road. Nor has Volkswagen said how and when it plans to fix the cars, which many customers bought in the belief that they were fuel ___6___ and clean.

On October 8, German *prosecutors* (检察官) broke into the corporate offices as part of their investigation. Meanwhile, Matthias Muller, the ___7___ appointed chief executive, continued to insist that the former executive, Martin Winterkorn, who resigned shortly after the scandal, knew ___8___. "Do you really think that a chief executive had time for the inner functioning of engine software?" he said in a recent interview, as if the problem was some ___9___ shortcoming and not an elaborate effort to ___10___ regulators and customers around the world.

If Mr. Winterkorn was not responsible, who was? Nobody believes that the handful of senior managers could have ___11___ this scheme without any support. Hans-Dieter Potsch, a supervisory board chairman, issued a statement earlier this month, saying it would take time before Volkswagen could make ___12___ the findings of its internal investigations. "We must overcome the crisis," he explained, "but we must also ensure that Volkswagen continues to grow." That seems to miss the point that Volkswagen will neither overcome the crisis nor grow unless it can instantly produce some ___13___ answers and explanations.

Even if they manage to fix millions of cars, Volkswagen executives will still face an enormous ___14___ from lawsuits, lost sales and the ___15___ to Volkswagen's reputation. There is no device to block the angry and urgent questions that they face. Apologizing is just the easy part.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. reputation | B. revenge | C. responsibility | D. revolution |
| 2. A. commit | B. recognize | C. admit | D. revise |
| 3. A. gratitude | B. apologies | C. guidance | D. authorities |
| 4. A. approved | B. chose | C. withdrew | D. undertook |
| 5. A. light | B. ashes | C. smell | D. pollutants |
| 6. A. effective | B. efficient | C. extinct | D. essential |
| 7. A. officially | B. voluntarily | C. temporarily | D. newly |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 8. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 9. A. minor | B. major | C. inferior | D. superior |
| 10. A. conceal | B. confuse | C. attract | D. deceive |
| 11. A. held on | B. got rid of | C. carried out | D. made up |
| 12. A. clear | B. public | C. possible | D. convenient |
| 13. A. convincing | B. likely | C. factual | D. solid |
| 14. A. conflict | B. opportunities | C. competitions | D. challenges |
| 15. A. response | B. blow | C. solution | D. key |

(5)

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is ___1___ on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual (仪式). The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings ___2___ the natural forces of the world—even the seasonal changes—as unpredictable, and they sought through various means to ___3___ these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then kept and repeated until they changed into ___4___ rituals.

___5___, stories arose which explained or masked the mysteries of the rituals. As times passed, some rituals were ___6___, but the stories, later called myths, continued to exist and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believed that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rituals contained the seed of theatre because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. ___7___, a suitable site had to be provided for performances and when the entire community did not participate, a(n) ___8___ division was usually made between the “area of acting” and the “area in which an audience sits”. Besides, there were performers, and, since considerable importance was ___9___ to avoiding mistakes in the practice of rituals, religious leaders usually ___10___ that task. Wearing masks and costumes, they often imitated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed (哑剧表演) the ___11___ effect—success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun—as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representatives were separated from ___12___ activities.

Another theory traces the theater’s origin from the human interest in ___13___. According to this view, tales about the hunt, war or other things are told and gradually spread ___14___ through the use of action and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily gymnastic or that are ___15___ of animal movements and sounds.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. focused | B. depended | C. based | D. determined |
| 2. A. viewed | B. employed | C. imagined | D. dismissed |
| 3. A. acknowledge | B. control | C. guarantee | D. possess |
| 4. A. usual | B. direct | C. convincing | D. fixed |
| 5. A. Apparently | B. Actually | C. Eventually | D. Naturally |
| 6. A. spread | B. abandoned | C. followed | D. celebrated |
| 7. A. As a result | B. In fact | C. On the contrary | D. In addition |
| 8. A. conscious | B. concrete | C. clear | D. extra |
| 9. A. attached | B. related | C. committed | D. exposed |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 10. A. put up | B. took up | C. took on | D. put on |
| 11. A. unexpected | B. unpredicted | C. prepared | D. desired |
| 12. A. social | B. political | C. economic | D. religious |
| 13. A. accounts | B. story-telling | C. descriptions | D. drama-writing |
| 14. A. at that time | B. at a time | C. at first | D. at once |
| 15. A. imitations | B. demonstration | C. presentations | D. exhibitions |

(6)

As unemployment rates shrink, individual industries and job markets are heating up. According to the most recent numbers released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in their biannual Occupational Outlook Handbook and Career Guide to Industries, the total number of Americans ___1___ will increase by 10.1 percent by 2018. While many jobs have opportunities for promotion, the following three ___2___ for unique reasons.

IT Security

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, computer-related ___3___ are on the rise. From 2012 to 2022, the number of computer systems analysts in the country is expected to increase by 25 percent, while computer support specialists will see demand increase by as much as 17 percent. These are clear indicators of the nation's ___4___ focus on IT and *cyber* (网络的) security.

However, it may be IT security specialists that see the biggest growth. As cyber ___5___ increases and computers become increasingly capable of storing more data, the emphasis on cyber security will become even more ___6___. According to Anthony Sequeira of CBT Nuggets, a reputable IT training resource, "As we store more and more information in the cloud, the *perceived* (感知到的) gain and harm that can be done to individuals is greater and greater."

In 2013, the average IT security analyst made approximately \$88,590—with the ___7___ 10 percent taking home as much as \$138,780. Even the lower end is well above the national average, with the ___8___ starting salary somewhere around \$50,430.

Biomedical Engineering

If you're looking at the Occupational Outlook Handbook and Career Guide to Industries, the occupation with the highest expected growth rate from 2008 to 2018 is biomedical engineering. ___9___, there were only 16,000 biomedical engineers in 2008. A healthy 27,520 are expected to hold the title by 2018. That's a 10-year growth rate of 72 percent.

But why is this industry growing so ___10___? It's likely due in part to the aging population and an increased focus on ___11___ issues. Naturally, health professionals and the general public will ___12___ to demand better and more superior medical equipment and devices for better healthcare. In 2008, the average annual salary for a biomedical engineer was \$77,400. The current mid-career annual salary is somewhere around \$97,800.

Audiology

For those who want to work directly with people but prefer low-pressure environments, audiology is an ___13___ career. "If you don't like ___14___ but still want a career with

good prospects and a decent salary, consider becoming an audiologist,” writes Alan Farnham of ABC News.

Audiologists are professionals who treat patients with hearing needs. You’re now required to hold a clinical doctoral degree to be a qualified audiologist, but the ___15___ are worth it. Now an audiologist’s average annual salary is \$63,579.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. dismissed | B. employed | C. promoted | D. demanded |
| 2. A. drop in | B. keep up | C. take on | D. stand out |
| 3. A. salaries | B. players | C. careers | D. games |
| 4. A. enhanced | B. shifted | C. continued | D. limited |
| 5. A. safety | B. communication | C. relationship | D. crime |
| 6. A. impossible | B. important | C. reliable | D. convenient |
| 7. A. last | B. top | C. remaining | D. usual |
| 8. A. typical | B. special | C. dramatic | D. appropriate |
| 9. A. Instead | B. Besides | C. Nevertheless | D. Meanwhile |
| 10. A. steadily | B. slightly | C. differently | D. rapidly |
| 11. A. health | B. security | C. life | D. development |
| 12. A. fail | B. pretend | C. continue | D. plan |
| 13. A. ideal | B. independent | C. interesting | D. unusual |
| 14. A. restriction | B. promotion | C. excitement | D. stress |
| 15. A. patients | B. rewards | C. hospitals | D. pleasures |

Part 4: 阅读选择

(1)

Four Hotels That Will Make Your Life Easier

BY JOHN BRANDON

For the business traveler who is all about efficiency: Check out these hotels that will get you in and out with a minimum of trouble.

When you are pressed for time on a business trip, nothing can **infuriate** you more than a slow hotel check-in process. On your next trip, try these hotels that offer a speedier check-in process.

1. Yotel New York

The self-service kiosks at this high-tech New York hotel work just like the ones you’d see at an airport. There are just five-steps to register and obtain your card key. There is even a robotic luggage bellboy. You tap in the number of bags you are carrying and sizes, then wait for a robot arm to swing down and store your luggage in a locker (say, for a day trip). The hotel also speeds up the check-in process if the first thing you need to do, like me, is head to a series of meetings.

2. Marriott Detroit Airport

Another option for business travelers in a hurry: Marriott is rolling out its mobile

check-in app to 325 hotels this year, including the Marriott Detroit Airport hotel. (I've tested the app itself but not for a real visit quite yet.) Here is the basic idea: you download the iPhone or Android app. The night before, you can "check-in" virtually. When you arrive, you get an alert that the room is ready and your key, which is already tied to your reservation, is waiting for you at the desk.

3. Hyatt Regency Minneapolis

I happened to stay at this hotel recently and liked how fast the kiosk check-in works. Like the Yotel, the kiosk asks you to insert your credit card, similar to an airport terminal. The whole process took about three minutes, when I left, I was equally impressed with the fast check-out. An agent meets you in the lobby with an iPad and asks for an email to use for a receipt. The big advantage: you never have to wait in line.

4. Radisson: LaCrosse

The Radisson is trying to make the kiosk process even faster, at a few select hotels like the Radisson Lacrosse in Wisconsin, you use a mobile app to register and then receive a barcode by email or text. When you get the kiosk, you scan the barcode to get your key without any other steps required. It's super fast. You can find this new check-in system at the Radisson hotels in Salt Lake City, Seattle, and Phoenix as well.

1. What does the word "infuriate" in paragraph 2 most mean?
A. annoy B. remind C. amuse D. impress
2. Which two hotels offer a mobile app for customers to check in?
A. Yotel New York and Marriott Detroit Airport.
B. Marriott Detroit Airport and Radisson: LaCrosse.
C. Marriott Detroit Airport. and Hyatt Regency Minneapolis.
D. Hyatt Regency Minneapolis and Radisson: LaCrosse.
3. Which hotel will send you a receipt by email?
A. Yotel New York. B. Marriott Detroit Airport.
C. Radisson: LaCrosse. D. Hyatt Regency Minneapolis.
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. At Yotel New York, a robot will help you with all the check-in process.
B. With its check-in app, you may enter your room in Marriott without a key.
C. Hyatt Regency Minneapolis is close to an airport terminal.
D. The barcode you receive from Radisson contributes to the fast check-in.

(2)

Writer and journalist Cristina Odone aroused widespread anger by suggesting that her daughter was being pressured to take science for graduation exams and this was unreasonable for a child with a literary bent. She even claimed that "... this focus on STEM [Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics] subjects sends a message that makes her and me uncomfortable: doing a man's work is more impressive than doing a woman's."

Like many others, I totally disagree with her position as a scientist. Taking science to age 16 should simply be seen as part of obtaining a well-rounded education. Furthermore, identifying STEM as a man's subject leads in part to our serious lack of *diversity* (多样性) in the scientific workforce. Meanwhile, many male authors and poets might be surprised to

learn that literature is “woman’s work”.

Novelist Lucy Ellman once wrote, “The purpose of artists is to ask the right questions, even if we don’t find the answers, whereas the aim of science is to prove some silly points.” But proving some silly points might save your life, light your home, allow you to surf the web or visit your relatives living far away. Only someone who has never considered how extensive the outputs of science are in our society could write such a “silly” sentence.

However, having said that, **I am not trying to denigrate the work of the humanities**. I do not see this as an either/or situation but it’s all part of being human. I admire and appreciate those who try to express things hard to be described in words, but it simply isn’t my strength. I may wholeheartedly believe that science is vital but that doesn’t mean I think the humanities (or indeed the social sciences) are not. Since science costs more to do than arts subjects, more funding should go to science. That statement is not equal to saying that the humanities should not be properly funded. Somehow, we are constantly being put in opposition, a divide that is damaging to both scientists and non-scientists.

So why are the humanities important to me? I would say it is exactly because I am human. I sit here typing listening to a Schubert piano trio. I have been reading EP Thompson’s *The Making of the English Working Class* to try to understand how our society was and is the shape it is. Scientists may be capable of dealing with the *ethics*(道德标准) of their work, but they cannot and should not answer the question of whether we should do this in isolation. Answering the many questions that our developing scientific capabilities throw up requires the input of researchers from many fields.

So let us enjoy our capabilities on all fronts, recognizing that we each have different strengths and weaknesses. It’s time to ban the damaging divide that sets one part of the research community against another and celebrate our humanity as well as the Humanities.

1. The writer quotes words from Cristina Odone and Lucy Ellman to show that _____.
 A. doing a man’s work is more impressive than doing a woman’s
 B. some people may have a narrow understanding of science
 C. the purposes of artists and scientists are totally different
 D. a well-rounded education is crucial to the diversity in society
2. By saying “**I am not trying to denigrate the work of the humanities**”, the writer probably means _____.
 A. I am not an expert in the work of the humanities
 B. I don’t think the work of the humanities important
 C. I don’t want to play down the work of the humanities
 D. I admire and appreciate the work of the humanities
3. Why does the writer mention listening to music and reading books in Paragraph 5?
 A. To explain how extensive the outputs of science are.
 B. To call on scientists to understand the society and the shape of it.
 C. To prove that the humanities are important to scientists too.
 D. To advise scientists to deal with the ethics of their work.
4. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
 A. reveal people’s weakness in expressing complex thoughts in words
 B. reject the idea that science only proves some silly points

- C. illustrate that scientists have strengths and weaknesses
- D. appeal to stop treating humanities and science as opposites

(3)

The past year, which is fast becoming just a memory, is the year I drove through the car wash at fifty miles an hour. At least, it felt like fifty miles an hour.

That day I followed the attendant's instructions, drove to one of those do-it-yourself car washes. I forgot that my car was a bit moody. I'd been meaning to have it checked, but it didn't happen often enough to rush me to the garage. Anyway, then unexpectedly, suddenly we picked up speed before the astonished eyes of the attendant. The car shot through the wash cycle, the wax(蜡) cycle, and the dry cycle at a ridiculous rate of speed, and then aimed for the street at the end of the tunnel. We shot through the tunnel with what seemed like the speed of sound and rushed out into the street while I was relaxed and happy to see that no cars were approaching. The water and the wax had not yet dried — the car looked as if it had caught some terrible disease.

"What happened then?" Bobbie asked after I had told my family the story at an evening meal. "Nothing," I said.

"Didn't you go back to the car wash?" "Of course not," I replied.

"I don't blame you," Peter said. "They might have arrested you for speeding in a car wash."

We all laughed. It was a nice moment. We were relaxing after the dishes had been taken away, the pleasant smell of coffee filling the air. We had been talking about the past year and, without pausing to think of the possible consequences, I had told them about my experience with the car wash.

The story delighted the children—who are no longer children. Peter and Bobbie are married, in fact, and I realized I had given them a sort of philosophy of life for the future. I could imagine them, years from now, when they gather together and one of them will say, "Remember the time Dad drove through that car wash ...?"

Other things happened last year, too, because each year has its events, the good and the bad, the sweet and the sorrowful, the ordinary and the terrific. The milestones and the small incidents stand side by side, fundamentally different in quality or kind, perhaps, but making a sweet kind of harmony.

1. The description of the second paragraph brings up images of _____.
A. disorder B. diseases C. storms D. conflict
2. Which of the following is NOT included in Paragraph 8?
A. The subject of the discussion. B. The atmosphere of the family talk.
C. The time when the talk occurred. D. The reason for the car to lose control.
3. Which of the following can serve as the title of the passage?
A. A reflection on car trade B. A memory of the past year
C. A lesson on driving cars D. A car accident at a car wash

(4)

When a patient calls for help at Seton Medical Center, "Hi, Mr. Rogers, can I help you?" says a nurse; it's never a problem finding the nurse. It's because they all wear locator tags that are part of a wireless system that tracks their movements on the floor. "You can even tell when they are walking down the hallway." says James Hattori.

This system made by Hill-Rom uses infrared (红外线的) signals to detect when nurses enter a room to answer a call. The Hill-Rom devices look like a mini computer mouse. Some hospitals are putting them in nurses' kitchens. Staff can talk and listen through a wall unit to nurses or even to patients in other rooms. "We can put the time we were spending hunting staff down, trying to find and locate them to much better use," says a staff member from Seton. Hill-Rom says it has systems installed in more than 850 U.S. hospitals.

Some nurses worry that the devices will be used to listen in on conversations and scrutinize their movements. "I'm not wearing mine. I will still meet my patient's needs but I will not wear this badge." Annette Bearden is among dozens of nurses at Eden Medical Center who staged an active protest two months ago and hid their badges though they were later recovered. "You know it makes me not feel like a professional. It makes me feel like that someone has to watch me to make sure I am doing my job."

"The biggest reason we installed this technology is because our old call system is about 25 years old," says a hospital manager. For hospitals this is a case of technology allowing, perhaps forcing people to better make use of their time. Officials at Eden don't deny they monitor how long it takes nurses to respond to calls but say their main concern is patient care. "I think it is one tool that we can use in measuring overall performance but by itself it is not a valid disciplinary tool," says an Eden spokesperson.

Eden is expanding its system with hopes the nurse will eventually accept the new technology, but back at Seton where it's been in place for about two years, there is no uneasiness. "Once the staff actually find out how advantageous it can be for them and the patients, well, actually it became very popular."

In Castro Valley, California, the Eden Medical Center spent almost three hundred thousand dollars to install the Hill-Rom systems on two floors. Eden hopes to get more of the systems for other floors.

1. Why is it easy to find a nurse at Seton Medical Center?
 - A. The nurses are on television.
 - B. The nurses wear locator badges.
 - C. Every patient has his/her own nurse.
 - D. Each room has a telephone.
2. How can the staff talk to their patients when they are not in the same room?
 - A. With hand signals.
 - B. Through microphones in the pocket.
 - C. Through a wall unit.
 - D. With infrared signals on the doors.
3. The underlined word "scrutinize" (paragraph 3) probably means _____.
 - A. watch closely
 - B. see inside
 - C. scan word by word
 - D. make right
4. How did some nurses at Eden Medical Center react to the badges?
 - A. The nurses really liked the badges.
 - B. They threw the locator badges away.
 - C. They refused to work.
 - D. They protested and concealed the badges.
5. According to the administrators of the hospital, Eden Medical Center, the application of the Hill-Rom devices mainly aims at _____.
 - A. introducing modern technology
 - B. adding a tool for discipline
 - C. replacing the old call system
 - D. improving the service for patients

(5)

Located in northern Manitoba on the west side of Hudson Bay, Churchill is out in the middle of nowhere. But polar bears like it that way. They spend summers on the *tundra* (苔原) around Churchill. In the fall, they wait anxiously along the shore of Hudson Bay for the

ice to form. Then they go out onto the frozen sea to hunt ringed seals -- their favorite food. October and November are the best polar-bear viewing times. From tundra vehicles, visitors to Churchill observe the bears. Some enjoy day trips or stay overnight on large tundra vehicles that have private cabins and eating facilities. Others stay at a wilderness lodge on the bears' migration route to view the vigorous creatures. These lodges can be reached only by air and feature luxury food and living arrangements.

Despite the large number of polar bears that visit Churchill each year, there is growing concern about the animals' future. Because the earth is getting warmer, the ice forms later in the year now and disappears sooner in the spring. As a result, polar bears have less time to hunt for seals. Polar bears can also find smaller animals, bird eggs and berries on land, but this kind of food is not sufficient to support the animals.

Polar bears are also affected by plastic and chemicals that get into the ocean. A research project carried out in northern Europe has found high concentrations of both plastic and chemicals in the tissue of polar bears. These materials and substances can damage the animals' internal organs, especially when the animals are not yet mature. Many people are researching polar bear health. Their goal is to gather the information that is needed to help save these animals.

1. What does this article imply about Churchill?
 - A. It's located in a very remote area.
 - B. It's attracting fewer tourists now.
 - C. It's surrounded by smaller towns.
 - D. It's dependent on the oil industry.
2. What does this article explain about polar bears?
 - A. The ways in which they threaten people
 - B. The most important elements of their diets
 - C. The mating behavior that they exhibit
 - D. The time of year when they give birth
3. How is the polar bears' seal winter hunting season changing?
 - A. It's starting earlier.
 - B. It's becoming colder.
 - C. It's finishing later.
 - D. It's getting shorter.
4. What can we learn about polar bears from this article?
 - A. How they avoid traffic accidents
 - B. How they learn good habits from one another
 - C. How they're endangered by pollution
 - D. How they find a hiding place during bad weather

(6)

Is growth good for biodiversity (生物多样性)? To answer the question, it is critical to define what we mean by growth. Is growth gross domestic product (GDP), the "monetary value of all the finished goods within a country's borders"? Or does it mean improving the human standard of living? Today, when people say growth, they mean GDP, a measure that is over 70 years old. Actually GDP demonstrates negative implications for biodiversity, as this "growth" measures only money inflows while far more important is the balance sheet, which shows properties and debts. As biodiversity delivers no cash, it has no place in GDP system, but biodiversity provides the asset side of the balance sheet, such as forests, rivers, wetlands and animals—the list goes on.

It is argued that growth is good for biodiversity in the long run as there is an environmental Kuznets curve where environmental conditions get worse in the early stages of modern economic growth, but improve once a growth level has been reached. According to

some people, once GDP has been high, more resources are to invest in conservation, and new technologies are used to protect the nature. They said people would have more interest in protecting the environment, and some of the forests started to return and many pollutants were almost eliminated. Standing in America today it might appear that the environmental Kuznets curve works.

At first sight there appears to be a logic. Today the US GDP is increasing while many precious species populations are also recovering? Such conditions, according to some people, can be explained by greater efficiency in cars or more efficient agricultural production. But in fact, the majority of the negative impacts have simply been exported. The high-polluting industries have been outsourced to developing nations. Therefore the bitterest punishments are largely felt beyond the borders while we Americans are enjoying high GDP and selfish biodiversity at the same time. This can be seen in the WWF annual Report, where species population trends are increasing by 7% in high-income countries and declining in middle- and low-income countries by 31% and 60% respectively.

It is self-evident that growth, as currently defined, has a major negative impact upon biodiversity. What needs to change is the definition of growth from a GDP-essential concept to a balance-sheet approach. Organizations and world community should work on creating new vision or reform that will help ensure a real balance between an improving standard of human life and a thriving biodiverse landscape.

1. According to the passage, the author's opinion toward GDP is that GDP _____.
 - A. has nothing to do with biodiversity as it serves as an economic ruler
 - B. shouldn't have ignored biodiversity as it does good to balance sheet
 - C. is out-dated as it leaves out productions outside a country's borders
 - D. is a useful economic indicator as it honestly follows the Kuznets curve
2. The environmental Kuznets curve is seemingly working because _____.
 - A. when US economy is strong, people have more interest in environment protection
 - B. high GDP helps to introduce high technology for environment protection
 - C. great fuel efficiency in cars and agriculture helps to protect environment
 - D. the US makes other weak nations take the harmful consequences
3. The author's main opinion about growth-biodiversity is that _____.
 - A. there's no clear relationship between growth and biodiversity
 - B. growth harms biodiversity with today's GDP-centered system
 - C. biodiversity condition agrees with a country's economic growth
 - D. the author is not sure about the exact influence of growth on biodiversity
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. GDP focuses on balance sheet rather than monetary increase.
 - B. Within borders, America is enjoying a better biodiversity right now.
 - C. Many low-income nations are having a higher GDP growth than the U.S.
 - D. Creative ways have been found to balance life standard and biodiversity.

(7)

GETTING A GRANT

Who pays?

The local education authority (LEA) for the area in which the student is living.

Who can get this money?

Anyone who gets a place on a first degree course, although a student who has already attended a course of advanced further education may not. Students must also have been resident in the UK for at least three years, which can exclude some students from overseas.

SPECIAL CASES

If a student has worked before going to college?

A student who is 26 or more before the course starts and who has worked for at least three of the previous six years will get extra money – £155 a year if 26, increasing to a maximum of £615 at 29 or more.

If a student is handicapped?

LEAs will give up to £500 to help meet extra expenses – such as buying a tape recorder for a blind student, extra heating or special food.

Banking?

Most of the big banks offer special services to students who open accounts (in the hope that they will stay with the bank when they become rich officials). A student won't usually have to pay bank charges as long as the account stays in credit. Some banks allow students to overdraw by £100 or so, and still don't make charges (though they do charge interest).

1. The phrase “a grant” in the first line most probably means _____.
A. bank interest B. a credit card C. an education fee D. financial aid
2. A student from Japan who has been studying in England for a year and intends to go to college in a few months will _____.
A. be unable to get money from any LEA
B. get money if taking a first degree course
C. get money from LEA when finishing his course
D. have to open a bank account before getting money
3. A 31-year-old nurse wishes to qualify as a doctor at a university. She has worked since she was 25. How much extra money will she get a year?
A. None. B. £155. C. £615. D. £515.
4. A big bank offers a new student special services because _____.
A. they need student accounts badly B. they charge students extra interest
C. they know he can get money regularly D. they hope he'll be a potential customer

(8)

Publicity offers several benefits. There are not costs for message time or space. An ad in prime-time television may cost \$250,000 to \$5,000,000 or more per minute, whereas a five-minute report on a network newscast would not cost anything. Publicity reaches a mass audience within a short time and new products or company policies are widely known.

Credibility about messages is high, because they are reported in independent media. A newspaper review of a movie has more believability than an ad in the same paper, because the reader associates independence with objectivity. Similarly, people are more likely to pay attention to news reports than to ads. For example, *Women's Wear Daily* has both fashion reports and advertisements. Readers spend time reading the stories, but they skim through the ads. Furthermore, there may be 10 commercials during a half-hour television program or

hundreds of ads in a magazine. Feature stories are much fewer in number and stand out clearly.

Publicity also has some significant limitations. A firm has little control over messages, their timing, their placement, or their coverage by a given medium. It may issue detailed news releases and find only portions mentioned by the media, and media have the ability to be much more critical than a firm would like.

For example, in 1982, Procter & Gamble faced a massive publicity problem over the meaning of its 123-year-old company logo. To fight this negative publicity, the firm had a spokesperson appear on *Good Morning America* to disprove the rumor (谣言). The false rumors were temporarily put to rest. However, in 1985, publicity became so troublemaking that Procter & Gamble decided to remove the logo from its products.

A firm may want publicity during certain periods, such as when a new product is introduced or new store opened, but the media may not cover the introduction or opening until after the time it would aid the firm. Similarly, media determine the placement of a story; it may follow a report on crime or sports. Finally, the media decide whether to cover a story at all and the amount of coverage to be devoted to it.

1. All of the following advantages of publicity are mentioned **EXCEPT** _____.
A. time saving B. attentiveness C. credibility D. profitability
2. Compared with ad, news report or featuring stories are more _____.
A. believable B. clear C. dependent D. subjective
3. The example of “Procter & Gamble” is given to show _____.
A. the efficient way of disproving rumors B. the importance of a spokesperson
C. the interaction between firms and media D. the negative effect of publicity
4. What’s the author’s attitude towards publicity?
A. doubtful B. objective C. passive D. supportive

(9)

<p><u>About PISA</u> The Program for International Student Assessment(PISA) is a triennial international survey which aims to evaluate education systems worldwide by testing the skills and knowledge of 15-year-old students. To date, students representing more than 70 economies have participated in the assessment.</p>	<p><u>What makes PISA different</u> PISA is unique because it develops tests which are not directly linked to the school curriculum. The tests are designed to assess to what extent students at the end of compulsory education, can apply their knowledge to real-life situations and be equipped for full participation in society. The information collected through background questionnaires also provides context which can help analysts interpret the results.</p>
<p><u>What the assessment involves</u> Since the year 2000, every three years, fifteen-year-old students from randomly selected schools worldwide take tests in the key subjects: reading, mathematics and science, with a focus on one subject in each year of assessment. The students take a test that lasts 2 hours. The tests are a mixture of open-ended and multiple-choice questions</p>	<p><u>Additional PISA initiatives</u> PISA-based Test for Schools(PTS) As interest in PISA has grown, school and local educators have been wanting to know how their individual schools compare with students and schools in education systems worldwide. To address this need, the OECD(The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) has</p>

that are organized in groups based on a passage setting out a real-life situation. A total of about 390 minutes of test items are covered. Students take different combinations of different tests.	developed the PISA-based test for schools. It is currently available in the United States and the OECD is in discussions with governments to make the test available in other countries such as England and Spain.
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1. PISA is different from other programs because _____.
 A. its test is closely related to the school curriculum.
 B. its test aims to assess whether students can solve real-life problems.
 C. its test can equip students for full participation in school.
 D. test scores directly determine the analysis of the test.
2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 A. Test-takers are carefully selected. B. Test-takers answer the same questions.
 C. Test-takers are tested on three key subjects.
 D. Test-takers spend about 390 minutes on the test.
3. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 A. Students of all ages will be able to take PTS in the future.
 B. More countries are likely to have PTS in the future.
 C. School and local educators show little interest in PISA at present.
 D. PISA provides evaluation of education system within a certain country.
4. Where can we most probably find the passage?
 A. On the Internet B. In a newspaper
 C. In a magazine D. In an advertisement

(10)

YANG YUANQING, Lenovo's boss, hardly spoke a word of English until he was about 40: he grew up in rural poverty and read engineering at university. But when Lenovo bought IBM's personal-computer division in 2005 he decided to immerse himself in English: he moved his family to North Carolina, hired a language tutor and -- the ultimate sacrifice -- spent hours watching cable-TV news.

Lenovo is one of a growing number of multinationals from the non-Anglophone world that have made English their official language. The fashion began in places with small populations but global ambitions such as Singapore and Switzerland.

Corporate English is now invading more difficult territory, such as Japan. Rakuten, a cross between Amazon and eBay, and Fast Retailing, which operates the Uniqlo fashion chain, were among the first to switch. Now they are being joined by old-economy companies such as Honda, a carmaker, and Bridgestone, a tyre maker. Chinese firms are proving harder to handle/crack: they have a huge internal market and are struggling to enroll/recruit competent managers of any description, let alone English-speakers. But some are following Lenovo's lead. Huawei has introduced English as a second language and encourages high-flyers(*ambitious employees*) to become fluent.

There are some obvious reasons why multinational companies want a *lingua franca*(共同语). Adopting English makes it easier to recruit global stars (including board members), reach global markets and assemble global production teams. Such steps are especially important to companies in Japan, where the population is shrinking.

Tsedal Neeley of Harvard Business School says that “Englishnisation” can stir up a hornet’s nest of emotions. Ms. Neeley argues that companies must think carefully about implementing a policy that touches on so many emotions. Senior managers should explain to employees why switching to English is so important, provide them with classes and conversation groups, and offer them *incentives*(刺激) to improve their fluency, such as foreign postings. Those who are already proficient in English should speak more slowly and try not to dominate conversations. And managers must act as referees and enforcers, resolving conflicts and discouraging staff from returning to their native tongues.

Intergovernmental bodies like the European Union are obliged to pretend that there is no predominant global tongue. But businesses worldwide are facing up to the reality that English is the language on which the sun never sets.

1. Lenovo’s boss made the efforts to familiarize himself with English except _____.
 A. hiring a language tutor B. resettling in an English-speaking environment
 C. expanding the business overseas D. exposing himself to English Cable-TV news.
2. What can we infer from the passage?
 A. Most Chinese firms would like to introduce corporate English.
 B. Chinese firms are in great need of English majors as their managers.
 C. Huawei followed Lenovo as the second largest multinational in China.
 D. Adopting corporate English is more difficult in places with a large population.
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. The decrease in population pushes the Japanese to learn English well.
 B. Neither the governmental bodies nor businesses will regard English as a global tongue.
 C. Companies should handle employees’ emotions carefully during the switch.
 D. Those good at English should be encouraged to speak more in the company.
4. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
 A. English-Global Tongue in Business.
 B. English-Chinese Business Leaders’ New Fashion.
 C. English-The Best Tool in Communication.
 D. English-Dominating Factor of Successful Business.

(2015 年习题精炼)

Part 5: 阅读六选四

(1)

A. That is why they have characteristically sweet breath.
B. Some people’s breath turns sour every time they go on a job interview.
C. Old people usually have bad breath because they have slow saliva flow.
D. Surprisingly, one thing that rarely works is mouthwash.
E. Breakfast often stops morning breath.
F. Mouthwash can effectively prevent mouth breath from turning bad.

Mouth bacteria grow fast in airless conditions. Oxygen rich saliva (唾液) keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfur (硫) producing bacteria gains the upper hand, producing classic “morning breath”. Alcohol

drinking, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise, anything that dries the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it's not understood why. ___1___.

Saliva flow gradually slows with age, which explains why the elderly have more bad breath trouble than younger people. Babies, however, make plenty of saliva and their mouths contain relatively few bacteria. Babies, however, make plenty of saliva and their mouths contain relatively few bacteria. ___2___.

For most of us, the simple, dry mouth variety of bad breath is easily cured. Eating or drinking starts saliva and sweeps away many of the bacteria. ___3___. Those with constant dry mouth find that it helps to keep gum, hard candy, or a bottle of water or juice around. Brushing the teeth wipes out dry mouth bad breath because it clears away many of the offending bacteria.

___4___. The liquid can mask bad breath smell with its own smell, but the effect lasts no more than an hour. Some mouthwashes claim to kill the bacteria responsible for bad breath. The trouble is that they don't necessarily reach all offending germs. Most bacteria are well protected from mouthwash under thick layers of mucus (粘液). If the mouthwash contains alcohol—as most do—it can worsen the problem by drying out the mouth.

(2)

A. That is why nobody wants to work as a gas-station attendant.
B. Therefore, let's be alert to the small excellences around us, and comment on them.
C. Why one word can bring such pleasure?
D. That is why housework is considered such a dreary job.
E. Suddenly, I felt my tiredness was gone.
F. Why is this phenomenon the case?

It was the end of my exhausting first day as waitress in a busy New York restaurant. My cap had gone awry (歪), my apron was stained, my feet ached. The loaded trays I carried felt heavier and heavier. Weary and discouraged, I didn't seem able to do anything right. As I made out a complicated check for a family with several children who had changed their ice-cream order a dozen times, I was ready to quit.

Then the father smiled at me as he handed me my tip. "Well done," he said. "You've looked after us really well." ___1___. I smiled back, and later, when the manager asked me how I'd liked my first day, I said, "Fine!" Those few words of praise had changed everything.

Praise is like sunlight to the human spirit; we cannot flower and grow without it. And yet, while most of us are only too ready to apply to others the cold wind of criticism, we are somehow reluctant to give our fellows the warm sunshine of praise.

___2___. A friend of mine who travels widely always tries to learn a little of the language of any place she visits. She's not much of a linguist, but she does know how to say one word—"beautiful"—in several languages. She can use it to a mother holding her baby, or to lonely salesman fishing out pictures of his family. The ability has earned her friends all over the world.

Praise is particularly appreciated by those doing routine jobs: gas-station attendants, waitresses—even housewives. Do you ever go into a house and say, "What a tidy room?" Hardly anybody does. ___3___. Shakespeare said, "Our praises are our wages." Since so

often praise is the only wage a housewife receives, surely she of all people should get her measure.

___4___. We will not only bring joy into other people's lives, but also, very often, added happiness into our own.

(3)

A. The so-called gifted students may fail to do well because they are unusually smart.
B. Enrichment involves learning information that falls outside the usual subjects.
C. They may fall far behind in their schoolwork and even develop behavior problems.
D. Such an emphasis can encourage a belief that bright people don't have to work hard.
E. Enrichment involves learning knowledge that is beyond these children grasp.
F. They may even think that they are smarter than everyone else.

Contrary to many people believe, highly intelligent children are not necessarily certain to achieve academic success. ___1___. Ensuring that a gifted child reaches his or her potential requires an understanding of what can go wrong and how to satisfy the unusual learning requirements of extremely bright young people.

One common problem gifted kids face is that they, and those around them, place too much importance on being smart. ___2___. Although smart kids may not need to work hard in the lower grades, when the work is easy, they may struggle and perform poorly when the work gets harder because they do not make the effort to learn. If the academic achievement of highly intelligent children remains below average for an extended period, many teachers will fail to recognize their potential. As a result, such students may not get the encouragement they need, further depressing their desire to learn. ___3___.

Because highly gifted children solve the most varied thought problems faster and more thoroughly than those with more average talents do, they need additional intellectual stimulation while they wait for the rest of the kids to learn the basics. Two central approaches are used to satisfy the educational needs of such children: acceleration and enrichment. Acceleration means studying material that is part of the standard subjects for older students. ___4___.

(4)

A. If you speak German, you may find using the conjunctions is your biggest problem.
B. You must memorize as many words and expressions as you can.
C. However, these mistakes cannot be avoided for new learners.
D. You must discover what your own special needs are in English.
E. You should then make a careful note of any mistakes you make more than once.
F. However, these are only examples of mistakes typical of certain languages.

To learn English well you must learn about yourself. ___1___. You should pick out what makes English different from your own language and concentrate on those parts. And above all, you should pick out your own personal weaknesses in English, pick out your own special problems, find out what mistakes you most often make and make a list of them.

It will be best if, in your preparation, you can practise doing the various sorts of work you will be asked to do in examination. ___2___. Count up how many times you make each

mistake, and the mistake you make most often should be at the top of your list, the next most common in second place, and so on.

For example, if your own language is Japanese, you may find the problem of articles comes at the top of your list. ____3____. If your mother tongue is French, you find you are always having trouble with some of prepositions. And if Italian is your language, you may constantly forget to use a suitable pronoun when you should.

____4____. They may or may not be your particular personal mistakes. As I say, these personal ones are the most important of all to discover.

(5)

A. This kind of destruction is no longer a serious problem now.
B. Indians hunted there every autumn to gather meat and skins.
C. Hunting of deer was permitted again, which caused a slight decrease in the deer herd.
D. The government kept the ban on deer hunting for another 10 years.
E. There are many examples of this kind of destruction.
F. Government hunters started killing off the deer's enemies.

Modern man has cleared the forests for farmland and for wood, and has also carelessly burned them. More than that, though, he has also interfered with the invisible bonds between the living things in the forests. ____1____. The harmfulness of man's interference can be seen in what happened many years ago in the forest of the Kaibab plateau (高原) of northern Arizona. Man tried to improve on the natural web of forest life and destroyed it instead.

The Kaibab had a storybook forest of large sized pine, Douglas fir, white fir, blue and Engelmann spruce. In 1882 a visitor noted, "We, who have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has ever been our privilege to visit." This was the living place of the Rocky Mountain deer. ____2____. The forest also had mountain lions, timber wolves and bobcats that kept the deer from multiplying too rapidly.

Then, in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt made the Kaibab a national game preserve. Deer hunting was forbidden. ____3____. In 25 years' time, 6250 mountain lions, wolves and bobcats were killed. Before the program, there were about 4000 deer in the Kaibab, by 1924, there were about 100,000.

The deer ate every leaf and twig they could reach, but there was not nearly enough food. ____4____. But a far greater loss resulted from starvation and disease. Some 60 percent of the deer herd died in two winters. By 1930 the herd had dropped to 20,000 animals. By 1942 it was down to 8,000.

(6)

A. Surf the Internet for more information and read local publications online.
B. Ensure that the safety always ranks first no matter where you tour about.
C. Remember that the best moments of just about any trip are the unexpected ones.
D. Find the local places of the interest and take as many pictures as you can there.
E. Eat where the locals eat and shop where the locals shop.
F. Take clothes that are adaptable and put everything you need into a carry-on bag.

When you plan your holiday, the first step is to make sure you are very clear about what you want to get out of it.

Get a good guidebook or two and read up on the culture, history and attractions of the destination. ____1____. The more you know, the better you will be able to appreciate the place and choose from the many options it presents. And the better you'll understand all the new things—sights, issues, people, rituals you encounter.

____2____. Your heart will soar when you get to skip a line at the check-in counter when you arrive and breeze by passengers waiting for their bags.

____3____. Leave plenty of time to visit an irresistible shop, have a long chat with an old-timer at a café or go on an impromptu day trip with new-found friends to a secret local spot.

____4____. Ask the hotel clerk for recommendations. On my last trip to Hawaii, I heard about a neighborhood hula festival from a hotel clerk. I feasted on homemade bread and fried chicken, and watched a heart-warming hula. It's one of my most treasured memories. Open yourself up to the locals and you'll find your most precious souvenirs.

(7)

A. Stay away from sweaters and T-shirts with cartoon characters or Hello Kitty on them.
B. It's tempting to load up on logos, especially ones that signify high-end brands.
C. Stick to the style that fits you the most, regardless of what other people say.
D. Dress properly to impress everyone present.
E. Put on your cutest dress that can attract everyone's attention.
F. As a young woman, your style choice should begin to reflect your maturity level.

Heading off to college this year? Here are some fashion tips from our experts you should keep in mind:

____1____. Stylist and business consultant Daniela Smith says, "Girls should keep in mind that your college professors will often be the bridge that connects you to your future career and your classmates will become your professional network. You don't need to dress like you are going to the office, but you should display an ability to properly present yourself with appropriate maturity and confidence, and look put together."

Logo mania: Wearing the logos of brands aimed at younger customers physically identifies you as part of that age group, so consider the targeted age group of the stores you shop at. ____2____. But consider this: college is a time of self-discovery, a chance to develop your own personal style. Instead of wearing logos head to toe, "walking advertisement" style, why not express who you really are?

Wear real pants! The combination of leggings and baggy shirts is all too common on college campuses. Smith points out that leggings, yoga pants, and sweatpants are entirely unacceptable in public unless you're exercising. Although leggings worn as pants are a common trend among high school and college girls, they are not an appropriate choice for daywear. ____3____. So, get rid of leggings and wear real pants!

Keep the cute factor to a minimum. ____4____. Sure, kittens might be cute, but they're not doing you any favors in the style department. Dressing too cutesy can take years off your look, and not necessarily in a good way!

Part 6: 概括写作

I. 题型解说

1. 形式：根据所给文章，自己总结主旨大意，并写出一段总结性的文字。
2. 字数：官方定为**最多 50 字**，标点不包括在内。注意不能超过限定字数。
3. 分值：15 分，。踩点得分，平均基准分预估为 11-12 分
4. 要点：既然是踩点得分，重点就是总结到位，因此规定不能照抄文中的句词，而是需要自己通过 paraphrase 来进行归纳写作。但是，光是单独的总结句子是不行的，需要组成一篇小短文，因此需要使用连接词。
5. 策略：由于是回答问题的加强版，所以可以用回答问题作为总结的阶梯，先做回答问题总结出段落大意，再进行 Summary 的写作练习。

II. 写作练习

(1)

Imagine a boy from a small village in East Africa. He, from a very early age, has been looking after sheep. At twelve years old he know more about sheep than most of you. However, he has never been to school. Has this boy ever had any education?

Education is discovering about ourselves and about the people and things around us. All the people who care about us—our parents, brothers, sisters and friends—are our teachers. In fact, we learn something from every one we meet. We start learning on the day we are born, not on the first day we go to school. Every day we have new experiences, like finding a bird's nest, discovering a new street in our neighborhood, making friends with someone we didn't like before. New experiences are even more fun when we share them with other people.

Encouragement from the people around us enables us to explore things as much as possible. As we grow up, we begin to find out what we are capable of doing. You may be good at cooking, or singing or playing football. You find this out by doing these things. Just thinking about cooking doesn't tell you if you are good at it.

We can learn so much from life. So why is school important? Of course you can learn something better at home than at school, like how to do the shopping, and how to help old or disabled people who can't don everything for themselves. At school, teachers help us to read and write. With their guidance at school, teachers help us to read and write. With their guidance t school, teachers help us to read and write. With their guidance, we begin to see things in different ways.

(2)

Price determines resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are rationed among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a myriad of services, including labor, personal transportation, and public-utility services. The inter-relationships of all these prices make up the system of the prices. The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

If one were to ask a group of randomly selected individuals to define “price”, many would reply that price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service or, in other words, that price is the money value of a product or service as agreed upon in a market transaction. This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of a price in any particular transaction, much more than the amount of, money involved must be known.

Both the buyer and the seller should be familiar with not only the money amount, but with the amount and the quality of the product or service to be exchanged, the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made, the form of money to be used, the credit items and discounts that supply to the transaction, guarantees on the products of service, delivery terms, return privileges, and other factors. In other word, both buyer and seller should be fully aware of all the factors that comprise the total “package” being exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that they may evaluate a given price.

(3)

In the Harry Potter books and movies, Harry and other young wizards studying at Hogwarts School have pet owls that deliver messages and mail. Because of Harry Potter’s effect, there comes a shower of phone calls to nature groups from people who want an owl just like Harry’s. Many Harry Potter fans now have their pet owls. But the birds are put at risk when owners get tired of them and release them into the wild.

The most popular would-be pets are barn owls, which are native to the U.K. and are easily raised by people. But these birds can live for up to thirty years, long after their child owners have grown up.

Now wildlife experts have sent out a warning. Gay Christie, who runs Hessilhead Wildlife Rescue Trust (HWRT), a charity which treats wounded birds and animals and then releases them back into the wild, says: “We have found a big increase in the demand for owls,

mainly barn owls. I think Harry Potter has something to do with it. They are not ideal pets — it is not much of a life for the barn owl. The problem is barn owls do live very well when kept by humans and for £30 or £40 you can have a barn owl. They are easy to come by. It is not against the law to buy owls kept by humans.”

Furthermore, says Christie: “A lot of these owls live for thirty years and not a lot of people know what they are doing in three years. I think a lot of people let them go, thinking they will have a better life in the wild, but it is illegal to set free a barn owl kept by humans since its birth.” Gay continues, “Barn owls have often been taken away from their parents and fed by people — they are terribly spoiled by people so their chances of hunting in the wild are very small and they often do not mix with other owls. Our advice is always not to get an owl as a pet. Instead, an alternative is to adopt one of our owls.”

(4)

Have you ever received a gift that was so clearly not your taste that you wondered if perhaps it had been handed to you by mistake? Worse, have you ever given a present and watched your friend look as though she had opened the wrong box? Maybe she responded with a polite “Why, thank you.” But you knew you had missed the mark. Why do presents sometimes go wrong? And what do your choices reflect about your personal qualities?

Choosing the right gift is an art I believe. It calls for empathy—the ability to put yourself into someone else’s head and heart. We are all able to do this; in fact we are born with a kind of natural empathy. After the earliest period of childhood, however it needs to be reinforced— by our parents, teachers and friends. When it isn’t, we are not able to understand other people’s feelings as sharply. This can show in the gifts we select and so can many other emotional qualities.

Think back to the presents you have given over the past year, the time and effort you put into your selection, how much you spent your thoughts while you were shopping, and your feelings when the receiver opened the package. Keep in mind that what you choose displays your inner world. Of course, you may express yourself differently with different friends, relatives and other people you know.

We live in a society where exchanging presents is an important part of communication. Ignoring the tradition won’t make it go away. If you really dislike such a tradition, tell your friends ahead of time.

(5)

Every day 25 million U.S. children ride school buses. The safety record for these buses is much better than for passenger cars; but nevertheless, about 10 children are killed each year riding on large school buses, and nearly four times that number are killed outside buses in the loading zones. By and large, however, the nation's school children are transported to and from school safely.

Even though the number of school bus accident is not large, the safety of children is always of intense public concern. While everyone wants to see children transported safely, people are divided about what needs to be done—particularly whether seat belts should be compulsory.

People in favor of seat belts on school buses—many of them parents and medical organizations — argue that seat belts are necessary not only to reduce fatality and injury, but also to teach children lessons about the importance of using them routinely in any moving vehicle. A side benefit, they point out, is that seat belts help keep children in their seats, away from the bus driver.

People who object to seat belt installation suggest that children are already well protected by the school buses that follow the Nation Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) safety requirements set in 1977. They also believe that many children won't wear seat belts anyway, and that they may damage the belts or use them as weapons to hurt other children.

A new research council report on school bus' safety suggests that there are alternate safety devices and procedures that may be more effective and less expensive. For example, the study committee suggested that raising seat backs four inches may have the same effectiveness as seat belts. The report reviews seat belts extensively while taking a broader look at safety in and around school buses.
