

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第一讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. be adapted from / adapt oneself to / be adapted for / adaption (adaptation)
eg: The author has adapted his play for television.
2. the Opera House
3. beneath the building
4. at birth / by birth / give birth to
5. wear a mask / a long hair / a smile / a wig / an expression / a T-shirt
wear out / worn out / wear and tear
6. force sb. to do sth. / by force / air force / come into force
7. wander about / through / wander the streets/ Sb's mind is wandering.
8. in a loud (low) voice / have a sweet voice / lose one's voice / raise one's voice/ at the top of
one's voice / passive voice / another voice
voice one's opinion angrily vt.
9. fall in love with / fall out / fall n. / fall over oneself to do sth / fall into pieces (bits)
10. hide... from / play hide-and-seek/ hide behind.../ hide under...
11. be afraid of
12. get a better role in / play an important role in/ role play / the leading role
13. want ...for oneself
14. kidnap sb. from / kidnapper/ kidnapping
15. a large audience / a small audience / have an audience of 200 / one member of the audience
16. take sb. down to spl.
17. be brave enough to do sth
18. capture sb. / capture one's attention
19. rescue sb. / go to one's rescue / come to one's rescue / rescue sb. from / the rescue team
20. put sb. in (a) prison/ be in prison / be out of prison / release sb. from prison
21. pull off / take off one's mask
22. be shocked at / by / culture shock
23. feel sorry for
24. so much suffering / suffer from
25. cry with joy
26. release sb. from / newly – released film /release the new figure/ release stress
27. take sb. to safety
28. burst in / burst into laughter/ burst into tears / burst out crying / burst out laughing/ singing
29. be ready to do sth.

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. travel around China /travel around town / spl./ go travelling
2. as well / as well as
3. determine to do sth/ be determined to do sth./ a determined person
4. by rail / by railway / by plane /by telephone
5. generally speaking / frankly speaking / honestly speaking

6. the train service / at sb's service /be in service
7. an efficient secretary / assistant
8. be overcrowded / be crowded with
9. on national holidays
10. depend on / count on / figure on / rely on / calculate on
11. the distance of one's journey / in the distance / at a distance
12. be fine for / be fit for / be suitable for / be responsible for
13. sleeper ticket / lighter sleeper / heavy sleeper
14. a better choice / have a wide choice of / the first choice for
15. sea routes
16. sth. exist / come into existence
17. take sb. from ...to ...
18. along the coast of China
19. inland waterways
20. pass through / go through
21. Three Gorges
22. historical sites / building site / construction site/ a camping site
23. have limited time to do sth
24. time-saving advantage / to one's advantage / take advantage of / have an advantage over
25. the airline service / regional airlines
26. safety record / break a record / hold a record /set a record / keep a record
27. over the past decades / in the past few years
28. be available to / be available for (eg: Not enough data is available to scientists.)
29. at hotel travel desks / in air ticket offices
30. tourist destinations
31. highway networks / freeway network
32. the airline service / inter-city bus service / long-distance service
33. well – managed/ well- educated / well-prepared / well- known / well- paid / well- done/
well-designed/ well- behaved
34. state-owned
35. on schedule / according to schedule / ahead of schedule / behind schedule / tight schedule
36. on local routes
37. be filled up / be filled with
38. be mentioned above / not to mention/ mention doing / Don't mention it.
39. the steep street

II. 模块训练

(A)

According to recent polls, 60 to 70 percent of Americans consider themselves to be moderately happy and one in twenty persons feels very unhappy. Psychologists have been studying the factors ____1____ (contribute) to happiness. It is not predictable ____2____ a person in an apparently ideal situation is necessarily happy. The ideal situation may have little to do with his actual feelings.

A good education and income are usually considered necessary for happiness. ____3____ both

may contribute, they are only chief factors if the person is seriously undereducated or actually suffering from lack of physical needs.

The rich are not likely to be happier than the middle-income group or even than ___4___ with very low incomes. People with college education are somewhat happier than those who do not graduate from high school, and it ___5___ (believe) that this is mainly because they have more opportunities to control their lives. Yet people with a high income and a college education may be less happy than those with the same income and no college education.

Poor health does not rule out happiness except for the severely weakened or those in pain. ___6___ (learn) to cope with a health problem can contribute to happiness. Those with a good sex life are happier in general, but those who have a loving affectionate relationship are happier than those who rely on sex alone. Love has a higher correlation with happiness than any ___7___ factor.

It should be noted that people quickly get used to what they have, and they are happiest when they feel they are increasing their level wherever it stands at a ___8___ (give) time. Children ___9___ parents were happily married have happier childhood but are not necessarily happier adults. The best formula for happiness is to be able to develop the ability ___10___ (tolerate) frustration, to have a personal involvement and commitment, and to develop self-confidence and self-respect.

(2017 春季班高一阶段测)

(B)

A. additional	B. producing	C. regular	D. predicted	E. unexpected
F. atmosphere	G. matched	H. reducing	I. excluded	J. significant
			K. documented	

Forests in the northern half of the globe could be growing faster now than they were 200 years ago as a result of climate change, according to a study of trees in eastern America. The trees appear to have faster growth rates due to longer growing seasons and higher concentrations (浓度) of carbon dioxide in the ___1___.

Geoffrey Parker, a scientist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Edgewater, Maryland, said that the increase in the rate of growth was ___2___ and might be related to the higher temperatures and longer growing seasons ___3___ in the region. "The growth may also be influenced by the ___4___ increase in atmospheric CO₂", he said. "We made a list of reasons these forests could be growing faster and then ___5___ half of them," Dr Parker said. Their study suggests that northern forests may become increasingly important in ___6___ the influence of man-made CO₂ on the climate.

Dr Parker and his colleagues have carried out a detailed record of the trees on a(n) ___7___ basis since 1987. They calculated that due to the global warming the forest is producing ___8___ tons of wood each year.

The scientists ___9___ the land with trees at different stages of growth and found that both young and old trees were showing increased growth rate. More than 90% of the tree groups had grown by between two and four times faster than the scientists had ___10___ from estimates of the long-term rates of growth.

(2017 春季班高一阶段测)

(C)

Kodak's decision to file for *bankruptcy* (破产) protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that 1 consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but finally failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many people owe Kodak's downfall to "*complacency* (自满)", that 2 turns to a blind eye to the long time which the company spent in reinventing itself. Decades ago, Kodak foresaw that digital photography would unavoidably 3 film — and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera in 1975 — but in a 4 decision, the company chose to 5 its new discovery and went on focusing on its traditional film business.

It wasn't that Kodak was 6 to the future, but rather that it failed to carry out a strategy to face it, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School. By the time the company realized its 7, it was too late.

Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but 8 failed. Large companies have a difficult time 9 into new markets because they always attempt to put existing *assets* (资产) into the new businesses.

Although Kodak predicted the 10 rise of digital photography, its *corporate* (企业的) culture was too 11 the successes of the past. Therefore, it is impossible for them to make the clean break, which is necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a burden.

Kodak's downfall over the last several decades was 12. In 1976, its products 13 90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new 14 from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which defeated Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak's 15 not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The golden chance went to Fuji instead, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. prepared | B. preferred | C. pioneered | D. promised |
| 2. A. result | B. explanation | C. purpose | D. measure |
| 3. A. charge | B. overcome | C. replace | D. resist |
| 4. A. fruitful | B. fateful | C. useful | D. hopeful |
| 5. A. share | B. show | C. shift | D. shelf |
| 6. A. sensitive | B. blind | C. accessible | D. resistant |
| 7. A. mistake | B. decision | C. fear | D. concept |
| 8. A. eventually | B. necessarily | C. flexibly | D. naturally |
| 9. A. switching | B. looking | C. falling | D. plunging |
| 10. A. critical | B. reasonable | C. inevitable | D. essential |
| 11. A. related to | B. concerned about | C. involved in | D. trapped in |
| 12. A. common | B. average | C. regular | D. dramatic |
| 13. A. decided on | B. contributed to | C. accounted for | D. benefited from |
| 14. A. chance | B. competition | C. hope | D. means |
| 15. A. decision | B. effort | C. regret | D. access |

(D)

Want a glimpse of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people involved in patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient – no matter where he or she may be.

Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious examples. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. A group from the University of Kentucky has shown that by using an *off-the-shelf* (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment in a *first-aid kit* (急救包), ***the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.***

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster response – especially after earthquakes. Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise.

But there is one ***problem***. *Bandwidth* (频带宽度) is the limiting factor for transmitting complex medical images around the world – CT scans being one of the biggest bandwidth consumers. Communications satellites may be able to cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation Internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of distributed medical intelligence.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should *usher in* (迎来) an era when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, expert opinion and diagnosis are common.

1. The basis of remote diagnosis will be _____.
A. personal data assistance
B. standardized symptoms of a patient
C. real physiological data from a patient
D. transmitted complex medical images
2. The sentence “*the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past*” means _____.
A. patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house
B. now people probably will not ask if there is a doctor in the house
C. patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house
D. in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house
3. The word “*problem*” in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that _____.
A. CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers
B. there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence
C. communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters
D. bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world
4. A proper title for the passage may be _____.
A. The Online Doctor Is in
B. Improvement in Communication
C. How to Make Remote Diagnosis
D. Application of Telemedicine

(E)

- A. It is very hard to quit smoking.
- B. Thus nicotine makes smokers addicted to cigarettes.
- C. The smokers know that smoking is bad for their health.
- D. When a person first begins to smoke, he usually feels terrible.
- E. It will be easier to change the smoking habit here.
- F. Maybe there is only one easy way to quit smoking: never start.

Ali is from a Middle Eastern country who now stays in the USA. He smokes a lot of cigarettes every day. He has smoked for nine years. Ali says, "I tried to quit smoking in my hometown, but it was impossible. My parents smoke. My brothers smoke. All my friends smoke. At parties and at meetings, almost all the men smoke. Here in the United States, not as many people smoke. ____1____.

Many smokers are like Ali: they want to stop smoking. ____2____. They know it can cause cancer and heart disease, but it is difficult for them to give up smoking because cigarettes have a drug in them. The drug is nicotine. People who smoke a lot need nicotine.

____3____. The nicotine makes him sick. In a few days, the smoker's body is used to the nicotine, and he feels fine. Later, the smoker needs nicotine to keep feeling fine. Without nicotine, he feels bad.

____4____. Many people who quit will soon smoke again. At a party or at work they will decide to smoke—just one cigarette. Then they will smoke another cigarette, and another. Soon they become smokers again.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第二讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. the cutting/ newspaper cutting
2. be kept from destruction / the destruction of
3. be lifted into / lift the concert hall into the air / lift one's spirit / lift a ban
4. moveaway / be moved to tears /
5. the 5650-tonne building
6. be designed by Chinese architect
7. be used for / be used to do sth / be used to (doing) sth / be accustomed to (doing) sth
8. show films
9. be changed into
10. a concert hall / a meeting hall / the city hall / an exhibition hall
11. top musician / face the music / musical / musical instrument / musical composition / world's top musician
12. face some difficulties / face the music / be faced with / face south / face up to
13. need repair / repairing / to be repaired
14. an elevated road / elevator
15. drown out / drowning man / narrowly escape drowning
16. machinery / poetry / jewelry u.n.
17. push it along rails
18. a new location / convenient location / a good location for
19. be away from
20. be completely restored / restore one's power of speech / restore good relations
21. seat more people / be seated / seat oneself
22. bring back to life

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. the ocean park
2. not only... but also / Not only... 句子倒装
3. the duration of the speech / the trip
4. be rated as (eg: Rhodes is currently rated the top junior player in the country.)
at the rate of / bank rate / the first rate
5. a travel brochure
6. the spectacular oceanarium
7. the best family outing place
8. observe marine life / observe sb. do (doing) sth / observe the traffic regulations / observe the art of handicraft
9. marine life / marine animal / marine glue / marine stars
10. experience a fun ride
11. a roller coaster 过山车
12. panda habitat / natural habitat / at one's permanent habitat
13. one's cute look

14. be sighted / at the first sight / out of sight / within sight / catch sight of / nearsighted
15. underwater viewing tunnel
16. the mysterious deep ocean
17. be surrounded by / surrounding / surroundings
18. countless sharks / endless / helpless / valueless...
19. species / means / works / series
20. within arm's reach / hold sth at arm's length / keep sth at arm's length
21. within a stone's throw / within a walking distance / within five minutes' walk
/ within one's income
22. a panoramic view over the valley 山谷的全景 / a panoramic background
23. entertaining performance / speech / evening / talk
entertain...with/ entertain...to
24. on the stage / off the stage
stage a ceremony / an event / an exhibition 举行仪式/ 活动/ 展览
25. a jewelry factory workshop
26. a guided tour / a tour guide 导游 / travel guide
27. return trips

II. 模块训练

(A)

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 HoaKhanh 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)

(B)

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.

(2017 五校联考)

(C)

Scientists fear rising energy bills may lead to an increase in obesity after discovering a link between poorly-heated homes and higher body fat.

Researchers from the University of Stirling's Behavioral Science Centre 1 to explore claims that warm indoor temperatures have 2 increasing obesity levels in winter. Instead, the team found that people who live in 3 homes are more likely to have low body mass index (BMI) levels while those who keep their heating 4 or off tend to be heavier.

Dr Michael Daly, behavioral scientist and senior lecturer, said: "We come on to investigate the scientific claims that cooler indoor temperatures help us to 5 a healthy weight by pushing our bodies to consume more 6 through shivering and generating heat through tissues." In fact, the research suggests people may eat less and 7 more energy when living in a warmer indoor environment.

The 13-year study, published in the journal *Obesity*, 8 more than 100,000 adults across England. Researchers found 9 weight levels among people living in homes heated to above 23 °C (73F), which accounted for about 15,000 of the households studied.

Dr Daly said: "As national gas bills continue to rise faster than the rate of inflation(通货膨胀), this research suggests the 10 of obesity could worsen where heating dropped below 11 levels or off for lengthy periods to cut costs.

"This is not just about people who live in warm enough homes being in the 12 position to afford more expensive low-calorie foods, exercise classes and sporting activities. 13, they find it easier to stay at a low BMI level. The study took age, gender, social class and

other factors into account.

“The comfortable surrounding temperature of 20.3-23 °C is where we feel comfortable in our 14 and are neither hot nor cold. At temperatures above this, we consume more energy and we eat less because our 15 is taken away.”

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | A. set up | B. set out | C. set off | D. set about |
| 2. | A. contributed to | B. devoted to | C. resulted from | D. differed from |
| 3. | A. well-heated | B. well-designed | C. well-organized | D. well-decorated |
| 4. | A. turned on | B. turned out | C. turned up | D. turned down |
| 5. | A. stay | B. drain | C. maintain | D. preserve |
| 6. | A. energy | B. strength | C. power | D. muscle |
| 7. | A. explore | B. exhaust | C. exploit | D. burn |
| 8. | A. impacted | B. involved | C. imposed | D. inspired |
| 9. | A. increased | B. added | C. reduced | D. lost |
| 10. | A. miracle | B. existence | C. trend | D. delivery |
| 11. | A. sensitive | B. agreeable | C. graceful | D. present |
| 12. | A. financial | B. appropriate | C. social | D. defensive |
| 13. | A. Otherwise | B. Besides | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 14. | A. shoes | B. moods | C. spirits | D. clothes |
| 15. | A. nerve | B. appetite | C. stomach | D. labor |

(D)

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

Have you ever wondered what you would look like if you were an Asian, Middle Eastern, black, white or Indian person? By stepping into the Human Race Machine, you can find out. 1. After pushing certain buttons, the machine uses various photos of people of a certain ethnic group mixed with your own facial features. From this, it can come up with an image showing how you would look as a member of a different race.

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

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

According to Burson, the machine is a prayer for unity. 3. Burson added the database (资料库) of Middle Eastern faces, both Arab and Jewish, after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. “4. I am a photographer. I am recording the unseen, because what we can not see is so much more interesting than what we can see,” Burson said.

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

(E)

1865

——By 1865 MEMBERSHIP OFFICE

Langham's *legend* (传说) dates back to 1865, when The Langham, London opened as Europe's first 'Grand Hotel'. For over 140 years, this flagship hotel has been at the forefront of charming *hospitality* (好客). Today, all Langham properties worldwide show the same philosophy, reflecting elegance in design, innovation in hospitality, genuine serve and fascination of the senses.

ABOUT 1865

1865 is our way of saying thank-you for your support to our collection of hotels. Bringing you exclusive benefits and recognition, we ensure your stay with us is especially comfortable and uniquely memorable.

EXPLORER

Guests who are just beginning to get to know us by staying once in our properties will be invited to become Explorer members.

GATEWAY

Stay 3 times at any of our properties within a 12-month period and you will be entitled to Gateway membership.

VOYAGER

To enrol as Voyager member, simply gather a total of 5 stays within 12 months.

DESTINY

This membership rank is reserved for the top 1% of Voyager members who show the highest level of commitment by staying in our superior-category rooms and *suites* (套房). Exclusive to a chosen few, Destiny membership is offered by invitation only.

1865 MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS AT-A-GLANCE	EXPLORER	GATEWAY	VOYAGER	DESTINY
In-room broadband Internet access	*	*	*	*
Late check-out ¹		* (4pm)	* (6pm)	* (8pm)
Personalized room preferences		*	*	*
Personalized welcome services			* (one)	* (two)
Upgrade to next room category ²			*	*
One-way coach service ³				*
Exclusive gift				*

Notes:

1. Depending on room availability
2. After becoming a Voyager member, when staying 5 or more times within a 12 month period
3. Between the city airport and the property, and valid with confirmed room booking only
4. All benefits are restricted to the registered 1865 member

Remarks: Some of the above benefits do not apply to Eaton Smart, New Delhi Airport Transit Hotel. To explore the benefits of this hotel, please visit 1865.langhamhotels.com.

1. To have a 1865 membership, guests need to _____.
A. register at 1865.langhamhotel.com B. visit Langham three times in a year
C. have five stays in Langham yearly D. stay in Langham properties once
2. Which of the following is true according to the given information?
A. Gateway members have 4pm late check-out priority any time they want.
B. Members can get the benefits listed in the table at all Langham's properties.
C. The very first hotel of Langham collection was built in 1865 in Britain.
D. Top 1% Voyagers with super residence record can apply for Destiny membership.
3. Tony, on their honeymoon trip, wants to surprise his wife with a bunch of roses on arriving at the hotel. Tony at least needs to have the membership of _____.
A. EXPLORER B. GATEWAY C. VOYAGER D. DESTINY
4. What is the main purpose of the writing?
A. To attract more potential guests.
B. To share the history of Langham hotels.
C. To introduce successful hotel management.
D. To list Langham hotels' exclusive benefits.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第三讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. two geniuses / talent / gift
2. in the twentieth century
3. a legend about
4. a magazine article / an article about exercise
5. regard...as/ consider...as/ treat...as / look on (upon)...as / think of ...as
6. in an attempt to do / make an attempt to do (at...) / at the first attempt/ attempt to do
7. lead to / result in / bring about / give rise to
8. nuclear energy / devote one's energies to / nuclear family / nuclear weapons
9. workings 动作方式 / the workings of a watch
10. out of curiosity / arouse one's curiosity / satisfy one's curiosity/ show curiosity about
be curious about / be curious to do sth/ that
11. have the only gift of / be gifted at (in)
12. a sense of humor / responsibility / achievement / safety / pleasure/belonging
common sense / knowledge
There is no sense / point in doing sth
13. with a growing reputation / enjoy a high reputation / earn (establish , build) a reputation
ruin / damage one's reputation/ up to reputation
14. drive sb. like you / driving force / drive sb. to do sth/drive sb. mad (crazy)
15. wish to do sth / wish sb. to do sth / wish sb. sth / wish that....虚拟语气...
16. let sb. down / sth disappoint sb. /let sb. in / be let go
17. know/ learn sth . by heart
18. agree with sb. / what sb. said / agree to a suggestion (on) / agree on a price (date)
19. guide sb. to / through / around spl./ be guided by / a tour guide / travel guide
20. take a seat / seat oneself / be seated
21. listen to sb. do (doing)sth. / look at sb. do (doing) sth / observe / watch / see / hear
22. join in / take part in / participate in
23. burst into applause / a round of applause
24. have no idea of
25. be in trouble / difficulty/ pain

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. from the top of the Harbor Bridge
2. look up at
3. be located/ be situated / lie in
4. the magnificent Sydney Opera House
5. the 40-storey bridge
6. tower over(She towers over other dancers of her generation.)
7. be in one's right mind
8. popular attractions / tourist attraction
9. take a special class
10. store one's personal belongings/ belong to

11. special bridge climbing clothes
12. steep ladders/ hill / slope / a steep decline
13. personal radios/ belongings / experience / relationship/ assistant
14. receive instruction from
15. live up to one's expectation/ contrary to one's expectation/meet expectations
16. look down through the catwalk / look down on (upon)
17. lead up to the bridge's arch
18. speed by / speed up
19. come into view / come into practice / effect / blossom / action / being / power
20. approach the top of the bridge
21. a bird's eye view/ be out of view /have a view of the mountains/ in view of
22. in all directions / in each (every) direction
23. the city skyline
24. be proud of / take pride in
25. in an instant
26. have a unique scene / on the spot / on the scene
27. for a lifetime/ for a while

II. 模块训练

(A)

A painter hangs his or her finished pictures on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer writes a work, but no one can hear it (1) _____ it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities, for the composer is absolutely dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as tough a training to become a performer as a medical student needs (2) _____ (become) a doctor. Most training is concerned (3) _____ technique, for musicians have to be as muscularly skillful as an athlete or a ballet dancer. Singers practice breathing every day, as their vocal chords (声带) would be inadequate without (4) _____ (control) muscular support. String players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow back and forth with the right arm, (5) _____ are two entirely different movements.

Singers and instruments have to be able to get every note perfectly in tune. Pianists (6) _____ (spare) this particular anxiety, for the notes are already there, and it is the piano tuner's responsibility to tune the instrument for (7) _____. But they have their own difficulties; the hammers that hit the string must be dealt with carefully not to sound like drum or bass, and each tone, even if played very fast, has to sound clear.

The problem (8) _____ (face) student conductors is that they have to learn to know every note of the music and (9) _____ it should sound, and they need to aim at controlling these sound with enthusiastic but selfless authority.

Technique is of no use unless it is combined with musical knowledge and understanding. Great artists are those who are so thoroughly at home in the language of music (10) _____ they can enjoy performing works written in any century.

(2017 徐汇二模)

(B)

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

Leadership Traits (特质)

My job puts me in contact with extraordinary leaders in many fields. So I tend to ____1____ a lot on leadership and how we can inspire successful teamwork, cooperation, and partnerships. In my experience, it is clear that the most successful leaders—both men and women—always demonstrate three ____2____ traits.

Trustworthiness

Leaders must set an example of honesty and justice and earn the trust of their teams through their everyday actions. When you do so with positive energy and enthusiasm for ____3____ goals and purpose, you can deeply connect with your team and customers. A culture of trust enables you to empower employees and ____4____ the foundation for communication, accountability, and continuous improvement.

Compassion (共情)

You can't forget that organizational success ____5____ from the hearts and minds of the men and women you lead. Rather than treating your people as you'd like to be treated, treat them as they would like to be treated. Small gestures like choosing face-to-face meetings or sending personal ____6____ can have an enormous impact on the spirits of the teams. In addition to thanks and praise, you must also understand people's needs, pressures, and individual goals, which will allow you to lead them more effectively and ____7____ to their personal ambitions and professional development.

Decisiveness

In times of ____8____ employees long for clarity. As a leader, you won't always have all of the answers—no one expects you to—so you must be open to listening and learning from others. Once you understand a particular challenge and ____9____ the options, you have to be confident in making bold and optimistic decisions.

Successful leadership demands a lifelong commitment to sharpening these three basic skills. Wherever you have the opportunity to ____10____, the qualities of trustworthiness, compassion, and decisiveness are the keys to leadership and organizational success.

(2017 黄浦一模)

(C)

In India, almost all marriages are arranged. Even among the educated middle classes in modern urban India, marriage is as much a concern of the families as it is of the ____1____. So customary is the practice of arranged marriage that there is a special name for a marriage which is not ____2____: It is called a “love match”.

On my first trip to India, I met many young men and women whose parents were in the process of “getting them married”. In many cases, the bride and groom would not meet each other before the marriage. ____3____ they might meet for a brief conversation, and this meeting would take place only after their parents had decided that the match was ____4____. Parents do not force their children to marry a person who either marriage partner finds unacceptable. But only after one match is refused will another be sought.

As a young American woman in India for the first time, I found this custom of arranged marriage ___5___. How could any intelligent young person ___6___ to such a marriage without great reluctance? It was ___7___ to everything I believed about the importance of romantic love as the only basis of a happy marriage. It was also in conflict with my strongly held beliefs that the choice of such a close and permanent relationship could be made only by individuals ___8___. If anyone had tried to arrange my marriage, I would have been ___9___!

Sita, one of my young friends, was a college graduate with a degree in political science. She had been ___10___ for over a year while her parents were arranging a match for her. I found it difficult to accept the *obedient* (顺从的) manner in which this well-educated young woman awaited the outcome of a process that would ___11___ her spending the rest of her life with a man she hardly knew, a total stranger, ___12___ by her parents.

In frustration and distress, I asked her, "Don't you care who you ___13___?" "Of course I care," she answered. "This is why I must let my parents choose a boy for me. My marriage is too important to be arranged by such a(n) ___14___ person as myself. In such matters, it is better to have my parents' ___15___".

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. classes | B. individuals | C. society | D. country |
| 2. A. matched | B. decided | C. concerned | D. arranged |
| 3. A. After all | B. In addition | C. At most | D. On average |
| 4. A. comfortable | B. imperfect | C. suitable | D. dissatisfying |
| 5. A. acceptable | B. amazing | C. depressing | D. strange |
| 6. A. agree | B. turn | C. exchange | D. devote |
| 7. A. customary | B. remarkable | C. similar | D. contrary |
| 8. A. involved | B. present | C. informed | D. available |
| 9. A. ambitious | B. proud | C. rebellious | D. puzzled |
| 10. A. fighting | B. protesting | C. waiting | D. dreaming |
| 11. A. profit from | B. hold back | C. act out | D. result in |
| 12. A. picked out | B. picked up | C. taken up | D. taken out |
| 13. A. encounter | B. favor | C. marry | D. join |
| 14. A. intelligent | B. unfortunate | C. inexperienced | D. careless |
| 15. A. blessing | B. guidance | C. fortune | D. promise |

(D)

Kuringai Chase National Park Guided Walks and Nature Activities			
SUNDAY	MAY 7	EASY	FRIDAY JUNE 6 EASY
<i>Early Morning Stroll in Upper Lane Cove Valley</i>			<i>Poetry around a campfire</i>
Meet at 7:30 a.m. at the end of Day RD, Cheltenham, while the bush is alive with birdsong.			Meet 7:00 p.m. Kalkaari Visitor Center. Share your favourite poem or one of your own with a group around a gently cracking fire. Drinks and food to follow. Bring a cup and a blanket (or a chair).
Round trip: 4 hours			Cost: \$4.00 per person.
FRIDAY	MAY 12	MEDIUM	Duration: 2.5 hours
<i>Possum prowls</i>			
Meet 7:30 p.m. at Seaforth Oval carpark. Enjoy the peace of the bush at night. Lovely water views.			

<p>Bring torch and wear non-slip shoes as some rock climbing involved. Coffee and biscuits supplied. Duration: 2 hours</p> <p>SUNDAY JUNE 4 <i>HARD</i></p> <p><i>Baime Basin Track</i></p> <p>Meet 9:30 a.m. Track#8, West Head Road, Magnificent Pittwater views. Visit Beechwood cottage. Bring lunch and drink. Some steep sections. Reasonable fitness required.</p>	<p>SUNDAY JUNE 25 <i>EASY</i></p> <p><i>Morning Walk at Mitchell Park</i></p> <p>Meet 8:30 a.m. entrance to Mitchell Park, Mitchell Park Rd. Cattai for a pleasant walk wandering through rainforest, river flats and dry forest to <i>swampland</i>. <i>Binoculars</i> must to bring as many birds live here. Finish with morning tea. Duration: 3 hours</p> <p>GRADING</p> <p><i>EASY</i> suitable for ALL fitness levels <i>MEDIUM</i> for those who PERIODICALLY exercise <i>HARD</i> only if you REGULARLY exercise</p>
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- If you seldom exercise, prefer nature to literature and are used to getting up early, you're most likely to join _____.
A. Early Morning Stroll in Upper Lane Cove Valley B. Baime Basin Track
C. Poetry around a campfire D. Morning Walk at Mitchell Park
- If you want to enjoy the peace of the bush at night, you are required to _____.
A. meet at 7:30 p.m. June 6 B. bring slippers with you
C. prepare a torch D. climb rocks for two hours
- How many guided walks and nature activities provide food or drink?
A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.
- In the activity "Morning Walk at Mitchell Park", one may have no chance to _____.
A. appreciate bird watching B. enjoy mountain climbing
C. take a relaxing walk D. have morning tea

(E)

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. The ancient Romans also liked to use cosmetics.</p> <p>B. This mixture is then allowed to get hard and is cut into the shape of a small pencil.</p> <p>C. Lipstick, face powder and cream, and eye make-up are the most popular.</p> <p>D. Therefore, using cosmetics can cause danger to one's life.</p> <p>E. The ancient British women did not use any cosmetics.</p> <p>F. Nowadays, people in the cosmetics industry take great care to make sure everything they use is completely safe.</p> |
|--|

Millions of women use cosmetics, often called "make-up". The cosmetics industry is one of the biggest in the world. Most large stores sell cosmetics, and there are always shops at airports selling them cheaply. The word "cosmetics" refers to anything that people put on their faces to make them look better. ____1____. Although more women than men use cosmetics, there are cosmetics for men as well as women.

The most widely used cosmetic is probably lipstick, as many women who do not wear any other make-up will often put on a little lipstick.

Lipstick is made by mixing together different oils and colors. ____2____. When a woman presses the lipstick to her lips, the end of it becomes soft, and some of it sticks to her lips, giving them extra color.

Cosmetics were probably first used in India, but it was the Egyptians, 6000 years ago, who made the most use of them. Rich Egyptian women painted their eyes green and black. They used a red color to paint pretty designs on their fingernails, the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet. Pictures of Cleopatra always show her wearing a lot of make-up. ____3____. They liked to make their skin very white and to paint their eyes.

At one time, some cosmetics were not safe. They were bad for the skin, and some of the lipsticks and powders that people used were even poisonous. ____4____.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第四讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. leave a lot of money and property / the physical properties of the substances
2. be (well) worth doing / n. / pron. / a dollar's worth apples
3. the original source / original meaning / an original edition (picture) / the original
4. the spread of knowledge / disease / infection / information
spread butter on pieces of toast / spread rumors (lies) / spread its wings
5. the source of information / income / the river/ worry
6. award sb. sth. / award sth to sb/ win (receive) an award for sth. / award ceremony
7. in honor of / a sense of honor / the guest of honor
honor sb. with sth / with (top) honors / honorable
8. the most outstanding works
9. in literature / history / culture / in science and culture
10. present the prizes / present flowers to / present one's own views on
the present difficulties / problems / the people present at the meeting
11. wedding anniversary / the anniversary of sb's death (birth)
12. wedding / award / graduation / opening / concluding ceremony
13. hand sb. sth / hand in / hand in hand / by hand / hand out / on the other hand
14. a university / college diploma / a two-year diploma course
15. a bronze / silver / gold medal
16. follow the instructions / one's advice / one's example / follow this road /
follow the fashion/ the following / as follows/ be followed by
17. a state / wedding banquet
18. on the occasion of / on several occasions / occasional

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. land of smiles
2. describe ...as / description
3. advertising campaign / advertising agency / a career in advertising
advertise a product / a business / your services / advertise for
4. expect to do sth /
5. be greeted with
6. get into a taxi or rental car
7. smile at / laugh at / roar at / shout at
8. the head of
9. in the nature of the people / in nature / by nature / keep the balance of nature/ true to nature
10. the Thais / Thailand
11. say with a smile
12. share sth with sb. / share in / share the responsibility / share a common interest in
share one's political views
13. the attitude to / towards / the government's attitude to
14. appreciate doing sth / appreciate one's kindness in doing sth. / I'd appreciate it (very much) if

you.../ appreciate +n.

15. rank high
16. on the list / make a shopping list / on the list of complaints
17. state the reason / one's intention to do sth
18. well received
19. raise the question / money / one's voice / public awareness of the issue/ salaries
20. experience friendliness / an unpleasant thing / depression /pain / pleasure
an experienced teacher /lawyer
21. have more to do with / have sth (little / much / nothing)to do with
22. point out / to the point / off the point / beside the point
23. in the way of smiles and welcome
24. remote towns and villages
25. with little to offer / offer visitors a warm welcome

II. 模块训练

(A)

Retirement is frightening. It is a new, uncertain journey—at a time ___1___ peace in life is treasured. Personal financial security is a powerful motivator to keep control of the business. The inability to let ___2___ (go) is even more difficult for those who founded their businesses at a time of unemployment or family poverty.

For many who build successful enterprises, their business is their identity. It is said about one woman business owner, still in control in her 90s ___3___ “work is her oxygen”. Some entrepreneurs (企业家) started their businesses at least in part ___4___ (prove) themselves to former bosses who had rejected or doubted them. We find that they cling to their creations more strongly than most.

For these reasons and others, too many business founders refuse to retire. They insist that only they are capable of running the business. Jealousy or insecurities relating to ___5___ (decline) power generate interpersonal conflicts that spoil succession (继位) planning or even the performance of potential successors.

If an executive has not achieved ___6___ he had hoped, he often wants the opportunity to stay in the game. ___7___ ___7___ a graceful transition, the succession process can become a war. The parties to such a combat, however, ___8___ remember Winston Churchill's warning to the House of Commons: “If we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future.”

Fortunately, many business owners manage to face succession planning courageously, openly, and early. And because entrepreneurial succession is perhaps ___9___ (critical) issue for family-business continuity, we are keenly interested in the makeup and background of ___10___ who do. Our conclusion: It's all a matter of outlook or attitude.

(B)

A. source	B. typically	C. wonderfully	D. popular	E. making
F. reportedly	G. relaxing	H. sort	I. release	J. spoil
K. hit				

The reelection is won, so it's no wonder that Michelle Obama is looking for some ___1___ entertainment to get through those four more years. And the first lady of the United States is turning to

British television to get her quick fix.

It has been reported that Michelle Obama is such a big fan of ___2___ show *Downton Abbey*, that she turned to ITV bosses to try and get her hands on season three, ahead of its official US ___3___ date.

Michelle ___4___ contacted ITV to ask to send her a few DVDs with new episodes, which they did, ___5___ sure the couple can cuddle up on the sofa to see the latest developments in *Downton*, in between running the country of course.

A ___6___ at ITV tells the newspaper: 'We'd heard the Obamas liked to watch it but we were very surprised when someone from the First Lady's office got in touch asking for the series.' 'They were very polite and we were more than happy to ___7___ out some DVDs to send over.' However, ITV said they hoped the Obamas could keep a secret and not ___8___ the big *finale* (终场) for the rest of the overseas fans. The source continued: 'Obviously, we hope they keep the spoilers to themselves as our US fans may not know about ... well, you know what!'

The costume drama is very ___9___ across the world and the audience loves how ___10___ British the show is. But the President is such a fan that he even invited *Downton* stars Hugh Bonneville and Elizabeth McGovern - the Earl and Countess of Grantham - to his White House dinner for David Cameron in March.

(C)

As anyone who has tried to lose weight knows, realistic goal-setting generally produces the best results. That is partially ___1___ it appears people who set realistic goals actually work more efficiently, and make more effort, to achieve those goals.

What is far less understood by scientists, ___2___, are the potentially harmful effects of goal-setting.

Newspapers *relay* (转发) accounts of goal-setting in industries and businesses up and down both Wall Street and Main Street, yet there has been ___3___ little research on how the practice of setting goals may have ___4___ to the current economic crisis, and *unethical* behavior in general.

"Goals are widely used and promoted as having really beneficial effects. And yet, the same ___5___ that can push people to make more effort in a constructive way could also motivate people to be more likely to ___6___ unethical behaviors," says Maurice Schweitzer, an associate professor at Penn's Wharton School.

"It turns out there's no economic benefit to just having a goal—you just get a psychological benefit," Schweitzer says. "But in many cases, goals have economic ___7___ that make them more powerful."

A prime example Schweitzer and his colleagues mention is the 2004 ___8___ of energy-trading giant Enron, where managers used financial encouragements to motivate salesmen to ___9___ specific profit goals. The problem, Schweitzer says, is the actual trades were not ___10___.

Other studies have shown that ___11___ employees with unrealistic goals can force them to lie, cheat or steal. Such was the case in the early 1990s when Sears ___12___ a sales *quota* (配额) on its auto repair staff. It promoted employees to impose for work and to ___13___ unnecessary repairs on a companywide basis.

Schweitzer admits his research *runs counter* to (违背) a very large body of literature that ___14___ the many benefits of goal-setting. Advocates of the practice have argued with his team's use of such ___15___ as news accounts to support his conclusion that goal-setting is widely over-recommended.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. though | B. unless | C. when | D. because |
| 2. A. moreover | B. furthermore | C. however | D. otherwise |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. surprisingly | B. generally | C. particularly | D. potentially |
| 4. A. objected | B. contributed | C. opposed | D. tailored |
| 5. A. definition | B. appreciation | C. motivation | D. expression |
| 6. A. engage in | B. add to | C. show off | D. turn on |
| 7. A. risks | B. problems | C. expenses | D. rewards |
| 8. A. claim | B. collapse | C. composition | D. construction |
| 9. A. need | B. meet | C. kneel | D. feel |
| 10. A. comfortable | B. changeable | C. favorable | D. profitable |
| 11. A. tiring | B. burdening | C. inspiring | D. leading |
| 12. A. overtake | B. overlook | C. overcharge | D. overflow |
| 13. A. blame | B. discover | C. complete | D. direct |
| 14. A. praises | B. denies | C. neglects | D. excludes |
| 15. A. problem | B. factor | C. purpose | D. evidence |

(D)

Scientists have long believed one way to stop the Earth's atmosphere from warming is by planting more trees. The idea is that more trees will take in or absorb some of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is a gas released by cars, factories and other human activities. The gas traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere, which warms the planet. However, two new studies have found that trees may not be as helpful in reducing carbon dioxide as thought.

The first study was done at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Researchers pumped extra carbon dioxide into a test area where pine trees were growing. The trees grew thirty-four percent faster during the first three years. However, in time, the trees slowed to about their normal growth rate. The scientists say this is because trees need other nutrients, such as nitrogen. 囍

In the second study, researchers from Duke and Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine examined the soil around trees. They discovered that as the leaves broke down into the soil, all the carbon was not trapped in the soil. Much of it was released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide.

The findings of the two studies were published last month in Nature magazine. They suggest there is limited value in planting trees to reduce the carbon dioxide pollution in the atmosphere. 囍

Forest planting has been a part of negotiations on a world agreement to reduce greenhouse gases that scientists believe cause global warming. The United States, Canada, Japan and some other industrial countries have supported the idea. But this new research suggests the idea is not as effective as environmental activists had thought. Scientist Ram Oren of Duke University led the study on tree growth. He says that earlier estimates on the ability of forests to absorb carbon dioxide were overly hopeful. 囍

Some scientists not involved in the studies say the research provides some of the first evidence on how trees react to carbon dioxide. Other scientists say the research disputes a belief among some coal and power companies. The companies say that more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will not create harmful global warming. Instead, they say it will increase forests and other plants.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
 - A. Introduce some new ideas about the relationship between trees and carbon dioxide. 灌
 - B. Introduce recent condition of global industrial pollution. 灌
 - C. Call on people to plant more trees to reduce greenhouse gases. 灌
 - D. Point out that power companies should be responsible for the rising levels of carbon dioxide.
2. Why did the researchers put trees in extra carbon dioxide in the first study?
 - A. To learn whether trees can still absorb carbon dioxide under extreme conditions. 灌
 - B. To get more oxygen from these trees.
 - C. To evaluate the maximum carbon dioxide that trees can absorb. 灌
 - D. To see the effect of carbon dioxide on the growth rate of these trees. 灌
3. What happened to the leaves falling from the trees in the second study?
 - A. They broke down and the main parts turned into oxygen. 灌
 - B. They broke down and the carbon content had mainly turned into carbon dioxide.
 - C. They broke down and the carbon content was mainly absorbed in the soil. 灌
 - D. They absorbed more carbon dioxide. 灌
4. Scientist Ram Oren thinks that common beliefs of the tree's ability to absorb carbon dioxide are _____.
 - A. appropriate
 - B. pessimistic 灌
 - C. over-optimistic
 - D. convincing
5. The word "dispute" (Line 2, Para.6) probably refers to _____. 灌
 - A. question
 - B. support 灌
 - C. maintain
 - D. accept

(E)

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

The Internet is a system of electronic communication. It helps people share information, communicate with family and friends, and start businesses. But these people must have use for a computer, and know how to use it. And they must have a connection, usually through a telephone line or an Internet center. All of this costs money. ____1____. People who cannot connect to the Internet become poorer, while those who can become richer.

____2____. In December, it will hold a conference in Geneva, called the World Summit on the Information Society. Political and business leaders will come together with delegates from nongovernmental organizations, educational groups and others. They will discuss the fast-growing information technology industry and its effects on the world.

UN organizers say they hope the gathering will lead to a political declaration and action plan. ____3____. A second conference, to examine progress, will take place in Tunisia in 2017.

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

___4___.

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

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第五讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. water lily / sword lily / as white as a lily
2. with its round leaves / with Einstein driving the car / with the hands in his pockets
3. be floating in ponds / **float along/down/past etc**
Wood floats in water. / A balloon floated across the sky.
4. stand on / cannot stand to do sth (doing) / stand still
5. be more than two meters wide
6. more than 1) more than five students
2) Peace is much more than the absence of war.
7. as large as 45 centimeters across
8. flowering plant / flower arrangement / a bunch of flowers / grow flowers
9. a near relative / distant relative / immediate relative / nearest relative
relative clause / pron / relatively speaking
10. lotus roots / the root of all evil / the root cause
11. serve as / serve to do sth / serve people heart and soul / serve breakfast/lunch/dinner
serve something to somebody / serve something hot/cold etc
12. reach the ground / reach out an arm / reach for a book
reach a conclusion / decision / out of the reach of / within the reach of
13. grow bark / bark out
14. part of / play an important part in / take an active part in / on the part of sb
15. tree trunk
16. in separate rooms / be separated from
17. with this method / in this way / by this means
18. a. Her lectures covered the subject thoroughly.
b. She covered her face with her hands.
c. Flood water covered the fields by the river.
d. They were hoping to cover 40 miles yesterday.
e. from cover to cover / Never judge a book by its cover / be covered with / be under cover
19. cover an enormous area / have an area of / no-smoking area / coastal area / residential area
20. a football pitch / as black as pitch
21. be look like / be like
22. speak of / talk of
23. be known as / for
24. longevity tree

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. offend sb. by doing sth. / take offence / offensive words
2. avoid making mistakes / avoid being influenced by advertisements
3. imagine sb. doing sth.
full of imagination / an imaginative artist / an imaginary character / unimaginable changes

4. come to one's table/at the table/at table/lay the table
5. call him Tommy/a young man called Hans
call on sb. /at spl. /for
6. go wrong/there is something wrong with
7. prefer A to B/prefer doing A to doing B/prefer to do A rather than do B
8. serve people heart and soul / serve him tea/ serve as/serve to/serve in the army
9. As..., so...
10. appropriate/proper
11. have a sense of duty/responsibility/humor/shame
a sense of touch/smelling/sight/taste/hearing
make sense/make sense of / in a sense
sensible/sensitive
12. respect sb./show respect for sb. / respectable/respectful/respected/respective
13. make an attempt to do/at doing / in an attempt to do
attempt to do
14. put/lay/place too much emphasis on sth.=emphasize sth.
15. be included in/including/included
16. for example/set an example to sb. / follow one's example / take...as an example
17. flight attendants
18. enter the profession
19. a better expression / express oneself/one's disappointment
20. be occupied by/occupy(take up) too much space
Is this seat occupied/vacant?
21. replace A with B=substitute B for A
22. create more job opportunities/a creative writer
23. treat the disease/treat...as/treat sb. to dinner
24. extend one's hand/extend as far as the bank of the river/extend one's gratitude
extensive reading
25. further one's study/for further study
26. issues of race/Taiwan issue/the current issue of the magazine
27. the ability to do sth. / to the best of one's ability
28. consider...(as/to be)/consider doing / be considered to do
take sth. into consideration / considerable reading /It is considerate of sb. to do
29. insist on/persist in
30. be obliged/forced to do/ be obliged to sb. for sth.
31. fulfill one's obligation
32. change with the times /at times/at one time/in time/on time/in no time/ahead of time/behind times

II. 模块训练

(A)

A Long is 6, but his world is far removed from his contemporaries. There are no transformer toys, games or friends to play with, only a rough brick structure ____1____ he calls home and a dog, his constant companion. The HIV-positive boy lives in Niucheping village ____2____ the foot of Malu Mountain near

Liuzhou, Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region.

His mother died of AIDS in 2009 and his father, racked by a terrible cough and fever, died last summer. A Long's parents moved to the top of the mountain six years ago after both ___3___ (diagnose) as HIV-positive.

Dressed in torn clothes, A Long's only relief is Old Black, his dog. He lives at the end of a path on top of the mountain in his windowless, furniture-less, gray-brick house, with worn wooden doors and rough flooring.

The boy washes his clothes and cooks his own food at an age ___4___ his contemporaries are still being fed by their parents. Putting some rice and green vegetables into a pot and placing it on a stove made of several blocks of cement, he starts a fire with amazing speed. He uses no oil or salt ___5___ eats his meal with great enjoyment and sets aside a bit for his dog.

A Long is also HIV-positive but has no clue what those letters mean. ___6___ he knows is that those who were once his friends deserted him and doctors refused to help when he accidentally tipped boiling water on his hands.

"But my grandmother always comes to see me," the boy says. However, his 84-year-old grandmother will not say ___7___ she has not taken him to live with her and his uncles.

He often sits in the open area in front of his home, staring at the path that leads to the outside world, hugging his dog, ___8___ (lose) in thought. He was in school but only for one term. He often takes out his old textbooks, touching them like little treasures.

The local primary school allowed A Long ___9___ (take) preschool course for one term, but then they had to ask him to leave after his father was gone, ___10___ (consider) the feeling of the other parents.

(B)

A. blank	B. continually	C. defensive	D. definitively	E. detect
F. exactly	G. flow	H. normal	I. regular	J. strive
K. individuality				

Everyone wants to make a good impression, but for some people, it is almost a way of life. Sometimes, we forget about our individuality and try to blend in with our surroundings. We act like chameleons (变色龙) who want to look ___1___ the same as their environment. For chameleons, this is a(n) ___2___ strategy, is it the same for us?

"Social chameleons" are those people who (in every situation) ___3___ to make the best impression they can. They always try to be the right person in the right place at the right time. They ___4___ examine their social performance, skillfully adjusting it when they ___5___ that they are not having the desired effect.

To some extent, everyone of us is a social chameleon because it takes a lot of effort and courage to maintain our individuality no matter what. We risk being laughed at, we risk losing friends or a job, we risk being misunderstood and feeling like losers.

We always face situation where the easier route seems to be to blend in and to go with the ___6___. This is not the easiest route in the long run, though. When we try to be like everybody else, we become empty and ___7___. There is nothing that will tell people around us, "WOW, what an interesting person!"

Think of many situations when you were hiding your ___8___ in order to make people around you like you. Did you feel uncomfortable in these situations? Next time, just be YOU in each of these situations. After all, why do you have to become a social chameleon in order to seem ___9___ in

somebody else's eyes? Maintaining and showing your individuality will make you feel comfortable in any situation and it will ___10___ improve your self-esteem.

(C)

On the list of items people worry about, money is almost always at the top.

Within hours of a recent major stock market drop, I telephoned my Ford dealer and ___1___ the car that I test-drove the day before. As my friends pointed out, it seemed the *Dow Jones Industrial Average*(道琼斯工业平均指数) didn't have much to do with my financial situation and shouldn't affect my ___2___. Besides, my old car had caused me headaches for months. ___3___, I spent the evening asking myself: Could I afford a new car? Should I be saving ___4___ spending?

A study in the Wall Street Journal found that 70 percent of the public lives from paycheck to paycheck. Mortgage (抵押贷款) debt has increased 300 percent since 1975. Most marriages that fail list financial problems as a(n) ___5___ factor.

When the Dow fell 554 points last October, millions of people lost billions of dollars, on paper anyway. There was expert ___6___ on Wall Street and old-fashioned worry on Main Street. Our reaction confirmed what we already knew: We are a people ___7___ by financial stress. As the Bible tells us, worrying about money—or anything else for that matter—won't do us any good. “Who of you by worrying can add a single hour to his life?” It is an unusual person, ___8___, who can live free from financial stress, or who can spend money on others as ___9___ as he spends it on himself.

Thomas Edison was one of that ___10___ breed. Had the great inventor stored his money, he would have died a wealthy man. During his lifetime, he patented 1,093 inventions, yet he departed the world ___11___.

John Wesley was the same. The founder of Methodism had the highest earned income in 18th century England, but he gave it all away. His ___12___ about money was simple: “Earn all you can, save all you can, ___13___ all you can.”

For most of us, financial ___14___ is an elusive (难以达到的) goal. No matter how much we have, it's not enough. Kahlil Gibran put it this way: “The fear of need is the thirst that can not be satisfied.” When the stock market falls, we can panic and worry whether we have enough. Or we can take a deep breath and remember: Money is ___15___ a raw material to be plowed back (再投资) into something else.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. insured | B. cancelled | C. ordered | D. sold |
| 2. A. career | B. emotion | C. marriage | D. purchase |
| 3. A. Still | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Instead |
| 4. A. in spite of | B. instead of | C. as well as | D. as a result of |
| 5. A. declining | B. contributing | C. existing | D. resulting |
| 6. A. excitement | B. curiosity | C. ignorance | D. anxiety |
| 7. A. consumed | B. driven | C. supported | D. determined |
| 8. A. for instance | B. in addition | C. though | D. hence |
| 9. A. extremely | B. economically | C. readily | D. openly |
| 10. A. creative | B. rare | C. wealthy | D. great |
| 11. A. alone | B. worthless | C. regretful | D. penniless |
| 12. A. psychology | B. pursuit | C. philosophy | D. procedure |
| 13. A. enjoy | B. spend | C. invest | D. give |
| 14. A. security | B. success | C. balance | D. independence |
| 15. A. hardly | B. merely | C. mainly | D. certainly |

(D)

ESP, Extra Sensory Perception, is a catch-all expression for the so-called ability of certain people to receive transmitted thoughts from others, to transmit their own thoughts, to see what will happen in the future or to be able to move objects from one place to another without physically touching them. These special people are called psychics. Some believe that we all have this ability to some degree but that most of us choose not to develop it.

Many people are skeptical about ESP. Alongside the existence of documented evidence, there are plenty of claims that have turned out to be cheating. For most people, it is difficult to accept such claims without having had first hand experience. The lack of scientific evidence is another factor to take into account. On the other hand, most of us have, at some time, experienced a seemingly unexplainable occurrence; hearing the telephone ring and knowing who will be on the other end of the line or cases of coincidence that seem to be too extreme to be accidental.

Over the years there have been numerous ESP experiments conducted by serious scientists in serious institutions. Joseph Banks Rhine, a botanist at Duke University published a famous book in 1934 called “Extra-Sensory Perception” in which he claimed to have enormous evidence of ESP. However, other scientists have been unable to copy his results since, which has resulted in the book losing much of its original credibility and fame.

The Ganzfield Experiments are considered to have been the most carefully examined ESP experiments. So-called psychics had their eyes covered and ears blocked while a “sender” attempted to transmit messages. Later the psychics would compare the messages received to the original messages sent out. There was a great deal of excitement and interest at the time, but the research failed to produce convincing results.

One of the strongest criticisms against ESP is that in order for it to exist, the fundamental laws of physics would necessarily have to be broken.

Human beings are attracted to the whole range of supernatural phenomena. ESP will always continue to fascinate. This becomes clear when we see how much of the media is dedicated to the topic: magazines, journals, web sites, television and radio programs. Some of the most successful films in recent years have fuelled interest among the younger generations who are starting to ask the same questions and to look for explanations for the same phenomena as their parents and grandparents before them. Who knows? One day we might just find these answers because one thing is certain: “The truth is out there!”

1. According to the 1st paragraph, a psychic can do the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. read what his parents are thinking about
 - B. transmit one friend’s thought to another
 - C. predict what’ll happen at tomorrow’s meeting
 - D. change the position of a chair without touching it
2. The underlined word “skeptical” in the second paragraph can be replaced with _____.
 - A. enthusiastic
 - B. doubtful
 - C. particular
 - D. curious
3. What can be learned about the book “Extra-Sensory Perception” and “the Ganzfield Experiments”?
 - A. They both failed to prove the existence of ESP scientifically.
 - B. They were both the products of casually-designed research.
 - C. Others followed their examples and got the same consequences.
 - D. The writer and the experiment operators lost their fame eventually.
4. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - A. Whether ESP exists.
 - B. How ESP works.
 - C. Who ESP attracts.
 - D. Why ESP fails.

(E)

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

In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of how to make their workers more productive. Some experts claim the answer is to make jobs more varied. ____1____. There is evidence to suggest that while variety certainly makes the workers' life more enjoyable, it does not actually make him work harder.

As far as increasing productivity is concerned, the variety is not an important factor. ____2____. The problem is that this kind of freedom cannot easily be given in the modern factory with its complicated machinery which must be used in a fixed way. Thus while freedom of choice may be important, there is usually very little that can be done to create it.

____3____. In most factories the worker sees only one small part of the product. Some car factories are now experimenting with having many small production lines rather than large one, so that each worker contributes more to the production of the cars on his line.

____4____. The workers themselves certainly think this is important. But perhaps they want more money only because the work they do is so boring. Money just lets them enjoy their spare time more. A similar argument may explain demands for shorter working hours. Perhaps if we succeed in making their jobs more interesting, they will neither want more money, nor will shorter working hours be so important to them.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第六讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. care for / care about / take care of / take care / with care
2. in the air / put on airs / in the open air / on the air
3. It's time to do sth / It's the first time that / The first time....
4. do some gardening / shopping
5. decorate one's home / decorate...with/ Christmas decoration/ table decoration
6. grow common white jasmine / grow up / growing pains / growing season
7. raise raise one's eyes from one's work
raise salaries / prices / taxes / one's hope
raise money for
 raise questions
 raise doubt / fears / suspicions
 raise cattle / flowers / corn
8. produce some flowers / produce the effect / produce the result
9. a picture frame/ the frame of a car / gold -rimmed frames / have a small frame 小的体形
10. have a cover of / cover girl / from cover to cover/the total forest cover of the earth / be covered with
11. sweet-smelling flower / good -looking / easy -going
12. for tea / for fun / for entertainment/ for reference /
13. come into blossom / white blossom
14. ignore one's advice / one's suggestion/ the 'No Smoking' signs
15. fall off eg: Attendance at Mr. Smith's lectures has fallen off considerably.
16. litter the ground with color/ No Litter! / be littered with / a litter of newspapers, clothes
17. be ideal for / ideal place
18. plant and harvest rice / a chemical plant
19. tolerate temperature/ one's rude behavior / doing sth / do sth / tolerance

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. on the tip of one's tongue / the tip of the iceberg/ the tips of one's fingers/
 Leave a generous tip
2. quite a few
3. be filled with / be covered with / be decorated with / be crowded with
4. complain to sb. about sth. / make complaints to sb. about sth/ complain to sb. that
5. have a large (limited / wide)vocabulary
6. handle / deal with / do with / cope with
7. You are most worrying. (very / only too)
8. communication skills
9. at the same time / in the meantime / in the meanwhile
10. take a shortcut / shortcuts in mastering English/
 Eg: There are short cuts to economic recovery.
11. recipe for English fluency / a recipe for living long/ a recipe for success

12. and so on / and so forth
13. fight learners' worries / fight with / fight for
14. follow the signposts / a signpost showing.../ The route is well signposted.
15. in one's day-to-day life
16. form clubs or learning groups / form the habit of
17. be exposed to / expose oneself to / expose students to music
18. an English radio broadcast / broadcast the gossip
19. for discussion
20. have some practice / practice doing sth
21. lay / put / place too much emphasis /stress on
22. cultivate a habit / form a habit / develop a habit / fall into a habit/ get into a habit / out of habit
/get out of a habit
23. be appropriate for / be ideal for / be right for / be proper for
24. There is no point in doing sth. /pointless
25. have a positive effect on
26. cure sb. of sth /a cure-all

II. 模块训练

(A)

The kids at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can readily learn. Here, according to education experts and students themselves, are the secrets of straight-A students.

___1___ the students we interviewed, study times were strictly a matter of personal preference. Some worked late at night when the house was quiet. Some learned new words ___2___ brushing his teeth. Others awoke early. Still others studied ___3___ ___3___ ___3___ they came home from school when the work was fresh in their minds. All agreed, however, on the need for consistency.

In high school, Jim McCray ran track, played soccer and was in the band and orchestra. "I was so busy, and I couldn't waste time ___4___ (look) for a pencil or missing paper. I kept everything right where I could put my hands on it," he says. He maintains two folders—one for the day's assignments, another for papers ___5___ (complete).

"The best class I ever took," says Christopher Campbell, who graduated from high school last spring, "was speed-reading. I not only increased my words per minute but also learned to look at a book's table of contents, graphs and pictures first. Then, when I began to read, I had a sense of the material and the awareness ___6___ an active reader is the one who continually asks questions that lead to a full understanding of the author's message."

When a teacher assigns a long paper, Domenica draws up a timetable, ___7___ (divide) the project into small pieces so it isn't so overwhelming. "It's like eating a steak," she says. "You chew it one bite at a time." Of course, even the best students defer action sometimes. But when that happens, they face up to it. Sometimes it comes down to late nights. But, if they want A's, they make sure ___8___ (hit) the deadline.

"Reading the textbook is important," says Anderson, "but the teacher is going to test you on what he or she emphasized. I usually write down key points from the text on one side and ___9___ from the teacher's lecture on the other. Then I am able to review both aspects of the assignment at once." Just before the bell rings, most students get ready to rush out. Anderson uses those few minutes to write a two-or three-sentence summary of the lesson's principal points, ___10___ he scans before the next day's class.

(B)

A. close	B. inspiration	C. responses	D. painting	E. seperate
F.surprising	G. memory	H. alarming	I. relieve	J. convey
K.composed				

There is a tendency to think of each of the arts as a ___1___ area of activity. Many artists, however, would prove that there has always been a warm relationship between the various areas of human activity. For example, in the late 19th century the connections between music and painting were particularly___2___. Artists were invited to design clothes and settings for operas and ballets, but sometimes it was the musicians who were *inspired* by the work of contemporary painters. Of the musical composition that were considered as ___3___ to the visual arts, perhaps the most famous is Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

Mussorgsky ___4___ the piece in 1874 after the death, at the age of 39, of the artist Victor Hartmann. Though their friendship had not been a particularly long-lasting one, Mussorgsky was shocked by Hartmann's unexpected death. The following year the critic, Vladimir Stasov, who decided to hold an exhibition of Hartmann's work, suggested that Mussorgsky try to ___5___ his grief by writing something in ___6___ of Hartmann.

The exhibition served as Mussorgsky's ___7___. The ten pieces that make up *Pictures at an Exhibition* are intended as symbols rather than representations of the paintings in the exhibition. Between each is a promenade (舞曲中的行进), as the composer walks from one ___8___ to another. The music is sometimes witty and playful, sometimes almost ___9___ and frightening. Through a range of surprising contrasts, Mussorgsky manages to ___10___ the spirit of the artist and his work.

(C)

Directions Matter

Jet lag (时差感) may be the worst part of travelling, and it hits many people harder travelling east than west. Why they feel this way is 41, but scientists recently developed a new model that provides an explanation for the mystery and insights on recovering from jet lag.

The model imitates the way *neural oscillator cells* (神经振荡细胞) 42 crossing time zones. These cells in our brains 43 our biological clocks. However, the cells don't quite operate on a perfect 24-hour schedule. Instead, their activity follows a 44 that lasts slightly longer than that, about 24.5 hours. According to Michelle Girvan, an associate professor of physics at the University of Maryland and a co-author of the study, that means it's 45 for us to extend the length of a day—for example, by flying west across time zones—than to shorten the day, by flying east.

The scientists found that for 46 travel, a person who crossed three time zones would fully 47 in a little less than four days. For six time zones, recovery would take about six days. For nine time zones, the recovery would take just less than eight days.

However, when a person travels eastward, the recovery time doesn't match up as 48. When a person crosses three time zones going east, it takes a little more than four days to recover. For six time zones, the recovery time 49 to more than eight days. And for nine time zones, the recovery period is more than 12 days.

Girvan noted that not everyone has a biological clock of exactly 24.5 hours. 50, it varies from person to person. The other factor to consider is 51 cues such as sunlight, Girvan

added. How a person reacts to these cues can also 52 how quickly he or she will adjust to a new time zone.

The scientists hope that their new model can be used in the future to figure out the best ways to 53 jet lag. For example, if you will be traveling six time zones eastward, start by setting your clock ahead an hour or two several days before you leave. And when you arrive in a new time zone, make sure that the outside cues you are exposed to 54 the new time zone. That means that if it's daytime in the new time zone, expose yourself to sunlight. And if it's nighttime, avoid artificial 55, including those from smartphones and computers, to help your biological clock adjust.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. incredible | B. apparent | C. surprising | D. unclear |
| 42. A. cope with | B. account for | C. respond to | D. result in |
| 43. A. kick | B. watch | C. stop | D. regulate |
| 44. A. cycle | B. routine | C. process | D. pattern |
| 45. A. safer | B. easier | C. more dangerous | D. more difficult |
| 46. A. eastward | B. southward | C. westward | D. northward |
| 47. A. adjust | B. understand | C. prepare | D. change |
| 48. A. relatively | B. nicely | C. classically | D. awkwardly |
| 49. A. reduces | B. jumps | C. contributes | D. leads |
| 50. A. Moreover | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Rather |
| 51. A. external | B. verbal | C. social | D. chemical |
| 52. A. promote | B. emphasize | C. impact | D. orient |
| 53. A. form | B. endure | C. shelter | D. beat |
| 54. A. specify | B. match | C. shift | D. destroy |
| 55. A. lights | B. barriers | C. flavours | D. sounds |

(D)

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

These questions are answered in a fascinating new book called *Wiser: Getting Beyond Groupthink to Make Groups Smarter*, written by Cass R. Sunstein, a former White House official, and Reid Hastie, an academic specialized in the psychology of decision making. Building on their combined experiences and research, Sunstein and Hastie analyze what goes wrong in group decision-making, and then offer clear-out solutions to overcome these problems.

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

These influences lead to four problems, the authors write: Instead of correcting the errors of their members, groups actually expand those errors; *cascade effects* (联级效应) take over when

the group follows whomever spoke first or loudest; groups become more extreme in their ideas, as the internal discussions strengthen their *predisposed* (预先有倾向的) thoughts; and groups focus on shared information instead of unshared information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

63. The passage is mainly written to _____.

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

64. According to the passage, groups sometimes make bad decisions because some members _____.

- A. are critical of others
- B. are punished by the leader
- C. disagree with the leader
- D. do not share different ideas

65. Which of the following can help improve the effectiveness of groupthink?

- A. An expert helps to make the final decision.
- B. Team success is advocated with positive measures.
- C. No one is allowed to put forward their disagreement.
- D. Leaders don't express their own opinions in the process.

66. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. *Wiser* may be welcomed by decision-makers.
- B. *Wiser* can change decision-makers' attitude towards work.
- C. The more people in the group, the better decision will be made.
- D. The final rounds of discussions are the most important in decision-making.

(E)

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

Tutoring a New Normal

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

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

Tutoring isn't simply a private school phenomenon. 67 In Canada alone, seven percent of high school students reported using a tutor in 2010. That increased to 15 percent last year.

Overall, parents hire tutors because they are worried schools are not meeting their expectations, but there is also a cultural shift. 68 As a large number of Asians emigrated to the West over the recent years, their attitudes towards education have had an impact.

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

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

70 One parent feels surprised that so many of her child's classmates have tutors. "For the amount we pay in tuition, they should have as much extra help as they need," she says. Still, she's now thinking of getting a tutor. Why? Her daughter has actually asked for one.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第七讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. begin with / start with/ end with /to begin with/ begin...with
2. jump in fright / in horror / in comfort / in trouble / in difficulty / in control
3. be frightened of / be frightened to do / frightened look
4. change one's view about / change...into
5. from one's viewpoint / from one's point of view / in view of / hold strong views
6. hear about / hear from/ hear of
7. sigh / sign / signature
8. be supposed to do / Supposing that / Supposed that
9. build shelters for / take shelter from (the rain)/ seek shelter from / a bus shelter/
be under shelter
10. ignore one's remarks /ignore traffic regulations / be ignorant of (about) sth.
neglect one's duty / one's studies / one's health / one's children
11. remark on / upon sb. (sth) / that .../make a remark on / rude remark
12. survive the earthquake / the flood / the frost / survive sb. by two years/ survival / survivor
13. emerge from
14. attack the farmers' crops / be under attack / make an attack on / upon
15. fill one's empty stomachs / fill in the blanks
16. be protected from
17. this natural method / with this method
18. pest control / have (hold) control of (over)/ under control / in control of / beyond control / out
of control
19. be bored with / be tired of / be fed up with / be sick of /
boredom / freedom / wisdom
20. as elastic as a rubber band / elastic swimsuit
21. light music / a lighted cigarette / a lighted candle / a brightly – lit room / light up
22. develop a material
23. person property / real property/ medicinal properties
24. in spacecraft / in space
25. artificial organs /flowers / light / pearls / limbs/ smile
26. bulletproof vests / water-proof clothing/ a sound –proof room / shock –proof / bomb –proof /
fire –proof
27. nasty smell / taste / sight
28. treat brain disorders / treat sb. to sth./ treat sb. as sth. / treatment
29. mental and physical disorder / be in disorder / disorderly / a stomach disorder
30. get one's point/ There is no point (in) doing sth. / to the point
31. in nature

Group B (新世纪教材)

1. conduct the first public performance / conduct an experiment /conduct an opera /conduct
electricity / conductor n. 指挥

2. the first part of the century
3. a music school / medical school
4. with the highest honors / in honor of / win honor for / have the honor to do
5. in cello and composition
6. join an Italian orchestra / join the party / the army / the club / Youth League
7. on a tour / go on a tour (to)
8. quit one's job / quit the army / quit work / quit one's position/ quit one's hometown
9. call in / call sb. in / call in a doctor=send for a doctor. 请医生来。
call off / call out / call sb up/call sb back
10. fill in as a conductor
11. at / on very short notice / at a moment's notice / without notice
Eg: They have to leave for Japan on business at very short notice.
12. leap onto the stage
13. passionate interpretation 激昂的演奏/interpret/ interpretation/interpreter(口语翻译)
14. greet with loud cheers/greet with applause / greet with a smile
15. without the help of score (乐谱)/ with the help of
16. read through / look through / see through
17. recall every note / recall the past / the past happy days
18. have a marvelous memory / in memory of
19. strict attitude to / towards ...
20. be loyal to / loyalty to
21. stamp one's feet
22. tear...to (into) pieces / fall into pieces / burst into tears
23. make use of / make full use of / make good use of
24. be at a loss / be at sea
25. think hard / think twice
26. draw ...from/ draw one's attention / draw a lesson from / draw a conclusion
27. throw... into the air /throw away
28. meet one's demands / meet / satisfy/ fulfill the needs/demands of...
29. weep for joy / cry with joy
30. spare them from punishment / spare sb. from / in one's spare time / spare sb. sth
31. shout at / roar at
32. protest against
33. be under ban / put / place ban on
34. drop one's baton

II. 模块训练

(A)

A popular saying goes, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." That's not really true. Words have the power to build us up or tear us down. It doesn't matter ___1___ the words come from someone else or ourselves—the positive and negative effects are just as lasting.

We all talk to ourselves sometimes. We are usually ___2___ embarrassed to admit it, though. In fact, we really shouldn't be, ___3___ more and more experts believe talking to ourselves out loud is a healthy

habit.

This “self-talk” helps us motivate ourselves, remember things, solve problems, and calm ourselves down. Be aware, though, that as much as 77% of self-talk tends to be negative. So in order to stay positive, we should only speak words of encouragement to ourselves. We should also be quick ___4___ (give) ourselves a pat on the back. The next time you finish a project, do well in a test, or finally clean your room, join me in saying “Good job!”

Often, words come out of our mouths ___5___ us thinking about the effect they will have, but we should be aware ___6___ our words cause certain responses in others. For example, when returning an item to a store, we might use warm, friendly language during the exchange. And the clerk will probably respond in ___7___ similar manner. Harsh and critical language will most likely cause the clerk to be defensive.

Words possess power because of their lasting effect. Many of us regret something we once said. And we remember unkind words said to us! Before speaking, we ___8___ always go through an “ask-yourself” test: Is it true? Is it loving? Is it needed? If what we want to say doesn’t pass this test, then it is better ___9___ (leave) unsaid.

Words possess power: both positive and negative. ___10___ around us receive encouragement when we speak positively. We can offer them hope, build self-esteem and motivate others to do their best. Negative words destroy all those things. Will we use our words to hurt or to heal? The choice is ours.

(B)

A. reassures	B. well	C. distinguish	D. encounter	E. objects
F. inoffensive	G. reveals	H. afterwards	I. implication	J. genuine
K. unpleasant				

“Here’s a nice bit of gossip!” Do I have your attention? Probably. We listen, but ___1___ we often feel terrible with ourselves. That’s the problem with gossip: it’s something that as a social species we are primed to enjoy, but it can also be ___2___ and harmful.

Not all gossip is bad. Small talk establishes relationships and ___3___ the other person that our intentions are friendly. So gossip, in the sense of exchanging bits and pieces of news about ourselves and others, can be perfectly ___4___. If I say to you, “Let’s meet for coffee and have a bit of a gossip,” I’m inviting you to a social ___5___ in which two people chew the fat. There is nothing wrong with that: life would be very dull if we were unable to talk about what goes on around us.

But it’s not that simple. If we say that somebody is a gossip, we do not mean that he or she enjoys gentle social chat: it carries a crueler ___6___. A true gossip enjoys spreading stories about other people---stories in which others do not usually come out ___7___. The gossip is one who spreads bad gossip; good gossip is still fine, but it’s not what gossips spread. The distinction between good and bad gossip is not always clear. It would be easy if we could ___8___ the two by saying that bad gossip is just about people; but innocent gossip may be about people too. The best way to tell the difference is to look at the intention behind the remarks. Bad gossip ___9___ itself in its desire to make the ___10___ of the story look foolish. It also intrudes on their privacy. So we all know the difference.

(C)

Capt. Scott Kelly and Col. Tim Kopra are standing back-to-back on a steel platform in the Neutral Buoyancy Lab in Houston, outfitted in spacesuits. A crane slowly lowers the astronauts into a huge swimming pool. Kelly and Kopra will spend six hours underwater, doing a(n) (1)_____ space walk, going through every step of (2) _____ part of the space station's robotic arm. It's a maintenance task they will do in space in November.

They spend 30 minutes getting latched into the suits, each of which weighs 230 pounds empty. "See how each astronaut has three or four guys helping him?" says astronaut Kevin Ford. "On the station, it's just one guy. The procedure to get into the spacesuits and out the hatch is a 400-step checklist. And you don't want to (3) _____ too many of those steps."

Spacewalking is the ultimate thrill ride. When you're outside the station, (4) _____ into your one-person spacecraft, you are literally an independent astronomical body, (5) _____ of Earth, orbiting at 17,500 miles an hour. When you look at Earth between your boots, that first step is more than one million feet down.

But spacewalking also exemplifies (例证) just how dangerous space is, how a single connector not (6) _____ mated can lead to catastrophe, or how a single O-ring can lead to (7) _____, as it did with the Challenge shuttle disaster in 1986. NASA deals with risk by swinging (摆动) all the surprise out of it. All the scripting, the rehearsal, the design considerations—life in space isn't just stranger than folks realize; it's (8) _____.

The spacewalk is in some ways a microcosm of the whole space station program: difficult, awe-inspiring, and strangely tautological (重复的). Astronauts walk in space to (9) _____ and repair the space station so that the future astronauts will have a base to fly to.

And they fly in space because of human (10) _____, because nothing tests our ability and character like (11) _____ ourselves beyond what we can do now. We fly in space because space is the eighth continent. We fly in space as curious (12) _____ now because one day we may need to fly in space, as miners or settlers.

These are long-horizon ideas—centuries long. Even so, what (13) _____ from them is a sense of how hard living, working, and travelling in space still is. We take for granted something that is anything but routine. The astronauts experience this every day.

One day on the station, Mike Fincke decided it would be (14) _____ to call one of his professors from MIT. "So the department secretary answers the phone," Fincke says. "She said, 'Well, he's busy right now.' Pause. 'But I guess because you're calling from space, I'll (15) _____.'"

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. individual | B. virtual | C. practice | D. timely |
| 2. A. replacing | B. structuring | C. installing | D. cleaning |
| 3. A. count | B. delete | C. leave | D. skip |
| 4. A. sealed | B. trapped | C. blocked | D. shut |
| 5. A. a tiny star | B. a tiny moon | C. a separate planet | D. a huge rocket |
| 6. A. tightly | B. properly | C. swiftly | D. constantly |
| 7. A. failure | B. disappearance | C. destruction | D. trouble |
| 8. A. less interesting | B. more boring | C. harder | D. less demanding |
| 9. A. operate | B. maintain | C. conduct | D. supervise |
| 10. A. progress | B. advancement | C. consciousness | D. ambition |
| 11. A. imposing | B. stretching | C. devoting | D. preparing |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 12. A. explorers | B. researchers | C. witnesses | D. travelers |
| 13. A. has gained | B. has learned | C. is missing | D. has suffered |
| 14. A. fun | B. easy | C. impossible | D. unnecessary |
| 15. A. cut you off | B. call you back | C. let you down | D. put you through |

(D)

The New York Pass is a “smart card”—like a credit card with a computer chip inside—which allows you a completely cash free entry to over 80 New York tourist attractions. When you are in New York, simply show your card to the attendant at a New York Pass attraction. They will swipe it through a special machine and you will be allowed entry.

① **ACTIVATING THE NEW YORK PASS**

The smart card records when and where you first use your pass, as well as how long the pass will remain valid. This means your pass is activated the moment that you first use it at an attraction. Your New York Pass is then valid for the number of days that you’ve purchased—be it 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 or 10 days. It is important to note that a “day” is based on a calendar day, not a 24-hour period.

② **VALIDITY OF THE NEW YORK PASS**

The New York Pass is valid for use on consecutive days only. You can visit each attraction just once with the New York Pass. At the end of your validity period, the pass will expire and will no longer allow access to attractions. If, for example, you use a three-day pass for the first time on Monday, your pass will be no longer valid at the end of Wednesday, regardless of how often you have used it in between.

③ **SKIPPING THE LINES**

As well as free entry, the New York Pass allows you to skip long lines at some of the busiest tourist attractions. Simply look for the New York Pass signs and show the attendant your New York Pass—they will swipe your card through the New York Pass machine and you will be allowed entry.

④ **BOOKING TOURS IN ADVANCE**

The most popular tours often sell out in advance. However, once you purchase your New York Pass online, you can secure your place with your online confirmation number. There are 17 tours you can book in advance with the New York Pass.

⑤ **FREE GUIDEBOOK**

Each adult pass comes with a 200-page pocket guidebook, which details all attractions and special offers available for pass holders. If you choose the delivery option, it will be delivered with your pass. Customers collecting their passes will receive their free guidebooks at the collection point.

1. The underlined word “consecutive” in Paragraph 3 probably means _____
- A. uninterrupted
 - B. disconnected
 - C. straight
 - D. unstoppable

2. Suppose you have the New York Pass during your trip to New York, you can_____
- A. visit each attraction for unlimited times
 - B. skip long lines at some tourist attractions
 - C. secure your place in 17 tours
 - D. activate the pass the instant you buy it
3. Which of the following statements is true according to the article?
- A. The New York Pass just came into the market for visitors.
 - B. The New York Pass is an electronic card with money value.
 - C. Visitors must show the New York Pass to be allowed entry.
 - D. Visitors pay for a guidebook when collecting the New York Pass.
4. In which section of a newspaper can you find this passage?
- A. National News.
 - B. Advice.
 - C. Travel.
 - D. Coupons.

(E)

- A. DSPS sufferers have internal clocks that run at least two hours slower than normal.
- B. Businesses that don't force their employees to live by the dawn-to-dusk schedule would allow those with DSPS to make good use of their most productive hours.
- C. DSPS would be unfortunate but unavoidable if our society had to choose one timetable for everyone to live by.
- D. Employers willing to let their employees work flexible hours will enjoy access to a greater number of quality employees, higher productivity and lower office space costs.
- E. DSPS sufferers are perhaps a small population that's benefiting greatly from the growth of flexible work in our economy.
- F. People with DSPS sleep perfectly fine during the hours their bodies tell them to.

No matter how early she went to bed, Maggie couldn't fall asleep until the early hours. Though constantly exhausted, Maggie got good grades in school, but she often got in trouble for napping during her morning classes.

After graduating from college, Maggie realized her dream of becoming a teacher. However, waking up for her 8:30 a.m. classes turned her into a **zombie** (无生气的人), and she lost her job because she lacked enthusiasm.

Maggie isn't lazy. She suffers from delayed sleep phase syndrome (DSPS, 睡眠相位后移症候群)—a disorder that affects one in 750 adults that causes them to be somewhat **nocturnal** (夜间活动的). DSPS is often confused with **insomnia** (失眠), perhaps because sufferers seem tired during the day. However, the two disorders are very different. Insomniacs have trouble with the process of falling asleep._____67_____ They just can't fall asleep early even if they want to.

Essentially, DSPS means a person's internal clock is set differently. _____68_____

As a result, they're out of *sync* (同步) with the rest of society. People with DSPS struggle to keep their eyes open during morning meetings because their bodies are convinced it's the middle of the night. They seem less efficient and creative at the office, and make more workplace accidents. DSPS also damages their health, causing depression, anxiety, heart disease and many other illnesses due to sleep deprivation.

_____69_____. Fortunately, that's not the case. Flexible work schedules are already very common. Traditionally, managers tend to think more people in the office equals more output, but new research shows that people who work flexible hours are more productive and more likely to stay with their company because they are happier and healthier. Thanks to these findings, many European countries have passed laws giving every worker the right to apply for a flexible work arrangement. According to Cary Cooper, a psychologist at LancasterUniversity, most U.K. employees will be working half from home in five years.

This is great news not just for DSPS sufferers but also for their companies. _____70_____ Consequently, they will be able to save a large sum of money.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第八讲

I. 课文重要知识点归纳

Group A (牛津教材)

1. ask for advice
2. publishing house / be punished by
3. a close friend / closer to / a close match
4. new high-rise flat
5. accidentally / by accident / by chance / by design / with intention
6. knock at / on sth. / knock sb. down / knock a flowerpot from
7. smash to the ground / smash... to pieces / smash the record / smash sth. down
8. narrowly miss / narrowly escape / narrow-minded / narrow escape
9. at play / at rest / at work / at risk
10. on our way out
11. leave for / sail for / depart for
12. as planned / as scheduled / arranged / agreed
13. the police station / power station / radio station
14. question sb. / beyond question / out of the question / out of question
15. have a guilty conscience / have a clear (good) conscience / be found guilty of
16. on the underground / by underground
17. empty carriage
18. tease and bully sb.
19. move to another seat
20. do good / harm / wrong / damage to
21. at the point / There is no point (in) doing sth / to the point / beside the point
22. feel sorry for / feel sympathy for
23. regret doing sth. / regret to do sth
24. the checkout assistant / check in / check out
25. a fifty-pound note
26. pay for / pay sth. for / pay off
27. be busy grumbling that / grumble about
28. trial and error / by trial and error / correct the error
29. bark at
30. wait one's turn / take turns at sth. / take turns to do sth / in turn / It's sb's turn to do
31. had meant / planned / intended / hoped to do sth
32. on the other hand

Group B (新世纪教材)

33. ask for advice
34. publishing house / be punished by
35. a close friend / closer to / a close match
36. new high-rise flat
37. accidentally / by accident / by chance / by design / with intention
38. knock at / on sth. / knock sb. down / knock a flowerpot from

39. smash to the ground /smash... to pieces / smash the record / smash sth. down
40. narrowly miss / narrowly escape / narrow-minded/narrow escape
41. at play / at rest / at work/ at risk
42. on our way out
43. leave for / sail for / depart for
44. as planned / as scheduled / arranged /agreed
45. the police station / power station / radio station
46. question sb. / beyond question / out of the question/ out of question
47. have a guilty conscience / have a clear (good) conscience/ be found guilty of
48. on the underground / by underground
49. empty carriage
50. tease and bully sb.
51. move to another seat
52. do good / harm / wrong / damage to
53. at the point/ There is no point (in) doing sth/ to the point / beside the point
54. feel sorry for / feel sympathy for
55. regret doing sth. / regret to do sth
56. the checkout assistant/ check in / check out
57. a fifty-pound note
58. pay for/ pay sth. for / pay off
59. be busy grumbling that / grumble about
60. trial and error / by trial and error/ correct the error
61. bark at
62. wait one's turn / take turns at sth. / take turns to do sth/ in turn / It' sb's turn to do
63. had meant / planned / intended / hoped to do sh
64. on the other hand

Group B

1. front page news
2. millions of / two /(several) million dollars /several millions of
3. in the section of
4. catch one's eye / catch one's attention / catch sb. by the arm / catch sb. doing sth./ catch the meaning of the sentence / catch a cold / catch up with / be caught in / eye-catching
5. without doubt / no doubt / beyond doubt /undoubtedly/ There is no doubt that / have doubt about
6. the most important happenings of the day / of the time
7. It is common practice that/ common knowledge (sense) / have sth in common
8. a practice / come into practice / practice doing sth. / practice medicine
9.
 - 1) This bus carries you to the station.
 - 2) That jumbo jet carries 500 passengers.
 - 3) I never carry a big sum of money with me.
 - 4) The mother was carrying her baby in her arms.
 - 5) Today's papers all carry the news.
10. be located in / be situated in / lie in / locate the island on the map / convenient location
11. a weather forecast

12. in brief / to be brief / get a brief idea of / briefly speaking
13. aim at (doing) sth/ aim to do sth / aim one's gun at the target
14. informative / keep sb. informed of sth./ inform sb. of sth/ inform sb. that
15. attract / draw / catch / arouse one's attraction
16. sb. determine to do sth / sb be determined to do sth/ Content determines form.
17. after all / in all / above all / first of all /at all
18. tempt sb. to do sth. / tempt sb. into doing sth/ temptation/ resist the temptation
19. place / put / lay emphasis on sth. = emphasize sth
20. describe ...as / beyond description / define...as / regard...as / recognize ...as
21. approach to 接近, (做某事)的方法,途径 /at the approach of 在...快到的时候
22. concentrate...on / focus...on / fix ...on / in concentration/ concentration camp
23. tend to do sth. / have a strong tendency to do
24. be of great value/ put much value on / valuable / valueless/ invaluable
25. be on display / be on show / be on exhibition
26. take the view/ hold the view / points of view/ in view of / come into view /have a bird's eye view of sth.
27. to the same high standard
28. dress sb. (oneself)/ be dressed in / dress up
29. a sense of unity / humor/ responsibility/ duty /achievement/ satisfaction
30. take the prime position
31. the left-corner of the page
32. occupy /take up/occupy oneself in doing sth. / with sth. 忙于 (做某事)
33. run the full width of the page
34. be set in a bold type
35. draw a line / draw a lesson from/ draw a conclusion
36. overuse shock methods 过分使用耸人听闻的手段/ with the method
37. lose one's reputation/ enjoy a high reputation

II. 模块训练

(A)

Americans wear black for mourning ___1___ Chinese wear white. Westerners think of dragons as monsters while Chinese honor them as symbols of God. Chinese civilization has often shown such polarities (极性) with the West, ___2___ ___2___ each stands at extreme ends of a global string. Now in the University of California, Berkeley, a psychologist has discovered deeper polarities between Chinese and American cultures—polarities that go to the heart of ___3___ we reason and discover truth.

His findings go far toward explaining why American cultures seem to be contentious and Chinese cultures so passive when ___4___ (compare) to each other. More importantly, the research opens the way for the peoples of the East and the West to learn from each other in fundamental ways. “The Chinese could learn much from Western methods for ___5___ (demand) scientific truth”, said Kaiping Peng, a former Beijing scholar. “And Americans could profit enormously ___6___ the Chinese tolerance for accepting contradictions in social and personal life”, he said.

“Americans have a terrible need to find out who is right in an argument,” said Peng. “The

problem is that at the interpersonal level you really don't need to find the truth, or maybe there isn't any." said Peng. "Chinese people are far more content to think that both sides have flaws and virtues, because they have a holistic (整体的) awareness ____7____ life is full of contradictions. They do far ____8____ (little) blaming of the individual than Americans do, he added.

In studies of interpersonal argument, for example, when subjects were asked to deal with contradictory information ____9____ (come) from conflict between a mother and a daughter or a student and a school, Peng found that Americans were "non-compromising, blaming one side—usually the mother—for the causes of the problems, demanding changes from one side ____10____ (gain) a solution and offering no compromise" in dealing with the conflict. Compared to this angry, blaming American stance, the Chinese were paragons (模范) of compromise, finding fault on both sides and looking for solutions that moved both sides to the middle.

(B)

A. labels	B. average	C. requires	D. counting	E. situation
F. dropped	G. professional	H. packaged	I. exercise	J. processing
K. standards				

Americans know the benefits of having a healthy diet. In school, children learn to eat a variety of healthy foods. People grow up aware of the value of ____1____ calories. They hear about the health dangers of chemicals added to ____2____ food. They realize they shouldn't eat too many sweets or fats. Many American consumers read ____3____ carefully for nutrition information. That way they can compare products and eat the best foods.

Keeping fit—or maybe getting in shape—is often high on the list of New Year's resolutions for Americans. In the past two decades, fitness has become a fashion. Many Americans have joined health clubs to work out with ____4____ equipment. Sports stores sell sports shoes and clothing for every possible exercise ____5____. People can even buy weights and equipment and set up their own exercise center at home!

Statistics give health experts good reason to be disappointed. Americans exercise less than they used to. The number of people taking part in fitness activities ____6____ from 41.7 million in 1991 to only 32 million in 1993. Among high school students, only 37 percent ____7____ three times per week. However, 70 percent of teenagers watch at least an hour of TV every day, and 38 percent watch over three hours. As a result, the ____8____ American gained eight pounds during the 1980's. At least one-third of Americans weigh 20 percent more than their ideal weight.

Still, by many ____9____, Americans enjoy good health. Medical care in the United States, while expensive, is among the best in the world. The U.S. Government ____10____ strict food inspections to ensure that food is of the highest quality. Food producers must label products accurately. Many resources, such as magazines, TV programs and even the Internet, allow people to find out how to improve their health. Americans know how to make themselves more healthy. They just need to do it.

(C)

A Cashless Society

There is nothing worse than feeling around in your pocket trying to find some small change to pay for a newspaper or a coffee. So it's good to know that new __41__ is making cash -- banknotes and coins -- a thing of the past, turning us into a cashless society.

Today, many of us already use credit and debit cards for __42__ *transactions* (交易) so there's no need to carry around huge amounts of money. And now it's __43__ to make contactless payments using tap-and-go cards which are regular bankcards but with a built-in chip. The card reader __44__ a radio signal and, when you bring the card close to the reader, the chip picks up the signal to make the payment.

__45__ money this way or spending on "plastic" -- an informal name for a credit card -- can put you at risk of *fraud* (诈骗). Criminals try to steal cards, or the information on them, to make __46__ online or in shops, which, as a result, adds too much difficulty to the police's detective work. __47__, contactless payment is capped -- in the UK the limit is £30. And, if someone does go on a crazy spending with your card, your bank covers you against the loss. Also, the __48__ of chip and PIN technology has even been helping businesses by cutting the time people spend at the cashier's in shops and has led to a(n) __49__ in fraud.

But, if getting your bankcard out seems like too much trouble, there's now a __50__ using wearable technology -- something you can wear that include computer and electronic technologies. Kenneth Cukier, economist and technology expert, says "this is __51__ for people who don't want to take their card out of their wallet, or use their phone, or use their watch. People are going to be making more purchases more of the time -- __52__ for small-valued goods."

And, although our mobile phones are another way of making payments, BBC reporter Kate Russell says that when this is __53__ you can use the *finger-pay* (指纹支付) system which "reads the unique maps of veins under the surface of your finger." The trick is remembering which finger you __54__ with in the bank -- that's when good old-fashioned cash might save the day! What do you __55__ to use when you buy something?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. experiment | B. evidence | C. technology | D. analysis |
| 42. A. financial | B. equal | C. economical | D. moderate |
| 43. A. definite | B. possible | C. formal | D. legal |
| 44. A. work out | B. makes out | C. gives out | D. sends out |
| 45. A. Refunding | B. Depositing | C. Paying | D. Withdrawing |
| 46. A. bargains | B. purchases | C. preparations | D. troubles |
| 47. A. Similarly | B. Meanwhile | C. Furthermore | D. However |
| 48. A. introduction | B. contact | C. cooperation | D. extension |
| 49. A. rise | B. drop | C. change | D. increase |
| 50. A. question | B. reason | C. concept | D. solution |
| 51. A. reserved | B. provided | C. intended | D. chosen |
| 52. A. particularly | B. specially | C. simply | D. purposefully |
| 53. A. inexact | B. unnecessary | C. impractical | D. inconvenient |
| 54. A. cancelled | B. registered | C. tested | D. restricted |
| 55. A. attempt | B. demand | C. prefer | D. aim |

(D)

A group of college students is hoping to place a satellite powered only by water into an orbit(轨道) around the moon.

The students are from Cornell University in the state of New York. They are taking part in a competition called the Cube Quest Challenge. It is a program of NASA, the American space agency. The Cornell team is called the CisLunar Explorers. The word cislunar means “between the earth and the moon.”

The challenge is simple: to design, build and deliver “flight-qualified, small satellites.” NASA officials say the satellites must be able to perform “advanced operations near and beyond the moon.”

Ten teams are taking part in the competition. But the CisLunar Explorer satellites are different. They are the only ones using water to power their spacecraft.

The idea for a water-powered vehicle came from Mason Peck, who works at Cornell University. He once worked as NASA’s chief technologist. He has always wanted to use something other than rockets to push spacecraft beyond earth. “A lot of the mass we send into orbit these days is in the form of rockets -- the only way we get anything into space,” he said, in a Cornell press release. “But what if we could use what’s already there? If we could do that, if we could re-fuel spacecraft while they’re already in space...”

The spacecraft is shaped like the English letter L. It measures about 30 centimeters in length, and the two pieces are connected. Water is stored in the lower part of the satellite. The sun will separate the water into two elements: hydrogen and oxygen. When one combines hydrogen and oxygen with a *spark* (火花), an explosion results. This provides a forward movement, known as thrust.

The CisLunar Explorer team has an unusual way to guide its spacecraft. The idea is to copy how old-time sailors used the moon, sun and stars to fix their position on the oceans. The satellite is equipped with cameras. The cameras will take pictures of the sun, the earth and the moon and compare their positions and their sizes. Based on where the sun, moon and earth are at any given time, the CisLunar Explorers will do the mathematics to find their position.

The competition is being held in four parts. The Cornell team has been among the top three competitors during parts one and two. The winners of the third stage will be announced in about a month. The final three winners will be announced in early 2017. They will get to ride on NASA’s space launch system in early 2018.



63. The essential part of the competition “the Cube Quest Challenge” is _____.

- A. to launch a satellite to take a watery flight to the moon
- B. to design, build and deliver a small and flight-qualified satellite
- C. to place a satellite powered only by water into an orbit around the moon
- D. to make the satellite perform advanced operations near and beyond the moon

64. What does Mason Peck want to do at Cornell University according to the passage?
- A. To stop using rockets for the sake of safety.
 - B. To use something already in space as power.
 - C. To try using water in space to push spacecraft.
 - D. To design a water-powered vehicle to push spacecraft.
65. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. there is a lot of rubbish of rockets and satellites in the orbit these days
 B. a water-powered satellite will soon be sent into the orbit around the moon
 C. the explosion of the combination of hydrogen and oxygen provides power
 D. the team members of the CisLunar Explorers are the students of Mason Peck
66. What would be the best title of the passage?
 A. A Spacecraft Powered by Water
 B. A Water-Powered Flight to the Moon
 C. A Competition for Water-Powered Satellite
 D. A Design of Water-Powered Space Journey

(E)

- A. He found the bacterium had a similar effect on the mice as an anti-depressive drug might
- B. Soil bacteria not only benefit people but also benefit animals
- C. Gardening can also be used as a way of treating addiction
- D. It's no wonder some of us turn to gardening as a form of therapy
- E. Alcohol can make people behave peculiarly and dangerously in gardening
- F. Some experts actually believe that getting outside to dig and plant things acts as a "natural excitement"

The Good of Gardening

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

__67__. A survey conducted by the Royal Horticultural Society, found that 82% of people in the UK said that gardening makes them happier. It also found that 70% of them, given the choice, would prefer to spend their working day in the garden with just 9% opting for an office.

For those with green fingers, the pleasure of gardening comes from getting out in the fresh air, in all weathers and communing with nature -- even if there are a few too many worms! It can also be seen as a sort of digital-detox -- time away from technology. __68__.

Dr Christopher Lowry, a neuroscientist at the University of Colorado, injected a bacterium commonly found in soil into mice to see what affection this would have on them. __69__. When we dig in soil we absorb this bacterium through our lungs or cuts in our skin, so Dr Lowry concluded that since the mice seemed happier when treated with soil bacteria, it's likely we would be, too.

__70__. There's evidence that recovering alcoholics who have been given the opportunity to plant, grow, and even sell their produce, have managed to stop their addictive habits. Scot Stephenson, for example, got dismissed from school and started a vocational qualification in

gardening. He says, “I got my NVQ level 2 which is my first qualification and enjoyed it ever since.”

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

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(A)

Suspended Coffee

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

The idea, begun in Naples, Italy, and called "Suspended Coffee" — i.e., a customer pays for a coffee and "banks" it for someone (21)_____ (fortunate) — has become an international internet *sensation* (轰动) with coffee shops in Europe and North America (22)_____ (participate) in the movement. The Facebook page alone has more than 28,000 "likes".

The tradition of "suspended coffee" is a long-standing tradition in Italy (23)_____ increased in popularity after the Second World War. Recently the practice was starting to take hold in other European countries (24)_____ (hit) hard economically.

Homegrown Hamilton, a coffee chain of Canada, has decided to join the effort. "It's a fantastic initiative (25)_____ we decided to help out. We had been doing it pretty much anyway, just not under a banner. During the winter, we were giving away coffee or soup to the homeless," said manager Mike Pattison, "Staff members are always close to the coffeehouse's front door, and (26)_____ they see someone walking by who looks like they want a coffee but can't afford it, they approach that person. If the offer (27)_____ (accept), they provide the coffee."

However, not everyone supports the idea.

In a posting on the website, Consumerist, columnist Laura Northrup raises (28)_____ number of objections, including that coffee isn't nutritious food for people who are hungry and (29)_____ the action could result in "greedy people" taking advantage of others' kindness. He says people (30)_____ consider other ways to help.

(B)

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

Smart Phone Application Tracks Mental Health

Military service is obviously rough on a service member's mental health. According to some 31, 30 percent of service members develop some type of mental health issue within four months of returning home after leaving the army.

The military is spending more money than ever to 32 mental health issues within the ranks, and their latest attempt is a smartphone application called the T2 MoodTracker application, which helps service members keep track of their mental health after leaving the army. The app works like a high-tech diary, allowing users to 33 emotions and behaviors that result from therapy, medication, daily experiences or changes happening at work or in the home. The smart phone app isn't supposed to be a pocket 34, though. It serves more as an extremely accurate and 35 record of a service member's mental health.

Perry Bosmajian is a psychologist with the National Center for TeleHealth and Technology, where this smart phone app was created. He says this smart phone app will produce much more accurate results on the 36 conditions of service members who have returned home. "Therapists and physicians often have to rely on patient 37 when trying to gather information about

symptoms over the previous weeks or months,” Bosmajian said. “Research has shown that information collected after the fact, especially about mood, tends to be 38. The best record of an experience is when it’s recorded at the time and place it happens.”

The app specifically tracks anxiety, depression, general well-being, life stress, *post-traumatic* (受伤后的) stress and brain injury. The daily expressions add up over time to produce a(n) 39 that can be observed by physicians and therapists.

The app has been downloaded more than 5,000 times since it became 40 on the Android Market a year ago. Users of iPhones can also have access to the app some time next year.

(C)

Directions Matter

Jet lag (时差感) may be the worst part of travelling, and it hits many people harder travelling east than west. Why they feel this way is 41, but scientists recently developed a new model that provides an explanation for the mystery and insights on recovering from jet lag.

The model imitates the way *neuronal oscillator cells* (神经振荡子细胞) 42 crossing time zones. These cells in our brains 43 our biological clocks. However, the cells don’t quite operate on a perfect 24-hour schedule. Instead, their activity follows a 44 that lasts slightly longer than that, about 24.5 hours. According to Michelle Girvan, an associate professor of physics at the University of Maryland and a co-author of the study, that means it’s 45 for us to extend the length of a day—for example, by flying west across time zones—than to shorten the day, by flying east.

The scientists found that for 46 travel, a person who crossed three time zones would fully 47 in a little less than four days. For six time zones, recovery would take about six days. For nine time zones, the recovery would take just less than eight days.

However, when a person travels eastward, the recovery time doesn’t match up as 48. When a person crosses three time zones going east, it takes a little more than four days to recover. For six time zones, the recovery time 49 to more than eight days. And for nine time zones, the recovery period is more than 12 days.

Girvan noted that not everyone has a biological clock of exactly 24.5 hours. 50, it varies from person to person. The other factor to consider is 51 cues such as sunlight, Girvan added. How a person reacts to these cues can also 52 how quickly he or she will adjust to a new time zone.

The scientists hope that their new model can be used in the future to figure out the best ways to 53 jet lag. For example, if you will be traveling six time zones eastward, start by setting your clock ahead an hour or two several days before you leave. And when you arrive in a new time zone, make sure that the outside cues you are exposed to 54 the new time zone. That means that if it’s daytime in the new time zone, expose yourself to sunlight. And if it’s nighttime, avoid artificial 55, including those from smartphones and computers, to help your biological clock adjust.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. incredible | B. apparent | C. surprising | D. unclear |
| 42. A. cope with | B. account for | C. respond to | D. result in |
| 43. A. kick | B. watch | C. stop | D. regulate |
| 44. A. cycle | B. routine | C. process | D. pattern |
| 45. A. safer | B. easier | C. more dangerous | D. more difficult |
| 46. A. eastward | B. southward | C. westward | D. northward |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 47. A. adjust | B. understand | C. prepare | D. change |
| 48. A. relatively | B. nicely | C. classically | D. awkwardly |
| 49. A. reduces | B. jumps | C. contributes | D. leads |
| 50. A. Moreover | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Rather |
| 51. A. external | B. verbal | C. social | D. chemical |
| 52. A. promote | B. emphasize | C. impact | D. orient |
| 53. A. form | B. endure | C. shelter | D. beat |
| 54. A. specify | B. match | C. shift | D. destroy |
| 55. A. lights | B. barriers | C. flavours | D. sounds |

(D)

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

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

Mary was employed on a steamboat as a maid when she received word from Dolly, now a *nun* (修女) in Ohio called Mother Amadeus. Mary arrived in Ohio in 1878 and worked at Amadeus' girls' school, managing the kitchen and garden. She became known as a gun-carrying, cigar-smoking woman, but also as an example of kindness and reliability. After a few years, though, Amadeus was sent to another school out West in Montana, becoming the first black woman to settle in central Montana.

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

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

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

56. What about Mary Fields impressed people most?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Her tall and fat figure. | B. Her reputation as an educated slave. |
| C. Her friendliness and responsibility. | D. Her habit of carrying a gun and smoking. |

57. Which of the following shows Mary's life experience in the order of time?

- ① Mary began to deliver mail in Cascade.
- ② Mary worked in a school in Montana.

③Mary was taught to read and write.

④Mary took care of sick Amadeus.

⑤Mary worked on a steamed boat.

A. ⑤①③②④

B. ⑤④②①③

C. ②④⑤③①

D. ③⑤②④①

58. Mary became a mail carrier because ____.

A. people in Cascade loved her

B. she once worked at St. Peter's Mission

C. Mother Amadeus recommended her

D. the US Postal Service needed a female employee

59. In the last paragraph, "**her legend**" most probably refers to ____.

A. her high social status

B. her unusual life as a pioneer

C. her friendship with Amadeus.

D. her role in the liberation of slaves

(E)

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

Tutoring a New Normal

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

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

Tutoring isn't simply a private school phenomenon. 67 In Canada alone, seven percent of high school students reported using a tutor in 2010. That increased to 15 percent last year.

Overall, parents hire tutors because they are worried schools are not meeting their expectations, but there is also a cultural shift. 68 As a large number of Asians emigrated to the West over the recent years, their attitudes towards education have had an impact.

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

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

70 One parent feels surprised that so many of her child's classmates have tutors. "For the amount we pay in tuition, they should have as much extra help as they need," she says. Still, she's now thinking of getting a tutor. Why? Her daughter has actually asked for one.

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(A)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B)

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

China Set to Make Own Ballpoint Pen Tips

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(C)

Throughout history, many lives have been lost at the hands of severe weather. *Meteorologists* (气象学家) and scientists alike are always investigating new ways to increase the warning time for storms, with the hope of reducing the __41__ of lives. In the past few decades, local weather radar advancements have been made, which allow for better accuracy in __42__ the paths of storms.

Meteorologists and scientists have been able to successfully track severe thunderstorms and possible tornadoes by using an advanced tracking system called NEXRAD (Next-Generation Radar). NEXRAD is a tracking network __43__ 158 Doppler weather radars. And during a storm this high-resolution computerized __44__ takes readings on the amount of *precipitation* (降水) in the air, the movements in the clouds, and the wind speeds.

These __45__ are bounced back to a local weather computer, and a colorful image appears on the screen, giving meteorologists a clear picture of what kind of weather is on the horizon. This final image is what you see when the meteorologist breaks in with severe weather reports and warnings. __46__, on your television screen you will see a computer animated image of the approaching storm.

If the storm is severe enough, then the National Weather Service (NWS) will __47__ severe weather reports of severe thunderstorm warnings for your area. __48__, the storm captured on the radar will have produced strong readable winds, detectable lightning, and some *hail* (冰雹). Paying attention to the weather map is __49__ when severe weather is around.

On the television screen you will see several colors on the precipitation map, __50__ from blue (the lightest) to black (the heaviest). If the colors for your __51__ area are yellow, take caution. If the colors range between orange and red, take cover immediately, as damaging winds and dangerous lightning have been reported.

When local weather radar in Atlanta, Georgia reported high winds, __52__ wind patterns and large hail earlier this year, the National Weather Service issued a tornado __53__. Meteorologists in the area used the collected data to predict what path the storm would take, __54__ which areas needed to be warned.

Thanks to this technology, most residents received the severe weather reports early enough to seek __55__ before the storm hit. Paying attention to your local weather source during severe weather plays a vital role in your safety.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 41.A. loss | B. increase | C. protection | D. value |
| 42.A. changing | B. controlling | C. predicting | D. guiding |
| 43.A. faced with | B. exposed to | C. involved in | D. made up of |
| 44.A. structure | B. system | C. mode | D. style |
| 45.A. figures | B. data | C. readings | D. statistics |
| 46. A. Most likely | B. Most evidently | C. Most interestingly | D. Most importantly |
| 47.A. decide | B. estimate | C. handle | D. issue |
| 48.A. By the way | B. In that case | C. To some extent | D. On the contrary |
| 49.A. vital | B. reasonable | C. normal | D. available |
| 50.A. expanding | B. spreading | C. ranging | D. extending |
| 51.A. proper | B. specific | C. typical | D. regular |
| 52.A. straight | B. unique | C. general | D. circular |
| 53.A. process | B. threat | C. warning | D. sign |
| 54.A. indicating | B. recognizing | C. revealing | D. recommending |
| 55.A. rescue | B. residence | C. support | D. shelter |

(D)

In this section we consider what you can do to train your brain to improve your game playing skills.

1. Daily workout

It is very easy to find tactical puzzles and train. However, you must try to solve them. Don't just stare at the position for 10 seconds and then turn to the solution. You won't learn anything. Have a go at trying to solve the puzzle. If you got it right then great ---- well done. However, if you got it wrong, then have another look. Ask yourself questions such as the following:

- Why did I get it wrong?
- What was wrong with my solution?
- What was the weakness that the tactic exploited?

Where can you find tactical puzzles?

It's easy. They are everywhere. Many newspapers, including *Independent*, and magazines have a daily or weekly chess puzzle. Key "chess puzzles" into Google and you'll find a whole load of them. There are plenty of puzzle books.

2. Use software

Nowadays chess software is terribly cheap. World Champion Vladimir Kramnik recently lost a match 4 – 2 against a software program. This program is available for about £ 30.

In general, people use chess software for the wrong reasons. They often play game after game against the machine and get beaten every time. Bored with this, they turn the playing level right

down so that the program is almost playing random moves and then they can beat it every time and feel better.

Neither method will help you improve. However, chess software can be a fantastically useful learning tool if used in two particular ways.

The first is if you have tried to solve a puzzle but it's a bit too difficult and you don't really understand the solution. Never mind ---- well done for trying. Now set the position up on the program and try different moves. Chess software is faultless at tactical play. It will instantly tell you the right and wrong moves and why they do or don't work.

Secondly you can run over games you have played to learn where you have gone wrong and where you could have improved. Get into the habit of keeping the score (i.e. writing down the moves) of games that you play. This will help you to improve and refine your understanding of tactical themes and patterns.

56. What would be the best title of this passage?

- A. How to Train Your Brain
- B. Where to Find Tactical Puzzles
- C. Daily Workout and Use of Software
- D. How to Improve Your Chess-Playing Skills

57. The underlined part “tactical puzzles” in the second paragraph most probably means _____.

- A. puzzles making us better understand themes and patterns of difficult games
- B. puzzles showing us how to train our brains to think more effectively
- C. puzzles teaching us some skills to play more difficult games
- D. puzzles only teaching us how to play chess games well

58. Which of the following would be the right way of using chess software?

- A. Playing as many games against the machine as possible.
- B. Always trying difficult puzzles to improve your chess skills.
- C. Running over games you've played to learn from mistakes and improve.
- D. Turning the playing level down to build your self confidence and feel better.

59. What does the writer think about chess software?

- A. Chess software will help a lot if properly used.
- B. Chess software below 30 pounds is too cheap to use.
- C. Chess software is a fantastically useful learning tool in daily work.
- D. Chess software helps improve understanding of tactical themes and patterns.

(E)

- A. The greatest advantage of the tutorial system is the individual attention that students receive.
- B. Tutorials can be considered the backbone of undergraduate teaching at Oxford.
- C. Sometimes, the student may leave a tutorial with only a reading list and the title of the next essay.
- D. Tutorials can greatly enhance the undergraduates' academic performance.
- E. The greatest advantage of the tutorial system is the various curriculums that students receive.
- F. In the mean time, tutorials are also beneficial for developing students' skills of critical analysis.

The Tutorial System of Oxford University

In the University of Oxford, teaching is conducted primarily through the tutorial system. It is one of the most unique and well-known methods of teaching across the world.

The weekly tutorial consists of a one-hour meeting between the tutor and small numbers of students (usually two to four). During this time, an essay prepared specifically for that tutorial is read by students and commented upon by the tutor. At the end of the tutorial, the tutor will assign the topic of study for the coming week and suggest readings. __67__ Meanwhile, they are also complemented by departmental lectures which are conducted on a university wide basis, lab work, and *seminars* (研讨会) often with groups of perhaps 10 students.

Tutorials have gained their reputation because of the close relationship they maintain between the tutor and the student. The tutorial system provides undergraduates with direct and in most cases weekly contact with tutors in their academic fields. __68__

Before the weekly tutorial, students are required to prepare an essay or other works, which they read or present to the tutor. During each tutorial, students are expected to communicate, debate, analyze and critique the ideas of others as well as their own in conversations with the professor and fellow-students. The tutorial system has great value that it creates learning and assessment opportunities which are highly *authentic* (可靠的) and difficult to fake, as the student's work is discussed on the spot.

__69__ The contrast between tutorials and large lectures common in the American universities is obvious. In the typical American university, students are taught by the same specialists, in the same manner, and held to the same standards.

However, during tutorials, students have the opportunity to explore their own ideas directly with experts in particular subjects. __70__ As a result, students must engage in extensive independent reading and research, using the resources available, under the guidance of the tutor.

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(A)

Should Children Ban Their Parents from Social Media?

It might be taken for granted - but no previous generation of children will have had the experience of having their entire childhoods intensively and publicly documented in this way. But the very first people to have had some of their childhood pictures __21__ (post) online are not always happy about their formative years being preserved in digital world.

Parents may not realize it, but by posting photos and videos of their children online, they are creating an identity for their children __22__ might not be welcomed. Lucy is a good example. She said she had asked her dad to de-tag her from “stuff that doesn’t necessarily represent __23__ I am now. That’s not something I’d want to remember every time I log on to Facebook... It isn’t the best memories, which is the way you’d like to reveal __24__ on social media.”

Stories about online privacy are often about children and teenagers being warned of the dangers of publishing too much personal information online. But in this case it’s their parents who are in the spotlight. For some parents, __25__ (safe) option is avoiding social media altogether.

Kasia Kurowska from Newcastle is expecting her first child in June and has agreed with her partner Lee to impose a blanket ban __26__ her children are old enough to make their own decisions about social media. But she has two big concerns about her plan. Firstly, it will be difficult __27__ (impose). “When their auntie comes round and takes a picture, we’re going to have to be like paparazzi police, saying, please don’t put these on Facebook. And secondly, the child might dislike __28__ (not own) an online presence, especially if all of their friends do. But I __29__ (keep) a digital record of them. It just won’t have been shared on a platform __30__ the masses.”

(B)

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

Letters Brought Back to Life

Letters as a way of communication have long given way to phone calls and WeChat messages. But a TV show, Letters Alive, is helping bring this old way to keep in touch back into the __31__.

Letters Alive took its idea from a UK program with a similar name, Letters Live. Both shows __32__ famous actors and actresses, but there is no gossip, no eye-catching visual effects. Instead, it’s just one person walking up to a microphone and reading a letter.

But these are not just any letters. They vary greatly in time and subjects. There is, for example, a passionate letter that famous painter Huang Yongyu wrote to playwright Cao Yu 30 years ago to __33__ his lack of creativity. There is also a(n) __34__ note from Spring and Autumn Period written by two ordinary young soldiers to their elder brother to report their lives in the war zone.

Compared to published texts, letters also come with a personal __35__.

One example from Letters Live was a note of __36__ from the mother of a dying child to JK Rowling, author of the Harry Potter books. It read: “Mrs Rowling, cancer threatened to take everything from my daughter, and your books turned out to be the castle we so __37__ needed to hide in.”

According to Guan Zhengwen, the director of Letters Alive, it is this kind of __38__ behind every letter that strikes a harmony with the audience. “It’s a thing of the past that entertainment shows __39__ themselves only with pretty faces,” Guan told Sohu News. “Entertainment industry is starting to switch to a(n) __40__ on wisdom and intelligence.”

(C)

Being Bigger isn’t Necessarily Considered Better

The firm, which famously started life in 1939, has now declared a new age: that of smaller start-up. By 2014, when Ms Whitman announced HP’s decision to separate its computer and printer business from its corporate hardware and services operations, the company had grown into a clumsy __41__. Its fortunes started to __42__ with a series of expensive and much criticized purchases. By 2012 it had lost its position as the world’s leading supplier of PCs to Lenovo. The dramatic __43__ was aimed at helping the firm adapt to the new age of mobile and online computing, responding to shareholder demands for more aggressive __44__.

“I would go from laser jet printing to our big enterprise services contracts where we were running the back end of IT for many big companies and organizations. These two things are not like each other. So the ability to focus and engage with customers on a(n) __45__ set of objectives and business outcomes... I can already see the difference.” Ms Whitman, who now heads the new spin-off, Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) selling servers and services, says the change has already __46__ her performance. “One big change is it __47__ each of the divisions to pursue the strategy that is right for them. __48__, there is ‘no way’ printer and PC company HP Inc’s decision last year to buy Samsung’s printing business for \$1bn would have happened when it was part of the larger firm. So it’s that ability to drive your own program, not __49__ by other businesses that don’t have the same characteristics.” Ms Whitman is so convinced her strategy is working that she’s __50__ HPE further, spinning off both its business services division and its software business into separate companies last year.

Her assumption that bigger doesn’t always mean better seems __51__. After all, a larger company should find it easier to dominate the market it operates in. But the rapid rise of much smaller start-ups, competing and often overtaking these established powerful companies means the accepted wisdom that __52__ equals success is being challenged. __53__ in 2014, eBay carved PayPal, the electronic payments arm it bought in 2001, off from the main online sale business.

Box, a cloud storage company, is another case in point. Founder Aaron Levie says “Whether Uber, Airbnb, those same lessons __54__, which is if you can build something that’s cheaper, faster and more scalable and delivers a far better customer experience than what the traditional sellers were able to do, then you can be extremely __55__.”

41. A. appearance

B. construction

C. giant

D. possession

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 42. A. decline | B. increase | C. stay | D. vary |
| 43. A. adventure | B. combination | C. development | D. split |
| 44. A. behavior | B. growth | C. markets | D. policies |
| 45. A. ambitious | B. complex | C. narrow | D. overall |
| 46. A. delivered | B. improved | C. measured | D. standardized |
| 47. A. allows | B. employs | C. reminds | D. threatens |
| 48. A. All in all | B. For example | C. On the contrary | D. What's more |
| 49. A. held back | B. kept on | C. looked over | D. taken down |
| 50. A. dissolved | B. expanded | C. operated | D. shrunk |
| 51. A. fundamental | B. reasonable | C. surprising | D. widespread |
| 52. A. diligence | B. discipline | C. profit | D. size |
| 53. A. Comparatively | B. Generally | C. Similarly | D. Unexpectedly |
| 54. A. apply | B. fail | C. hide | D. increase |
| 55. A. friendly | B. miserable | C. motivated | D. troublesome |

(D)

Born in 1823 in Wales, Alfred Russel Wallace was a man of modest means, but he had a passion for nature and he chose to follow it. He started out collecting insects as a hobby, but eventually his longing for adventure led him to explore the world.

Luckily for Wallace, Victorian Britain was discovering an interest in weird and wonderful insects, so the demand from museums and private collections for these beasts was growing. Wallace was able to make a living doing what he loved: collecting beetles and other insects.

But his first trip of exploring the world ended in disaster. Wallace proceeded to the Amazon in South America. Its giant forests promised a wealth of new species, sure to put him on the scientific map. The trip took 6 weeks and involved every mode of transport in existence at the time. After four years Wallace set off for home, but his boat caught fire in the middle of the Atlantic. Everyone survived, but Wallace had to watch in despair as his samples went up in flames – including live animals he was bringing home that were trying to jump free of the flames. But he did not let it stop him.

In 1854, Wallace set off on another adventure, this time to the Malay Archipelago. Wallace found himself humbled by the new and exciting things he saw. He later recalled: “As I lie listening to these interesting sounds, I think how many besides myself have longed to see with their own eyes the many wonderful and beautiful things which I am daily encountering.”

In 1858, Wallace wrote what became known as the “Ternate essay”: a piece of writing that was to change our understanding of life forever. In his essay, Wallace argued that a species would only turn into another species if it was struggling for existence. Henry W. Bates was one of many scientists delighted by the idea of evolution by natural selection. In a letter to Wallace, he wrote: “The idea is like truth itself, so simple and obvious that those who read and understand it will be struck by its simplicity; and yet it is perfectly original.”

56. _____ finally caused Wallace to explore the world.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. His strong affection for nature | B. His life-long devotion to beasts |
| C. His deep love for adventure | D. Increasing demand for insects |

57. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Wallace's first trip?
- A. It took him six weeks to explore the Amazon with all kinds of transportation.
 - B. He made a scientific study of a fairly limited number of insects.
 - C. The fire cost him his four years' collection of animals.
 - D. His passion cooled after the disaster.
58. Wallace felt _____ on the Malay Archipelago.
- A. fearless
 - B. lucky
 - C. challenged
 - D. risky
59. Wallace's idea on evolution of natural selection _____.
- A. made no sense at that time
 - B. built up a new concept of life
 - C. was too simple to be true
 - D. revealed the origin of nature

(E)

- A. But there's no need for embarrassment.
- B. If you want proof, turn on the sports channel.
- C. As we grow older, we don't abandon this system – we internalize it.
- D. This so-called inner speech can improve our performance on various tasks.
- E. Conducting a dialogue with ourselves might turn out to be one of the keys to human creativity.
- F. Psychologists refer to this as private speech – language that is spoken out loud but directed at the self.

Your Own Best Friend

Talking to yourself may seem a little shameful. If you've ever been overheard criticizing yourself for a foolish mistake or practicing a tricky speech ahead of time, you'll have felt the social restriction against communicating with yourself in words. According to the well-known saying, talking to yourself is the first sign of madness.

__67__ Talking to ourselves, whether out loud or silently in our heads, is a valuable tool for thought. Far from being a sign of foolishness, self-talk allows us to plan what we are going to do, manage our activities, regulate our emotions and even create a narrative of our experience.

Take a trip to any preschool and watch a small child playing with her toys. You are very likely to hear her talking to herself: offering herself directions and giving voice to her frustrations.

__68__ We do a lot of it when we are young – perhaps one reason for our shyness about continuing with it as adults.

As children, according to the Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, we use private speech to regulate our actions in the same way that we use public speech to control the behavior of others.

__69__

Psychological experiments have shown that the distancing effect of our words can give us a valuable perspective on our actions. One recent study suggested that self-talk is most effective when we address ourselves in the second person: as "you" rather than "I".

We internalize the private speech we use as children – but we never entirely put away the out-loud version. __70__ You're sure to see an athlete or two getting themselves ready for a sharp phrase or scolding themselves after a bad shot.

Both kinds of self-talk seem to bring a range of benefits to our thinking. Those words to the self, spoken silently or aloud, are so much more than lazy talk.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十二讲

(A)

Whether in the workplace or on the football field, effective teamwork can produce amazing results. However, __21__ (work) successfully as a team is not as easy as it may seem. Effective teamwork certainly does not just happen automatically; it takes a great deal of hard work and compromise. There are a number of factors __22__ must be in place to make a good team.

Effective leadership is one of the most important factors of good teamwork. The team's leader should possess the skills __23__ (create) a positive working environment and motivate and inspire the team members to take a positive approach to work and be committed. An effective team leader will promote a high level of spirit and make them feel __24__ (value).

Communication is a vital factor of all interpersonal relationship and especially that of a team. Team members must be able to express their feelings, share ideas and see each other's opinions.

Conflicts will arise __25__ well a team functions together. The best way to deal with conflicts is to have some organized methods of handling conflicts. Team members should be able to voice their concerns __26__ fear of offending others. Instead of avoiding conflict issues, a practical approach that __27__ (settle) them quickly is much better. It is often advised that the team leader sit with the conflicting parties and help work out their differences without taking sides and try to remain objective if possible.

The team leader __28__ set a good example to create good teamwork. In order to keep team members positive and motivated, the team leader __29__ needs to show these qualities. The team turns to the leader for support and guidance. So any negative words or behaviors on the leader's part can be disastrous.

Regardless of __30__ type of work you are in, knowing how to effectively work on and with a team is going to be extremely important to your success and that of your team.

(B)

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

Swedish Archaeologists Make New Discoveries

Archaeologists have begun exploring an unknown ancient city at a village called Vlochós, five hours north of Athens. The archaeological __31__ are scattered on and around the Strongilovoúni hill on the great Thessalian plains and can be traced to several historical periods.

“What used to be considered remains of some __32__ settlement can now be upgraded to remains of a city of higher significance than __33__ thought,” says Robin Rönnlund, PhD student in Classical Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Gothenburg and leader of the fieldwork.

“We came across the site which has never been explored before in connection with another project last year and realised the great __34__ right away.”

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

Rönnlund says that the hill is hiding many __35__. Remains of towers, walls and city gates can be found on the mountaintop and slopes, but __36__ anything is visible on the ground below. The ambition is to avoid digging and instead use __37__ such as ground-penetrating radar. This will enable the team to leave the site in the same __38__ as it was in when they arrived. The success of this method is __39__ from the results of the first field season:

“We found a town square and a street network that indicate that we are dealing with quite a large city. The area inside the city wall measures over 40 hectares. We also found ancient pottery and coins that can help to __40__ the city. Our oldest finds are from around 500 BC, but the city seems to have flourished mainly from the fourth to the third century BC before it was abandoned for some reason, maybe in connection with the Roman conquest of the area.”

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

(C)

Why College Is Not Home

The college years are supposed to be a time for important growth in autonomy(自主性) and the development of adult identity. However, now they are becoming an __41__ period of adolescence, during which many of today’s students are not shouldered with adult __42__.

In the past two decades, continued connection with and __43__ on family, thanks to cell phones, email and social media, have increased significantly. Some parents go so far as to help with coursework. Instead of promoting the idea of college as a passage from the shelter of the family to autonomy, universities have __44__ to the idea that they should provide the same environment as that of the home.

To prepare for increased autonomy and responsibility, college needs to be a time of __45__ and experimentation. This process involves “trying on ” new ways of thinking about oneself both intellectually and personally. __46__ we should provide “safe spaces” within colleges, we must also make it safe to express opinions and challenge majority views. __47__ growth and flexibility are fostered by strict debate and questioning.

Learning to deal with the __48__ world is equally important. Because a college community(群体) differs from the family, many students will struggle to find a sense of __49__. If students rely on administrators to __50__ their social behavior and thinking pattern, they are not facing the challenge of finding an identity within a larger and complex community.

__51__, the tendency for universities to monitor and __52__ student behavior runs up against another characteristic of young adults: the response to being controlled by their elders. If acceptable social behavior is too strictly defined(规定), the insensitive or aggressive behavior that administrators are seeking to minimize may actually be __53__. It is not surprising that young people are likely to burst out, particularly when there are reasons to do so.

Our generation once joined hands and stood firm at times of national emergency. What is lacking today is the __54__ between adolescents’ desire for autonomy and their understanding of an unsafe world. Therefore, there is the desire for their dorms to be replacement homes and not places to experience growth. But Every college discussion about community values, social climate and behavior should include __55__ of the developmental importance of student autonomy and self-regulation.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. expanded | B. educational | C. expected | D. extended |
| 42. A. responsibilities | B. abilities | C. knowledge | D. experience |
| 43. A. concentration | B. dependence | C. influence | D. decision |
| 44. A. given up | B. given away | C. given in | D. given out |
| 45. A. instruction | B. exploration | C. reflection | D. preparation |
| 46. A. When | B. While | C. Since | D. If |
| 47. A. Intellectual | B. Spiritual | C. Logical | D. Psychological |
| 48. A. adult | B. virtual | C. real | D. social |
| 49. A. satisfaction | B. duty | C. belonging | D. curiosity |
| 50. A. understand | B. train | C. protect | D. regulate |
| 51. A. Therefore | B. Moreover | C. Thus | D. However |
| 52. A. change | B. criticize | C. shape | D. motivate |
| 53. A. encouraged | B. challenged | C. agreed | D. realized |
| 54. A. difference | B. tension | C. balance | D. conflict |
| 55. A. observation | B. recognition | C. determination | D. judgment |

(D)

The Right Thing

“Hi, Mrs. Grady,” said Mark when their neighbor opened her door. “Would you like us to shovel your sidewalk and driveway?” Shoveling was Jamie’s idea, a way to earn enough money for the new Ocean Kingdom video game that came out the next day.

Mrs. Grady was very happy, “That would be wonderful, boys. I think the job is getting to be too much for me.”

“It will cost 10 dollars,” Jamie said. “If that’s OK,” Mark added.

“Oh dear,” Mrs. Grady said disappointedly, “I haven’t been able to get to the bank. I can offer homemade cookies, but I realize that’s not what you had in mind.”

Mark was going to say that Mrs. Grady could pay them another time, but Jamie cut him off. “We’ll come back later.”

Mrs. Grady doesn’t look like the person who’d come to his rescue last summer when Mr. Dunn’s collie, Goldie had just wanted to play, but Mark didn’t feel comfortable around big dogs. He wanted to call for help, but his tongue seemed locked behind his teeth. Then Mrs. Grady’s front door had flown open. She must have seen him from across the street. “Hold on, Mark. I’m coming!” “Goldie!” she’d called. As soon as Goldie had turned her head, Mrs. Grady had slipped between Mark and the dog. She wasn’t much taller than Mark, but she’d stood firm as a rock in front of him. “Goldie, go home!” Then she’d swept her broom to hurry the dog along. “Get!” Goldie had obeyed.

When Mark showed thanks to Mrs. Grady, Mrs. Grady laughed. “It was nothing. Good neighbors watch out for each other, don’t they?”

And now Mrs. Grady needed Mark as much as he’d needed her last summer. He smiled and waved at Mrs. Grady, then thrust his shovel deep into the snow.

“Hey!” Jamie shouted. “What are you doing?” Mark couldn’t explain about Goldie and watching out for neighbors. “I like Mrs. Grady’s cookies,” he said.

56. Why did Jamie and Mark plan to clear the snow for Mrs. Grady at first?

A. To help the lady.

B. To earn pocket money.

- C. To do volunteer work. D. To visit New Kingdom.
57. Mrs. Grady couldn't pay them most probably because _____.
 A. she didn't have enough cash B. she couldn't find the bank
 C. she thought it was worthless D. she couldn't afford it
58. According to the story, which of the following word can not be used to describe Mrs. Grady?
 A. Positive. B. Helpful. C. Brave. D. Hopeful.
59. Which of the following proverb can best summarize the story?
 A. A penny saved is a penny earned. B. Kindness is repaid with kindness.
 C. A clear conscience. D. Actions speak louder than words.

(E)

- A. The speakers, before speaking, predicted how much the listeners would enjoy hearing them talk, and how interesting and effective the listeners would consider them.
- B. The reason behind this is that the speakers seem to be able to keep their audience engaged in their stories.
- C. Listeners could fill in the gaps in the speaker's story because they had already seen the video the speaker was describing.
- D. Speakers think listeners will most enjoy hearing stories about experiences that the listeners have not themselves had, but our studies suggest the speakers were wrong.
- E. That's because those experiences are so complex that they are nearly impossible for an ordinary person to communicate well.
- F. As a matter of fact, however, listeners responded much more positively, when they had seen the video.

To Please Your Friends, Tell Them What They Already Know

The research emerged out of some real-life observations shared by Gilbert and co-authors Gus Cooney and Timothy D. Wilson: "Conversation is the most common of all human social activities, and doing it well requires that we know what our conversation partners most want to hear. ____67____" says psychological scientist Daniel T. Gilbert of Harvard University.

"When our friends try to tell us about movies we've never seen or albums we've never heard, we usually find ourselves bored, confused, and underwhelmed. ____68____. And yet, as soon as it's our turn to speak, we do exactly the same thing to our friends -- with exactly the same consequences. We wanted to understand why this happens." Gilbert explains. The researchers decided to do this by conducting a series of experiments.

In their first experiment, the researchers assigned participants to groups of three, with one person acting as the speaker and the other two acting as listeners. Speakers watched a video and then tried to describe it to the listeners. Some of the listeners had seen the video the speaker was describing, and others had not.

____69____. When the speakers were done speaking, the listeners rated them on these aspects. The results showed that speakers' predictions were exactly backwards. Speakers expected listeners to respond more positively to their stories when the listeners had not seen the video they were describing. ____70____. Although speakers expected listeners to enjoy hearing about a novel experience more than a familiar one, it was actually the other way around.

A second study showed that when asked to predict their own reactions before hearing the story, listeners made the same mistake that speakers did.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十三讲

(A)

Surviving Art Traditions

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

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

The raising of a totem pole is an important celebration among the Indian tribe. A hole is dug for the pole to stand in. The pole is carried to the site in a ceremony which often hundreds of people attend. Ropes are used (26) _____ (raise) the pole into place. Singing and dancing to drums accompanies the pole raising. Often poles are raised in this way (27) _____ the carving begins. Carvers do their jobs then on the site.

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

(B)

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

Emotional Debt

Many people today live under the weight of debt from loans or credit cards. As harmful as 31 debt is, there is another form of debt that is even more damaging — emotional debt.

Dr. James Richards states that emotional debt occurs “when we experience emotional pain that remains 32.” If the pain is not dealt with, it will affect us our entire lives. Throughout the years, we have chances for happiness, love and success. But unresolved pain can emerge, causing us to respond in ways that aren't reasonable, resulting in destroyed relationships and lost opportunities. Another 33 result of emotional debt is that our friends and loved ones are affected by it and pay a high price. When we have a tendency to respond 34, we often hurt those around us. Unfortunately our unsettled problems sometimes become too much for them to 35, causing them to abandon the relationship.

People with destructive patterns should check their lives for signs of unresolved pain, for

your emotional debt can come from various forms of past unfair, cruel or violent treatment or 36. You may be holding onto painful memories of controlling parents or very 37 teachers, also you may not have dealt with the pain of a broken relationship or the death of a loved one. Any negative emotion that you have controlled over the years can come back to cause harm when you least expect it.

Recognize your feelings, but don't focus on them all the time, because 38 and challenging your pain is difficult, but recognizing it is the first step toward dealing with it. Admit you are angry about the past, and discuss it with someone you trust, or write it down because this will ease some of the anger and hatred you've kept 39 up for years. Refuse to be a victim and accept responsibility for dealing with your painful past because this puts you in charge and limits the power your emotions have over you.

Take specific steps to resolve your emotional debt now rather than deal with the 40 later.

(C)

Ask Siri if she's a woman. Go ahead; try it. She'll tell you she's 41. "Like cacti, a certain species of fish," she might say. So is Amazon's Alexa, Microsoft's Cortana, Samsung's S Voice, and Google Now. But, man, do they ever sound a lot like women? 42, we think of them as ladies too. In *Old Norse* (古挪威语), Siri translates to "a beautiful woman who leads you to victory". We assign female pronouns to them, and, in turn, they fold female turns of phrase into their robotic and occasionally silly answers to our requests.

If we prize gender *diversity* (多样性) in other areas of daily life, why does our tech sound so 43? The biggest reason for the female phone fixation rests in social science. "Research indicates there's likely to be greater acceptance of female 44," says Karl MacDorman, a professor at Indiana University who specializes in human computer interaction. MacDorman and his team played clips of male and female voices to people of both genders, then asked them to identify which they 45. The researchers also measured the way participants responded to the voices. In a 2011 paper, they reported that both women and men said female voices came across as warmer. 46, women even showed a subconscious preference for responding to females; men remained subconsciously neutral.

Why the 47? Stanford University communications professor Clifford Nass wrote that people tend to see female voices as helping them solve their problems by themselves, while they view male voices as authority figures who tell them the answers to their problems. We want 48 to help us, but we also want to be the boss of it, so we are more likely to choose a female *interface* (接口程序).

This tendency suggests that companies will make a better impression on a 49 group of customers with a woman's voice. But not just any voice. It has to 50 a brand's personality. For help with that, companies often turn to Greg Pal, vice president of marketing, strategy, and business development at Nuance Communications, which licenses its 51 of more than 100 voices. Pal insists that some brands choose male speakers. He turned on his iPhone and pulled up the Domino's Pizza app, which has an assistant, Dom. He sounded like a high school English teacher — educated and helpful but not 52. That's about right for a brand attempting to 53 guys ordering pies before the big game.

As voice technology improves, though, designers say diversity will too. Many devices

already let you 54 a voice interface. For example, Homer Simpson, a famous cartoon character, can tell you where to take a left on our GPS device. And Siri can become a sir, if you take the time to 55. Want to know how to do it? Ask her. She'll tell you in her uniquely warm, helpful — and female — tone.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. robotic | B. high-tech | C. genderless | D. creative |
| 42. A. Culturally | B. Obviously | C. Grammatically | D. Undoubtedly |
| 43. A. female | B. ridiculous | C. professional | D. reasonable |
| 44. A. charm | B. professors | C. speech | D. participants |
| 45. A. accepted | B. misunderstood | C. studied | D. preferred |
| 46. A. In practice | B. On the contrary | C. By this means | D. At first |
| 47. A. neutrality | B. prejudice | C. authority | D. conscience |
| 48. A. interaction | B. technology | C. personality | D. society |
| 49. A. more sociable | B. more talented | C. broader | D. wealthier |
| 50. A. improve | B. develop | C. admire | D. suit |
| 51. A. market | B. business | C. research | D. library |
| 52. A. strange | B. bossy | C. reliable | D. unique |
| 53. A. appeal to | B. look into | C. meet with | D. run after |
| 54. A. build | B. tailor | C. play | D. improve |
| 55. A. repeat | B. assist | C. reprogram | D. communicate |

(D)

This is the opening of a short story in a town in the United States by Alison Randall ...

When Frank and I stepped through the post office doors, there was a crowd gathered, looking at the new device on the wall with amazement like a crowd of wide-mouthed frogs. I had to get closer, and that was where being a girl that's skinnier than a wire fence came in handy. Fortunately, Frank, my twin of eleven years, was just the same.

"Come on," I said, grabbing his hand, and we slid through the cracks between people until we spilled out in front.

Finally I got a good look. It was fixed to the *plaster* (石灰板) next to the postmaster's window, the place of honour usually reserved for the Wanted posters. Beady-eyed Zedekiah Smith, the bank robber, still hung there, but even he had been pushed aside for something more important.

A telephone. The first one in town.

"How's it work?" Noah Crawford called out. Noah's the best fix-it man around, and I could tell he was dying to get his fingers on those shiny buttons.

"Don't rightly know," answer the postmaster, and he pulled hard at his beard as if it might tell him. "I do know the sound of your voice moves along wires strung on poles. It's sort of like the telegraph, only you hear words instead of dots and dashes."

"Ah," the crowd whispered, and I felt my own mouth move along.

I gazed at the shiny wood box and something happened inside me. Something — I can only guess — that might be like falling in love. The thought of talking into that box — of making my voice sail through wires in the sky — **it took over my brain. I couldn't get it out.**

"Frank," I whispered to my twin. "I have to use that telephone."

Five minutes later, Frank dragged me to Main Street, toward home. “Liza —” he began, but I cut him off. We two thought so much alike, I had Frank’s questions answered before he even asked.

56. People crowded in the post office because _____.
A. a new poster grabbed their attention
B. the postmaster was delivering a speech
C. they were curious about the telephone
D. there was a wanted bank robber captured
57. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
A. Many people stared at the new device in open-mouthed amazement.
B. The slight-figured twins managed to push to the front of the crowd.
C. Even the best fix-it man in the town got no idea about the new device.
D. The postmaster didn’t know anything about how the telephone worked.
58. By “... **it took over my brain. I couldn’t get it out.**”, we get a clear picture of the girl’s _____.
A. eagerness to use the telephone
B. fascination for the wood box
C. puzzlement over the strange sound
D. determination to fly in the sky
59. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The twins’ frustrating experiences in the town.
B. A special assembly called in the local post office.
C. People’s reaction to the arrival of the first telephone.
D. A great celebration of the start of telephone service.

(E)

- A. Scientists use indirect methods to discover exoplanets.
B. Most exoplanets are very different from the ones in our solar system.
C. As the star moves unsteadily, it changes the wavelength of the light we see.
D. Astronomers have detected signals indicating the presence of a planet.
E. However, we have developed the technology to prove their existence only in the last few decades.
F. Direct detection of the visible light from giant planets in space is becoming increasingly possible.

Exoplanets (外行星): The Hunt Is On

Today scientists believe that planets could outnumber the stars. For centuries, scientists and natural philosophers have proposed that stars in the night sky have planetary systems similar to our own solar system. The existence of extrasolar planets, or exoplanets, has long been discussed. 67 Although not the first exoplanet discovery, a planet near a sun-like star was discovered by astronomers in 1995. This kicked off an era of exoplanet hunting, with thousands of discoveries and confirmations following in its wake.

68 However, in 2015 NASA’s Kepler space telescope found its first Earth-sized planet in a “habitable” zone. This is the distance from a star where surface temperatures of a planet wouldn’t be too hot or too cold for liquid water. So far, only a small slice of our galaxy, the Milky Way, has been explored. Even so, scientists have confirmed over 3,500 exoplanets, with more

being added every day.

To detect exoplanets, scientists use data from a variety of sources. Large ground-based telescopes, earth-circling and sun-circling satellites all collect different types of information. Because exoplanets are so far away and very close to stars, it is very difficult to see them directly.

69 For example, when an exoplanet moves between its star and us, it causes a small drop in the star's brightness. Measuring this drop is the *transit* (凌日) method of discovery. NASA'S Kepler space telescope has discovered many exoplanets this way.

As a planet circles a star, it pulls on it and causes it to shake. 70 Measuring these slight changes is the *radial velocity* (径向速度) method of discovering planets. It is one of the most productive methods for finding and confirming exoplanets.

These are just two examples of the many methods scientists use in their hunt for exoplanets, hoping for more information and enhanced detail. As time progresses and technology improves, who knows what else we may find!

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十四讲

(A)

The real reason you should never skip breakfast

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

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

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

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

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

(B)

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

The year of wandering

Between the preparation and the work, the traineeship and the actual dealing with a task or an art, there comes, in the experience of many young men, a period of uncertainty and wandering which is often ___31___ and considered as time wasted, when it is, in fact, a period rich in full and free development.

It is as ___32___ for passionate and courageous youth to wish to know what is in life, what it means, and what it holds for its children, as for a child to reach for and search the things that surround and attract it. Behind every real worker in the world is a real man, and a man has a ___33___ to know the conditions under which he must live, and the choices of knowledge, power, and activity which are ___34___ him. In the education of many men and women, therefore, there comes the year of wandering; the experience of ___35___ from knowledge to knowledge and from

occupation to occupation.

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

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

(C)

The announcement came the day before Thanksgiving, but there was nothing in it to be __41__ for: An experimental *Alzheimer's* (老年痴呆症) drug many thought would slow the disease's steady cognitive decline had failed to make a __42__ difference in a massive trial of people with early signs of the illness.

Marty Reisswig took the news __43__ . "I was just sad," he says. "I was really hopeful that it would be life-changing for us." He doesn't have *Alzheimer's* disease, but he is part of a large __44__ family that's been bothered by *Alzheimer's* for generations. His family has a genetic *mutation* (变异) that means its carriers will develop *Alzheimer's* at a much __45__ age, usually 30 years earlier than those without the *mutation*. But there's also a chance his monthly *infusions* (输液) include a drug that could __46__ him, his family members and others like them from losing loved ones to *Alzheimer's*.

The key is early interference, before symptoms are __47__ and brain damage is too extensive. "That's how you stop the disease," says Rudy Tanzi, director of the Genetics and Aging Research Unit at Massachusetts General Hospital. "You don't wait." The attempt to prevent *Alzheimer's* rather than treating it is the most exciting new development in decades. Traditionally, drug companies have __48__ their therapies on patients who already have memory loss, trouble thinking and other signs of *dementia* (痴呆). It's been a __49__ method. More than 99 percent of all *Alzheimer's* drugs have failed tests in the clinic, and the few that have made it to the market only improve some __50__. Not a single medicine has been shown to slow the continuous progression of the disease.

__51__, with this new approach, even partial success — an appreciable slowing of brain degeneration — could have a big impact, says Dr. Reisa Sperling, who directs the Center for *Alzheimer's* Research and Treatment at Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital. If a drug therapy can __52__ the attack of *dementia* by five or ten years, she says, "many more people would die of ballroom dancing __53__ in nursing homes."

Developing drugs to prevent *Alzheimer's* disease could be a discovery of Nobel proportions. There is no __54__ that the current trials will succeed, but researchers believe they are getting close to __55__ what had, until recently, seemed to be one of medical research's toughest challenges.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. important | B. thankful | C. hateful | D. precious |
| 42. A. significant | B. racial | C. slight | D. psychological |
| 43. A. happily | B. peacefully | C. hardly | D. hard |
| 44. A. extended | B. nuclear | C. expanding | D. single |
| 45. A. maturer | B. younger | C. older | D. elder |
| 46. A. save | B. cure | C. stop | D. avoid |
| 47. A. vague | B. tremendous | C. unpleasant | D. evident |
| 48. A. reported | B. tested | C. established | D. invented |
| 49. A. losing | B. decreasing | C. winning | D. dropping |
| 50. A. symbol | B. sign | C. symptom | D. signal |
| 51. A. Additionally | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. However |
| 52. A. push on | B. push around | C. push back | D. push forward |
| 53. A. instead of | B. in the end | C. in all | D. except for |
| 54. A. doubt | B. guarantee | C. denying | D. possibility |
| 55. A. meeting | B. facing | C. accepting | D. solving |

(D)

When memory began for me, my grandfather (“Gramp”) was past sixty. The little marks of laughter at the corners of his eyes were the product of a kindly and humorous nature. The years of work which had bent his shoulders had never reduced his humor or his love of a joke. Everywhere he went, Gramp made friends easily. At the end of half an hour you felt you had known him all your life. I soon learned that he hated to give orders, but that when he had to, he tried to make his orders sound like suggestions.

One July morning, as he was leaving to go to the cornfield, he said: “Edwin, you can pick up the potatoes in the field today if you want to do that.” Then he drove away with his horses. The day passed, and I did not have any desire to pick up potatoes. Evening came and the potatoes were still in the field. Gramp, dusty and tired, led the horses to get their drink.

“How many potatoes did you pick up?” Gramp inquired. “I didn’t pick any.” “Not any! Why?” “You said I could pick them up if I wanted to. You didn’t say I had to.” In the next few minutes, I learned a lesson I will not forget: when Gramp said I could if I wanted to, he meant that I should want to.

My grandmother (“Gram”) worked hard all day, washing clothes, cleaning the house, making butter, and even working in the field when help was scarce. In the evening, though, she was not too tired to read books from the community library. For more than forty years, Gram read aloud to Gramp almost every evening. In this way, she and Gramp learned about all the great battles of history and became familiar with the works of great authors and the lives of famous men.

She also had a deep love of beauty. When she was almost seventy-five and had gone to live with one of her daughters, she spent a delightful morning washing dishes because, as she said, the beautiful pattern on the dishes gave her pleasure. The birds, the flowers, the clouds — all that was beautiful around her — pleased her. She was like the father of the French painter, Millet, who used to gather grass and show it to his son, saying, “See how beautiful this is!”

In a pioneer society it is the harder qualities of mind and character that are of value. The softer virtues are considered unnecessary. Men and women struggling daily to earn a living are unable, even for a moment, to forget the business of preserving their lives. Only unusual people,

like my grandparents, managed to keep the **softer qualities** in a world of daily struggle.

56. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Gramp according to the passage?
- A. He wouldn't listen to others.
 - B. He was difficult to get along with.
 - C. He gave his suggestions in the form of orders.
 - D. He was eager to learn.
57. According to the author, "**softer qualities**" **DON'T** include the ability _____.
- A. to earn a living
 - B. to find beauty in everyday life
 - C. to stay curious about new things
 - D. to stay positive in a world of daily struggle
58. In the days of the writer's grandparents _____.
- A. "softer qualities" were thought necessary but often ignored
 - B. "harder qualities" were much harder to keep than "softer qualities"
 - C. average people found it a piece of cake to earn a living
 - D. not all people understood how to appreciate beauty in life
59. What's the most suitable title for the passage?
- A. Life of My Grandparents
 - B. Harder Qualities VS Softer Qualities
 - C. Stay Soft in a Hard World
 - D. An Unforgettable Person

(E)

- A. Thus, creativity will be the most valuable thing in the future.
- B. Customers are expected to pay more money for the extra-special qualities.
- C. The internet, for example, has made such ads look old-fashioned.
- D. It has made possible a situation in which customers can tell advertisers what they think.
- E. Contrarily, there is almost certain to be an increase in every form of advertising in future years.
- F. The traditional TV advertising campaign will not reach the whole family any more.

The explosion of new media, ranging from the internet to digital television, means that people working in advertising will have to come up with more ways to catch the public's attention in the future. _____67_____ No longer will all members be watching the same programme: some will be watching different channels on their own TVs, surfing the net or doing both at the same time. The advertising industry will have to work "harder and smarter" to cut through the "mess" of the future with a wide range of new media, all competing to catch the consumers' eyes.

People have become more individual in their consumption of advertising. New technology has made experimenting with new forms of advertising possible. The monologue where the advertisement tells housewives that this is the washing powder they should buy is just a *cliché* (陈词滥调) now. _____68_____ There is, consequently, little hope of them surviving for more than another twenty years. A much closer relationship with the consumer is gradually being created.

The definition of what constitutes advertising will expand well beyond the conventional mass media. Shopping environments will themselves become a part of the advertising process. Increasingly, they will exist not simply to sell goods, but also to entertain people and to make sure that they enjoy their time there. The aim will be to "warm" people towards these places so that they will return to purchase goods there again.

In spite of these and other changes, it is highly unlikely that TV, print and radio will disappear altogether as advertising media. _____69_____ But other marketing strategies, such as public relations and direct marketing, will become as important as advertising. Advertising agencies will have to reinvent themselves. They will no longer be able simply to produce advertisements and then support these through PR, direct marketing or the internet. Instead, they will have to change the whole way they look at communication and start thinking about ideas which are not specific to one discipline.

_____70_____ Originality of thinking has always been in short supply. It will continue to be so in the future. But there will be increasing cost on the advertiser's ability to be imaginative and to think laterally about engaging the consumer in a broader variety of media.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十五讲

(A)

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

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

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

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

(B)

A. perspectives	B. explore	C. qualities	D. powerfully	E. appreciate	F. purpose
G. constructive	H. concepts	I. demonstrated	J. motivated	K. recommendation	

Dear Admissions Committee,

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

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

Throughout the year Sara was an active participant in our discussions, and she always

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

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

Sincerely,

Ms. Scribe

English Teacher
Mark Twain High School

(C)

The Paris agreement to fight climate change became international law Friday. The landmark deal aims to deal with global warming among growing (41) _____ that the world is becoming hotter even faster than scientists expected.

So far, 96 countries, accounting for just over two-thirds of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, have formally joined the agreement, which (42) _____ to limit global warming this century to 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above what it was before machines and (43) _____ appeared in the late 1700s. The United States (44) _____ entered into the agreement in September, and more countries are expected to come aboard in the coming weeks and months.

United Nations Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon celebrated the event, talking with nongovernmental groups at U.N. headquarters in New York to hear their concerns and (45) _____ for the future.

"This is an emotional moment for me. It is a credit to all of you. And it is (46) _____ for the world," Ban said in his opening remarks.

He praised the (47) _____ for getting hundreds of millions of people to back fighting climate change but (48) _____ the outcome remained uncertain.

"We are still in a race (49) _____ time. We need to move on to a low-emission and climate-sustainable future," Ban added.

Scientists praised the speed at which the agreement, signed by 192 parties last December in Paris, has come into force, saying it shows a new commitment by the international community to (50) _____ a problem that is melting polar ice caps, sending sea levels (51) _____ and transforming vast areas into desert.

"(52) _____ the real effect of the agreement after it goes into effect is still uncertain, it is a simple sign that the international society is much more open to alter economic and political

behavior to control climate change, which is (53)_____ positive,” said Feng Qi, executive director of the School of Environmental and Sustainability Sciences at Kean University in New Jersey.

Scientists and (54)_____ say the agreement is the first step of a much longer and complicated process of reducing the use of fossil fuels, which currently (55) _____ the majority of the planet’s energy needs and also are the primary drivers of global warming.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. applicants | B. fears | C. observations | D. comments |
| 42. A. seeks | B. allows | C. assumes | D. seizes |
| 43. A. institutions | B. laboratories | C. committees | D. factories |
| 44. A. formally | B. instantly | C. particularly | D. generally |
| 45. A. prejudices | B. approaches | C. visions | D. concepts |
| 46. A. spiritual | B. historic | C. appropriate | D. valueless |
| 47. A. agreements | B. groups | C. headquarters | D. emissions |
| 48. A. apologized | B. denied | C. warned | D. overlooked |
| 49. A. against | B. on | C. for | D. without |
| 50. A. avoid | B. find | C. address | D. ignore |
| 51. A. falling | B. rising | C. disappearing | D. remaining |
| 52. A. Until | B. Since | C. If | D. While |
| 53. A. under no circumstances | B. on the contrary | | |
| C. in no case | D. by all means | | |
| 54. A. officers | B. policymakers | C. employers | D. technicians |
| 55. A. remove | B. preserve | C. supply | D. restore |

(D)



I used to think ants knew what they were doing. The ones marching across my kitchen counter looked so confident; I just figured they had a plan, knew where they were going and what needed to be done. How else could ants organize highways, build elaborate nests, launch impressive attacks, and do all the other things ants do?

Turns out I was wrong. Ants aren’t clever little engineers, architects, or soldiers after all --- at least not as individuals. When it comes to deciding what to do next, most ants don’t have a clue. “If you watch an ant try to accomplish something, you’ll be impressed by how awkward it is,” says Deborah M. Gordon, a biologist at Stanford University.

“Ants aren’t smart,” Gordon says. “Ant colonies are.” A colony can solve problems unthinkable for individual ants, such as finding the shortest path to the best food source, assigning workers to different tasks, or defending a territory from neighbors. As individuals, ants might be tiny dummies, but as colonies they respond quickly and effectively to their environment. They do it with something called collective intelligence.

Where this intelligence comes from raises an essential question in nature: How do the simple actions of individual ants add up to the complex behavior of a group? How do hundreds of honey-bees make a critical decision about their *hive* (蜂巢) if many of them disagree? The collective abilities of such animals --- one of which grasps the big picture, but each of which

contributes to the group's success --- seem miraculous even to the biologists who know them best. Yet during the past few decades, researchers have come up with fascinating insights.

56. The author's former false impression about ants is that he thought them to be _____.
A. smart B. awkward C. elaborate D. creative
57. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Ants will function as a single body once a decision is made by the commander.
B. Ants are the only species which developed collective intelligence.
C. The ant queen plays a role in managing ant workers besides laying eggs.
D. An individual ant can't comprehend the whole process of a big movement.
58. The paragraph following the passage will most probably deal with _____.
A. where we can observe such fantastic behavior of ants
B. which is the leading ant in charge of the action
C. how the collective intelligence works
D. what inspiration can be drawn from the collective abilities

(E)

- A. It'll make you learn to enjoy what you have, fix what's broken, and shop for a bargain.
B. Spending more is likely to stimulate your motivation for more earning.
C. It gives you options and frees you from relying on someone else's priorities.
D. Living with less is the most efficient way to control your financial future.
E. Actually, your parents have already given you too much.
F. What you want is respect and admiration from other people.

My wife and I recently welcomed a child into the world. His only interest right now is keeping us awake 24/7. But one day, he'll need to learn something about finance. When he does, here are some suggestions.

1. You might think you want an expensive car, a fancy watch, and a huge house. But you don't. (67)_____ You think having expensive stuff will bring it. It almost never does—especially from the people you want to respect and admire you.
2. The road to financial regret is paved with debt. Some debt, such as a mortgage, is OK. But most spending that results in debt is the equivalent of a drug: a quick hit of pleasure that wears off, only to drag you down for years to come, limiting your options and keeping you weighed down by the baggage of your past.
3. I hope you're poor at some point. Not struggling, and not unhappy, of course. But there's no way to learn the value of money without feeling the power of its scarcity. It teaches you the difference between necessary and desirable. (68) _____ These are essential survival skills.
4. If you're like most people, you'll spend most of your adult life thinking, "Once I've saved/earned \$X, everything will be great." Then you'll hit \$X, move the goalposts, and resume chasing your tail. It's a miserable cycle. Your goals should be about more than money.

5. Don't stay in a job you hate because you made a career choice at 18. Almost no one knows what he or she wants to do at that age. Many people don't know what they want until they're twice that age. (These are the signs you're in the wrong career.)

6. The best thing money buys is to control over your time. (69) _____ One day you'll realize that this freedom is one of the things that makes you truly happy.

7. Change your mind when you need to. I've noticed a tendency for people to think they've mastered investing when they're young. They start investing at age 18 and think they have it all figured out by age 19. They never do.

8. Some people are born into families that encourage education; others are from families that are against it. Some are born into flourishing economies; others, into war and poverty. I want you to be successful, and I want you to earn it. But realize that not all success is due to hard work and not all poverty is due to laziness. Keep this in mind when judging people, including yourself.

9. Your savings rate has a little to do with how much you earn and a lot to do with how much you spend. I know a dentist who lives paycheck to paycheck, always on the edge of ruin. I know another person who never earned more than \$50,000 and saved a fortune. The difference is entirely due to their spending. (70) _____.

10. Don't listen to me if you disagree with what I've written. The world you grow up in will have different values and opportunities than the one I did. More important, you'll learn best when you disagree with someone and then are forced to learn it yourself. (On the other hand, always listen to your mother.)

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十六讲

(A)

Developing Competent Teaching

Nations that have greatly improved their students' achievement, such as Finland, Korea, Singapore, and others, attribute much of their success to their focused investments in teacher preparation and development.

____21____ (Create) a system that can routinely hire and prepare teachers effectively and can support successful teaching is the arena(竞技场) in which the United States ____22____ (fall) behind the most. Although there are some great teachers in every community, the landscape of the supports for quality teaching looks like Swiss cheese. In some states, the holes are smaller, and in others they are bigger. But in no case is there a fully ____23____ (develop) system of instructional support even remotely comparable to that in high-achieving nations. And of course, as we have seen, the system is weakest in communities ____24____ students' needs are greatest.

Some have argued that the answer to weak teaching in the United States is to eliminate "barriers" to teaching, such as teacher education and certification requirements, allow anyone who wants to teach into the classroom, and fire those who prove not to be effective. Although the interest in teaching effectiveness is important, this approach does not offer strategy ____25____ (ensure) that teachers will have opportunities to gain the knowledge and skills they need in order to be effective, or that all schools will have the resources to attract and hire the best teachers. ____26____ does it protect the students in low-income schools, who will be the victims of unprepared and inexperienced teachers in the years until these teachers have demonstrated their incapability and left the field.

A regulation ____27____ (focus) on easy access and easy firing ignores the question of how to develop widespread teaching skills and ensure a strong supply of highly able teachers for schools. ____28____ such supply, principals will be unable to hire strong teachers even if they are free to hire whomever they are pleased with, and, evidence shows that schools are unlikely to fire weak teachers, ____29____ they feel they won't be able to replace them. Even if they do, there is little guarantee that the quality of teaching ____30____ (improve). Although there are good reasons to argue for stronger evaluation practices for removing incapable teachers and for recognizing excellent ones, a theory that the major problems with teaching can be solved by carrots and sticks alone leaves the development of teaching abilities to chance.

(B)

A. understanding	B. encourages	C. results	D. flexible	E. returned	F. motivating
G. hunger	H. constantly	I. satisfied	J. supposed	K. combined	

On Leadership

What is leadership? Its qualities are difficult to define, but they are not so difficult to identify. Leaders don't force other people to go along with them. They bring them along. Leaders get trust from others by giving it themselves, by building an environment that ____31____ creativity, and by operating with honesty and fairness.

Good leaders don't work alone. They recognize that an organization's strategies for success require the 32 talents and efforts of members. Leadership is the catalyst (催化剂) for transforming those talents into 33.

Successful leaders are emotionally and intellectually looking into the future not stuck in the past. They have a(an) 34 to take responsibility and to innovate. They are not 35 with merely taking care of what has already been there. They want to move forward to create something new.

Leaders provide answers as well as direction, offer strength as well as devotion, and speak from experience as well as 36 of the problems they face and the people they work with.

Leaders are 37 rather than absolute. They believe in unity rather than yielding. And they strive to achieve agreements out of conflict.

Leadership is all about getting people 38 to give their best, helping them to grow to their fullest potential, and motivating them to work toward a common good. Leaders make the right things happen when they're 39 to.

A good leader, an effective leader, is one who has respect. Respect is something you have to have in order to receive. A leader who has respect for other people at all levels of an organization, for the work they do, and for their abilities, desires and needs, will find that respect is 40. And all concerned will be motivated to work together.

(C)

A Study of Point of View and Argument

Everyday life is an interaction of points of view. Sometimes these interactions pass by virtually 41, like when you find yourself forced to buy the newest cell phone but suddenly stop and ask yourself, 'Do I even need this thing?' and then realize that the latest ad campaign has 42 you of something without you really knowing it. Sometimes these interactions with others are obvious and deeply felt, like when an emotional argument 43 over why your father won't quit smoking even though his health is 44—you only see your desire for him to be OK, he only sees his independence. Then there are those times when these sorts of 45 feel delighted—like when you voice your opinion, as you do every year at the Thanksgiving table, about some political issue, and finally—after years of trying—see the 46 of 'hmm, you may be right' on your uncle's face.

Advertising, media, novels and even the people you love often aim to 47 our opinions. We see the usual practice of close reading not just as a method of doing the academic work of looking closely at text evidence, word and structure, but as an opportunity to bring those practices together, to 48 our students to see the subtle messages in texts and in their lives, to help them be strong and 49 consumers of ideas and reflective, caring members of society.

One large, multi-year study suggested that many students graduated without being able to distinguish 50 from the influence of carefully designed opinions and public relations. We believe educators can help 51 this. We want our students to be able to recognize the points of view and arguments in texts and in life—to see when they are happening and to 52 engage them. We want our students to listen to those points of view and arguments with an open mind—to truly listen to what other people believe and respectfully 53 or question what they are saying. We also want our students to live with the confidence of 54 themselves to make

sound 55, to make sense of the world, and to take risks. Reading closely in this way can give our students a healthy skepticism (质疑态度) while also helping them to have a more open mind.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. unbelievable | B. unnoticed | C. mistaken | D. available |
| 42. A. convinced | B. informed | C. reminded | D. expected |
| 43. A. takes up | B. takes in | C. works out | D. breaks out |
| 44. A. recovering | B. improving | C. failing | D. developing |
| 45. A. interactions | B. functions | C. messages | D. issues |
| 46. A. phrase | B. expectation | C. reflection | D. look |
| 47. A. accept | B. influence | C. misunderstand | D. reject |
| 48. A. engage | B. understand | C. enable | D. recognize |
| 49. A. affordable | B. capable | C. agreeable | D. noticeable |
| 50. A. facts | B. conclusions | C. conflicts | D. arguments |
| 51. A. mistake | B. question | C. change | D. discover |
| 52. A. flexibly | B. powerfully | C. reluctantly | D. actively |
| 53. A. look out | B. take in | C. carry on | D. give away |
| 54. A. exposing | B. engaging | C. trusting | D. adapting |
| 55. A. improvements | B. appointments | C. arrangements | D. judgments |

(D)

Portugal's First Explorers

Portuguese and Spanish explorers made the first European voyage into unknown waters. Curiosity, religion and economic goals drove these courageous men forward. Their voyages resulted in great advances for the sponsoring governments and served as the foundation for future empires.

One man largely responsible for Portugal's interest in exploration was a member of the Portuguese royal family named Prince Henry. Also known as "The Navigator", Prince Henry's primary goal was to find gold for Portugal. The Portuguese also hoped to find a way to the rich spice trade of the Indies and to spread the Christian faith.

Henry gathered many Europe's best geographers and navigators to plan expeditions. By about 1420 or earlier, his navigators were exploring westward into the Atlantic, and by the 1430s, they were moving southward along the west coast of Africa. Henry's explorers claimed the Azores for Portugal. In Africa, they began to trade for slaves, gold and ivory.

The success of these early voyages of discovery and exploration created great excitement throughout Europe. Success encouraged more voyages. In 1488, Baritolomeu Dias sailed around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa. Although Dias had to turn back, he had found the route to the Indian Ocean.

Using this knowledge, Vasco da Gama sailed eastward across the Indian Ocean. He landed in India in 1498. Several years later, da Gama made a second voyage to India. He returned to Portugal, and his ships full of valuable goods.

Thanks to Dias and da Gama, an overseas trade route from Europe to India and the East Indies was now available. Rich cargoes of spices and jewels arrived in Portugal. This direct ocean route saved the Portuguese from having to deal with middlemen traders. Now, the Portuguese could journey directly to the sources of the trade goods they sought. In many cases, ships could carry goods more cheaply than could overland caravans (大篷车). Nor could Portuguese merchants be blocked or charged high fees by competing powers that controlled overland routes. Overseas

trade promised wealth for merchants and sailors and goods for Europe's markets.

60. The main purpose of Henry's voyage was to _____.
- A. explore the unknown waters beyond Europe B. find gold for the royal family
C. seek for a route to the Indian Ocean D. expand Portuguese trade to Africa
61. Who was the first to find the route to the Indian Ocean?
- A. Prince Henry. B. Vasco da Gama.
C. Baritolomeu Dias. D. Portuguese merchants.
62. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. Merchants used to be charged high fees by middlemen traders
B. Prince Henry blocked Portuguese merchants along overland routes
C. Dias and da Gama were the pioneers to reach the Cape of Good Hope
D. The overseas trade route from Europe to India benefited Portugal a lot

(E)

- A. Many alternatives have been suggested to the nuclear waste storage.
B. Why do many people worry about the risk of global warming?
C. What if it leaks into the ground and reaches human water supplies?
D. To store even part of the present nuclear waste requires a vast area.
E. The problem of nuclear waste seems totally hard to deal with.
F. To dispose it into the less populated regions sounds quite practical.

Nuclear Waste

As people recognize the dangers of fossil fuel plants, especially the risk of global warming from carbon dioxide production—nuclear power begins to look more attractive. But what about the waste—all that highly radioactive debris(残核) that will endure for thousands of years? Nuclear waste is one of the biggest technical issues that any future president is likely to face. 67 _____ Plutonium(钚) has a half-life of 24,000 years. Even after 100,000 years, the radiation will still be above 10% of the level it had when it left the reactor. 68 _____ How can we possibly prove that this material can be kept safe for 100000 years?

Still the US government persists in pursuing "safe" nuclear waste disposal(处理). It has created nuclear waste facilities buried deep within Yucca Mountain, Nevada. To keep the waste safe, the storage rooms are 1,000 feet below the surface. 69 _____. It needs at least 2 square miles. The cost of the facility is expected to reach \$100 billion, with hundreds of billions of dollars more in operating costs. To make matters worse, earthquakes happen often in the Yucca Mountain region. More than 600 earthquakes of magnitude of 2.5 and higher have occurred within 50 miles in the last decade alone. Although that was millions of years ago, how sure can we be that the waste facility won't be torn apart by another eruption?

70 _____ Why not just send the waste into the sun? Well, maybe that's not such a good idea, since on launch some rockets do crash back down to the earth. Some scientists have proposed that the waste be put in ships and sunk under the oceans. Yet just the fact that scientists make such suggestions seems to emphasize how severe the problem really is.

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十七讲

(A)

The Grasshopper in Van Gogh Painting

Art conservators(管理员) dream of finding (21)_____(hide) secrets in the masterpieces they look after. Rarely do they expect to find a dead grasshopper.



Conservators at the Nelson-Atkins museum of art in Kansas City said they discovered the dead insect in one of its star paintings, Vincent van Gogh's Olive Trees, when it (22)_____(scan) as part of the research for a catalogue of its French painting collection.

It was spotted by Mary Schafer. She told a local broadcaster that she found it in the work's lower foreground. "(23)_____(look) at the painting with the microscope, I came across the tiny body of a grasshopper covered in the paint, so it (24)_____(have) occurred in the wet paint back in 1889.

"We can connect it to Van Gogh painting outside, so we think of him battling the elements, dealing with the wind, the bugs, and then he's got to walk back to his studio through the fields. What's fun is that we can come up with all these stories for (25)_____ the insect landed in the paint."

Schafer said they were curious to know if the grasshopper could be studied (26)_____(far) to possibly identify which season Van Gogh painted Olive Trees.

Michael Engel, a professor at the University of Kansas, was approached (27)_____(examine) the grasshopper further. He discovered that part of the insect's body was missing and there was no sign of movement in the surrounding paint. In other words, it was already dead (28)_____ it somehow landed on the artist's wet canvas and could not be used for dating purposes.

Van Gogh painted Olive Trees in 1889, the year after his falling out with his friend Gauguin, (29)_____ may have led to his famous act of self-mutilation in the history of art: cutting off his own ear.

The grasshopper may not help in any art historical research but it has become a talking point for museum visitors, looking closely into the painting to see (30)_____ they can spot the dead insect.

(B)

A. concerns	B. illegal	C. circulation	D. recommended	E. launched	F. conducting
G. witnessing	H. innovation	I. emphasized	J. regulations	K. criticisms	

Experts agree that it is becoming a growing trend that more and more consumers across the country are using cashless payment methods.

In fact, as early as 1988, the State Council released __(31)__ to encourage bank transfers and to reduce using cash during economic activities. Today, the move toward a cashless society could "reduce the risks of using cash, save on costs and as a matter of convenience, prevent __(32)__ activities such as *money laundering*(洗钱)," Dong Ximiao, a research fellow at Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at the Renmin University of China, told the Global Times.

But China is not the first country to seek a cashless society. Developed states like Sweden, Denmark and Singapore are also __(33)__ the increase of cashless payment. The rapid development of cashless payments does not mean there are no challenges and __(34)___.

Alibaba's Hema store, where customers can shop, dine and order goods for delivery from their mobile phones, have come into the spotlight recently. Media reports said that consumers can't purchase goods with cash there, which would be considered illegal. A Hema PR representative told the Global Times that all 13 Hema stores in the country do in fact allow consumers to pay in cash. She noted that Hema store simply __(35)__ consumers to pay via Alipay for convenience purposes.

Alipay and WeChat Pay, the nation's two major third-party mobile payment tools, also __(36)__ campaigns this month to encourage more merchants and customers to use cashless payment methods. Both called for the establishment of a "cashless society", which caused __(37)__ over whether cash will soon disappear. Dong __(38)__ that a cashless society would not mean that cash would completely disappear. "As the economy grows, the __(39)__ of cash is still very huge," noted Dong.

"Also, it's important to remember that nearly half of China's population lives in rural areas, especially in undeveloped western regions, and therefore is not able to enjoy __(40)__ brought by the Internet," Dong said. "And when it comes to China's senior citizens, most of them prefer to use cash in their daily life," he added.

(C)

Eating fast food makes people impatient even when they are not short of time, a new study claims.

Students in the study became __(41)__ even when shown the logo of burger chain McDonald's so quickly on screen that they could not __(42)__ it.

Researchers say that daily exposure to fast food brands could have a *subliminal*(潜意识的) effect on __(43)__, making people hurry regardless of whether they are pushed for time. They conclude: "Our experiments suggest that the __(44)__ goal of saving time embedded in fast food may have the unexpected consequence of causing hurriedness and impatience."

Thinking about fast food increases __(45)__ for time-saving products. "More __(46)__, we found that the mere exposure to fast food symbols reduced people's willingness to save and led them to prefer immediate __(47)__ over greater future return, finally harming their economic interest."

Student volunteers were quickly shown six logos from fast-food chains — McDonald's, Burger King, KFC, Subway, Wendy's and Taco Bell. They could not consciously see what they were but the subliminal effect was __(48)__. Their reading speed was measured before and after seeing the logos and it was significantly faster afterwards. Participants also preferred time-saving products like three-in-one skincare treatments rather than __(49)__ versions after seeing the logos. When asked whether they would accept a small sum of money immediately or a larger amount in a week's time, they again chose __(50)__ reward after being exposed to the brands.

Researcher Chen-Bo Zhong, assistant professor of organizational behaviour at Canada's Toronto University, said: "Fast food represents a culture of time efficiency and immediate __(51)__. The problem is that the goal of saving time gets activated upon exposure to fast food __(52)__ whether time is a relevant factor in the context. "__(53)__, walking faster is

time-efficient when one is trying to make a meeting, but it's a sign of impatience when one is taking a walk in the park."

"We're finding that the mere exposure to fast food is ____(54)___ a general sense of hurriedness and impatience. When I sit in a fast food restaurant, I find myself *gobbling*(狼吞虎咽) my Big Mac down at this incredible speed even though there is no ____(55)___ at all."

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 41. | A. hungry | B. stressful | C. anxious | D. timid |
| 42. | A. recognize | B. investigate | C. diagnose | D. recall |
| 43. | A. motivation | B. appearance | C. emotion | D. behaviour |
| 44. | A. common | B. unconscious | C. primary | D. temporary |
| 45. | A. preferences | B. implications | C. ingredients | D. intentions |
| 46. | A. naturally | B. strikingly | C. fortunately | D. personally |
| 47. | A. gain | B. proof | C. respond | D. attention |
| 48. | A. concealed | B. imposed | C. edited | D. marked |
| 49. | A. separate | B. special | C. expensive | D. original |
| 50. | A. potential | B. constant | C. intense | D. instant |
| 51. | A. cultivation | B. resistance | C. satisfaction | D. awareness |
| 52. | A. in terms of | B. on account of | C. regardless of | D. with respect to |
| 53. | A. In other words | B. On the contrary | C. For example | D. In addition |
| 54. | A. promoting | B. assuming | C. insulting | D. assessing |
| 55. | A. chance | B. sense | C. rush | D. harm |

(D)

One of the most inspiring quotes I ever heard was by Brian Tracy. He said: "The difference between successful people and unsuccessful people is that successful people fail many more times than unsuccessful people." I personally experienced the wisdom of that understanding right after my first book was published. Like many authors, I expected hundreds of bookstore customers lining up for me to sign copies for them. I'm afraid to say, it didn't quite happen like that.

My first signing was arranged at the largest bookstore in the city. Filled with anticipation, I was put into a private signing room in the beautiful store. Despite a nice sign placed outside the room exhibiting images of both me and my book, not a single customer entered the room. As each minute passed, I became increasingly anxious.

Do they not like the title? I wondered. Do they not like the book cover?

After 90 minutes of this torture, I was absolutely **distraught**.

For the four years writing the book, I had felt a sense of mission and purpose like never before in my life. Working a full 8-hour day in my clinic, I had to get into bed by 9:30 pm every day, so I could wake up at 5:30 in the morning and have two hours of writing before heading into my clinic. Before I ever began each writing session, I would close my eyes for 10 minutes and then whisper, "Please grant me the words to touch just one person's life."

Now, sitting there alone at my first book signing, I wondered if my entire life wasn't just a big joke. At that moment, just when I couldn't feel any worse, a middle-aged couple walked into the room. I managed to hide my emotions and introduced myself and my book. There was something different about the way they were looking at me that I couldn't quite identify. But I didn't know what else to say. The couple turned to each other, and the husband nodded to his wife.

She then told me, “I think we’ll get the book.” My heart began to pound. But I realized the woman was trying to say something else.

“The reason we’re buying it,” she said hesitantly, “is because our son committed suicide two years ago. Maybe your story will help us get over it.”

At that moment, I knew if I never sold another copy of the book, **my four years of writing it had served its purpose**. Although I would have many more challenging years until my book caught on and sold well, this couple’s story was all the motivation I needed at that point to keep me moving ahead. Thanks to them, I would come to the realization that the greatest of lives are made all in the same way: One challenge... one hurdle... one step... and one small victory at a time.

56. The writer quotes Brian Tracy to emphasize the importance of _____.
A. conscience B. success C. confidence D. perseverance
57. The word “**distraught**” (paragraph 4) probably means _____.
A. bored and impatient B. cheerful and proud
C. upset and disappointed D. miserable and ashamed
58. What can be inferred from paragraph 5?
A. The writer had to quit his job to make time for his writing.
B. The writer was not sure about the purpose of his writing at first.
C. The writing was completed with great self-discipline and efforts.
D. The process of writing the book was full of pains and frustration.
59. By saying “**my four years of writing it had served its purpose**”, the author probably means that _____.
A. he had succeeded in selling his first book to the couple
B. he had managed to touch someone’s life with his book
C. he was quite satisfied with the feedback of his readers
D. he had found someone who appreciated his writing

(E)

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

Staying young forever

It used to be a matter of fact when Peter Pan — a character from James Matthew Barrie’s 1911 book — said: “All children, except one, grow up.” (67)_____

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

“Adults of the 21st century are channeling their inner child, one toy at a time,” commented website Koreaboo. (68)_____

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

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

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

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

2020 华询教育春季班高一英语第十八讲

(A)

At first glance, these impressive images look like moment captured by a talented photographer. But you cannot always believe what you see. These pictures, with their incredible photographic details, are in fact the creations ____21____ (draw) by Scottish hyper-realist Paul Cadden.

With often nothing more than a pencil in hand, the 47-year-old artist produces elaborate drawings that could easily ____22____ (mistake) for the work of any modern digital camera. From the wrinkles on a woman's face and beads of water, to a breath of smoke from a cigarette, Cadeen is able to capture ____23____ (complicated) features of his subjects in such painstaking detail that the images look astonishingly real.

Cadden said he began drawing at a very young age and has always been interested in art. With some experience in animation and graphic design, he moves into hyper-realism ____24____ he has a special gift for capturing details.

His creations reflect his love for details, with a single image ____25____ (take) up to six weeks to produce. Working with pencil, graphite and white chalk, Cadden is able to create seven poster-size pieces a year, ____26____ sell for up to \$5,000 each.

The artist explained that he does not want people to focus completely on the techniques involved in his pieces. "I want them to think about the work and ____27____ I'm actually drawing," he said, "I prefer to study the internal aspect of the subject ____28____ focus solely on the external part."

Now, Cadden is planning to take his pieces to more foreign countries, and to hold exhibitions in China, Cuba and Brazil. He hopes to get established enough ____29____ (make) a living from his work. "I want to be doing lots of exhibitions in five years' time. To have a successful solo show is a long-cherished dream of mine," he said. "It's such a fantastic feeling ____30____ somebody buys your paintings and you know the paintings are sitting somewhere in their houses."

(B)

A. established	B. cultural	C. freely	D. introduce	E. official	F. release
G. extremely	H. attraction	I. drew	J. unexpectedly	K. mystery	

A large-scale cultural exploration program *National Treasure* 《国家宝藏》 made its first show on CCTV on Sunday night . In the first episode, the Palace Museum in Beijing showcased three treasures.

As a ____31____ variety show, the *National Treasure* aims to showcase the background stories of national treasures and ____32____ various art forms. In the show, "national treasure keepers" acted by famous and common people will present treasures, telling their stories with the collections and interpreting the historical ____33____. The show aims to inspire the ancient Chinese civilization and make the national treasures "come alive".

This is not the first time for the Palace Museum in Beijing to be ____34____ welcomed online in China, thanks to its efforts in cultural products and self-promotion in recent years.

Last year, the museum ____35____ so much attention because of the huge success of the

three-episode TV documentary, *Masters in the Forbidden City* and a movie with the same name. Over the last few years, the museum has ___36___ 495 signposts and 1,400 new chairs have been provided. In addition, the Palace Museum opened a (an) ___37___ online store on e-commerce platform Taobao, selling related products. It also started their self-promotion through new media, publishing articles to promote the culture of the museum. It ___38___ swept the Internet by its humorous style and interesting content. At the same time, the Palace Museum has published several mobile apps, one of which saw over 200,000 downloads just two weeks after its ___39___ in 2013. Its self-promotion has achieved great results. In 2012, the museum saw 15 million visitors. And it received 16 million visitors last year.

The museum is also a popular ___40___ among foreign leaders. For example, US President Donald Trump and his wife visited the Palace Museum on Nov 8.

(C)

AlphaGo has struck again, defeating Ke Jie, the world's number one Go player, 3-0. After his defeat, the young Chinese prodigy said AlphaGo sees the ___41___ of Go while he could only see a small area around him. This win, coupled with last year's victory over Lee Se-dol, shines a light on the awe-inspiring ___42___ of technology and places AlphaGo among the greatest Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems created to date.

The AI industry is certainly making great advancements, constantly surprising the public with new and interesting tools and making life ___43___. Twenty years ago, just connecting to the Internet was a ___44___. Now, we can do just about anything on our phones, from online banking to ___45___ shows. The shifting sands of technology have placed so many paths in front of humanity that it is hard to ___46___ even the immediate future.

We may talk about how AI can make our lives better, but we also consider the risks. Many stories and films ___47___ around the theme of AI vs. human. One that comes to my mind now is *The Terminator*. The film is about an AI system called Skynet, which was ___48___ to protect humans. What the programmers did not expect was that Skynet began to think. It came to the conclusion that humans were a danger to its existence, so it started a global nuclear war and tried to “___49___” humanity.

AlphaGo's recent achievements highlight the ___50___ that technology and AI can bring about. They also serve to remind us of the ___51___ and risks we may not have had time to think about. Some of us used to ___52___ the possibility of creating an actual “thinking” AI system, or believe that humans will always be able to ___53___ an AI system, but certain facts have now been placed in front of us. All that's left to be done is to ___54___ the actual “thinking” part of advanced AI systems like AlphaGo to more fields. Once that happens, human beings will be pretty much ___55___. If we do not fully understand the risks of AI systems, we might be flying too close to the “sun”, and like Icarus in Greek mythology, we will fall.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. fun | B. secret | C. universe | D. potential |
| 42. A. intelligence | B. advancements | C. risks | D. threats |
| 43. A. easier | B. slower | C. harder | D. faster |
| 44. A. mess | B. headache | C. loss | D. leisure |
| 45. A. live | B. instant | C. immediate | D. direct |
| 46. A. tell | B. frame | C. predict | D. encounter |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 47. A. reveal | B. reverse | C. resolve | D. revolve |
| 48. A. processed | B. modified | C. introduced | D. developed |
| 49. A. help | B. isolate | C. terminate | D. investigate |
| 50. A. benefits | B. possibilities | C. signals | D. incident |
| 51. A. questions | B. tragedies | C. treasures | D. disasters |
| 52. A. analyze | B. develop | C. doubt | D. preview |
| 53. A. outsmart | B. overhead | C. outnumber | D. overtake |
| 54. A. adopt | B. shrink | C. adapt | D. control |
| 55. A. intelligent | B. powerful | C. patriotic | D. outdated |

(D)

In many countries of the world, people can confidently tell you the meaning of their town or city, but most people who live in Manchester, Oxford or Birmingham would not be able to explain what the name of their city means. The name of every British town and city, however, has a long history.

Two thousand years ago, most people living in Britain were Celts. Even the word “Britain” is Celtic. Then the Romans arrived and built camps which became cities called “castra”. This is why there are so many place names in England which end in “-chester” or “-caster” –Manchester, for example.

The Romans never reached Wales or Scotland, and many place names there are Celtic. For example, Welsh place names that begin with “Llan” come from the Celtic word for church.

After the Romans left Britain, it was attacked by tribes called the Anglo-Saxons who were from the area of Europe that is now Germany and Holland. Without the Roman army, it was impossible to protect the country from these people. The names of their villages often ended in “-ham” or “-ton”. Some got their name from the leader of the village, so Birmingham, for example, means “Beormund’s village”.

The Anglo-Saxons were farmers and the landscape was very important to them, so we have villages called Upton (“village on a hill” –a good place to build a village) and Moreton (“village by lake”, where floods could make life tough). Place names that end in “-ford” (a place where you could cross a river) also describe the location of Anglo-Saxon villages.

Twelve hundred years ago, the Vikings came to England from Scandinavia. They traded with the Anglo-Saxons but lived in their own villages. These often ended in “-by” or “-thorpe”. The name “Kirkby” means “a village with a church” and Scunthorpe was the village of a man called Skuma.

Finally, in 1066, England became Norman –the Normans gave us the place name “grange”, which means farm.

And how about London? Experts cannot agree. The Romans called the city Londinium, but they were not the first inhabitants. People once believed that the United Kingdom’s capital city got its name from the castle of a King called Lud, but this is very unlikely. Our best guess today is that the name comes from a Celtic word meaning a fastflowing river. Like a number of British place names, its history is lost in time.

56. The origin of British place names are unfamiliar to many local people because of _____.

- A. the death of the country’s ancient languages.

- B. the long lost history of the names.
- C. their lack of interest in the names.
- D. the frequent changes to the names.

57. According to the article, Stratford-upon-Avon is most likely a town _____.

- A. on a hill
- B. near a castle
- C. built beside a river
- D. with a church

58. Which of the following shows the correct order of the arrival of inhabitants in Britain?

- A. The Celts –The Romans – The Vikings –The Normans –The Anglo Saxons
- B. The Romans –The Celts –The Vikings –The Anglo Saxons–The Normans
- C. The Celts –The Romans –The Anglo Saxons–The Vikings –The Normans
- D. The Romans –The Anglo Saxons–The Celts –The Normans –The Vikings

59. According to the text, where did the name for London come from?

- A. It is puzzling and hard to confirm for sure.
- B. It comes from the term for a fast-flowing river.
- C. The name is short for Londinium.
- D. The name is from the castle of a King.

(E)

- A. Yet plus-size apparel makes up just a small part of the clothing on the market.
- B. In turn, plus-size women shopped less because the industry was not serving them well.
- C. Some brands, such as Michael Kors, do sell plus-size ranges but do not advertise them or display them on websites.
- D. But the fact is that, take American for example, women’s demand for larger –size clothes is only rising.
- E. Nike also has extended its “X-sized” sportswear range.
- F. Gwynnie Bee, Stitch Fix and Dia & Co, for example, share information with designers on preferred styles and fits.

Plus-size women might *be socially frowned upon* (不赞成) and openly avoided by the fashion industry. ____67____

A study done a few years ago by Plunkett Research, a market-research firm, found that 67% of American women were “plus-size,” meaning size 14 or larger. That figure might not have changed much, but in 2016, only 18% of clothing sold was plus-size, according to NPD Group, another research firm.

Designers and retailers have long thought of the plus-size as high-risk. Predicting what these customers will buy can be difficult, as they tend to be more cautious about styles. Making larger clothes is more expensive; but higher costs for fabric cannot always be passed on to consumers. ____68____ “We have money but nowhere to spend it,” says Kristine Thompson, who runs a blog which has nearly 150,000 followers on Instagram.

At last, that is changing. Fast-fashion brands, including Forever 21 and a fashion line sold in

partnership with Target, a giant retailer, have expanded their plus-size collections. ____69____

Revenue in the plus-size category increased by 14% between 2013 and 2016, compared with growth of 7% for all *apparel* (服装). *Takings* (营业额) were \$21.3 billion last year. Social media has played an important role in changing attitudes in the fashion business, says Madeline Jones, editor and co-founder of PLUS Model Magazine.

Nonetheless, designer brands still hold back. ____70____ For those that are willing to take a chance, several *internet startups* (创业公司) that deliver personally styled outfits to individuals, including plus-size women, offer data to “straight-size” designers.

Not all plus-size shoppers are convinced. Laura Fuentes, a hairstylist from Abilene, Texas, says that many *upmarket* (高端市场的) department stores still keep their plus-size clothing sections poorly organized, badly stocked and dimly lit, if they stock larger clothes at all. Yet such complaints should be taken *with a pinch of salt* (有所保留), says Ms. Thompson. “We’re nowhere near where we should be but we’ve made progress,” she says.