

高二英语精练题集

目录

Part 1: 语法填空.....	2
Part 2: 十一选十.....	9
Part 3: 完型填空.....	16
Part 4: 阅读选择.....	27
Part 5: 阅读六选四.....	40
Part 6: 概括写作.....	47

Part 1: 语法填空

I. 题型讲解

1. 注意

(1) 提供动词和形容词的题的答案绝对不会是词性转换，比如：

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 不提供单词的情况下，有几个空格就要填几个词。比如：

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

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

3. 考点

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

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

(1) 介词还包括: like, including

(2) therefore, thus, however (然而), nevertheless, instead, yet 等是副词不是介词，不能填

(3) 情态动词考: can/ could, may/ might, should, must, will / would。

(4) 不定式一定是考 **to do** (do)，如果文中给了 to 比如 to ___ (do)，那 to 一定是介词。

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

The government declared that the construction of No. 15 metro line ___1___ (complete) by the end of 2016.

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

II. 语法填空练习

(1)

Acting is ___1___ an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young of going on the stage is “Don’t”. But it is useless ___2___ (try) to discourage someone who feels that he must act, though the chances of his becoming famous are slim. The normal way to begin is ___3___ (attend) a drama school. Usually only the students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a repertory company, usually ___4___ an assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theater: painting scenery, looking after the furniture, taking care of the costumes, and even acting in very small parts. It is very hard work indeed. The hours are long and the salary is tiny. But young actors with the stage in their blood are happy, ___5___ (wait) for the chances of working with a better company, or perhaps in films or television.

Of course, some people have unusual chances which lead to fame and success without this long and dull training. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop as he drove past in his big car. He told the driver to stop, and he got out to speak to the girl. He asked her ___6___ she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and at first she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to tell Connie that he was serious. Then an appointment ___7___ (make) for her to go to the studio the next day. The test was successful. They gave her some necessary lessons and within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite one of the ___8___ (famous) actors of the day. Of course, she was given a more dramatic name, ___9___ is now world-famous. But chances like this ___10___ only happen once in a blue moon.

(2)

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.

(3)

Dear Daughter,

As we drove off from Columbia, I wanted to write a letter to you to tell you all that is on my mind.

First, I want to tell you ___1___ proud of you we are. Getting into Columbia is a real testament of what a great well-rounded student you are. You should be as proud of yourself ___2___ we are.

Your college years will be the most important of your life. It is in college ___3___ you will discover what learning is about. This will be the period ___4___ you go from teacher-taught to master-inspired, after which you must become self-learner. So take each subject seriously, and ___5___ ___5___ what you learn isn't critical for your life, the learning skills you acquire will be something you will cherish forever.

Follow your passion in college. Take courses you think you will enjoy. Don't be trapped by what others think or say, but make up your own mind.

Most importantly, make friends and be happy. College friends are often the best in life. Pick a few friends and become really close to them—pick the ones who are genuine to you.

Start planning early—what would you like to do? Where would you like to live? What would you like to learn? I think your plan ___6___ (study) fashion is good, and you should decide where you want to be, and get onto the right courses.

___7___ it is summer-planning, or coursework planning, or picking a major, or managing your time, you should take control of your life. I will always be there for you, but the time ___8___ (come) for you to be in the driver's seat. This is your life, and you need to be in control. Being in control feels great. ___9___ (try) it, and you will love it.

College is the four years when you have ___10___ (great) amount of free time, so please treasure your college years—make full use of your free time, become an independent thinker in control of your destiny, be bold to experiment, learn and grow through your successes and challenges.

(4)

There is a famous story about British poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was writing a poem ___1___ he was interrupted by a knock at the door. This was an age before the telephone. Someone was delivering a message. When Coleridge got back to his poem, he had lost his inspiration. His poetic mood had been broken by the knock on his door. His unfinished poem, which could otherwise ___2___ (be) a masterpiece, would now never be more than a fragment.

This story tells how unexpected communication can destroy an important thought. That brings us to the invention of the cellphone. The most common complaint about cellphones is that people talk on them to the annoyance of people around them. But more ___3___ (damage) may be the cellphone's disruption (中断) of our thoughts.

We have already entered a golden age of little white lies about our cellphones, and this is by and large a healthy, protective development. “I didn’t hear it ring” or “I didn’t realize my phone had shut off” are among the lies we tell to give ourselves a space ___4___ we are beyond reach.

The notion of being unreachable is not a new concept—we have “Do Not Disturb” signs on the doors of hotel rooms. So why ___5___ we feel guilty when it comes to cellphones? The problem is that we come from an ___6___ (establish) tradition of difficulty with distance communication.

But cellphones make long-distance communication common, and endanger our time by ourselves. Now the time alone, or a conversation with someone next to us which cannot be interrupted by a phone, is something to be cherished. Even cellphone devotees, ___7___ myself usually, can’t help at times wanting to throw their phones away, or curse the day they were invented.

But we don’t and won’t, and there really is no need. All that is required ___8___ (take) back our private time is a general social awareness ___9___ we have the right to it.

A cellphone call deserves a greater priority than a random word from the person next to us. Though the call on my cellphone may be the one-in-a-million from Steven Spielberg, who has finally read my novel and wants to make it his next movie, but most likely it is not, and I’m better off ___10___ (think) about the idea I just had for a new story, or the slice of pizza I’ll eat for lunch.

(5)

When I’m reading a book, I usually wind up taking quite a few notes. I keep track of ideas I want to follow up on, topics I want to read further about and even the occasional quote that seems just perfect for a project. Over the years, I ___1___ (find) some tricks to make the process a lot smoother. No matter what you’re taking notes on, it should be easy to carry with your reading material. I prefer small notebooks that I can actually slide ___2___ a book, but there are plenty of other options.

In my experience, most notes ___3___ (divide) between action items and details you want to retain. ___4___ reviewing your notes will come in handy when you are looking for a particular piece of information, it is not particularly useful to have to rewrite your notes in order to sort out actions you need to take. Instead, it’s more effective to clearly differentiate between the two from the start. ___5___ (simple) approach is to just divide your notes in half: one side is for details and ___6___ ___6___ is for actions. I can’t even begin to count the amount of time I have spent ___7___ (try) to translate some abbreviated notes that I scribbled down with the assumption that I would still know what “A” stood for a month later. If you’re considering using an acronym or abbreviation that isn’t in common use, it may be worth reconsidering.

I have been showing my mother some tricks to promote her website, and we have fallen into a pattern: as we talk, she writes everything out on note cards. Her notebook is filled with beautiful handwriting—but it’s also a very time-consuming approach. If you can read your notes and understand them, it’s okay to have somewhat messy notes. After all, you are probably the only one ___8___ (read) them.

Writing down all the next steps you want to take from all your reading is great, but they won’t ever get done ___9___ you can get them out of your notes and into the task

management system you rely on. And if you plan to do anything with the detail-oriented notes you have taken, it is important to get those into a format you can work with. If, for instance, you were writing up a blog post, I would suggest typing up all the quotes ___10___ you plan to use from the book in question before you even start writing the post.

(6)

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves ___1___ (blame). Because they tremble at the thought of ___2___ (see) in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big store. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe ___3___ (pack) with clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing ___4___ the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things ___5___ ___5___ warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact ___6___ women will put up with any amount of discomfort ___7___ ___7___ they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When ___8___ (compare) men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are ___9___ clever to let themselves ___10___ (cheat) by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect their basic qualities of stability and reliability? This is for you to decide.

(7)

In the house ___1___ I grew up, it was our custom to leave the front door on the latch at night. I don't know if that was a local term or if it is universal. "On the latch" meant the door was closed but not locked. ___2___ of us carried keys, and the last one in for the evening would close up, and that was it. Those days are over. In rural areas as well as in cities, doors do not stay ___3___ (unlock), even for part of an evening.

It is not uncommon, in most pleasant homes, to see on the windows small notices ___4___ (announce) that the building is closely monitored by this security force or that guard company. The lock is the new symbol of America. Indeed, a recent public-service advertisement by a large insurance company featured not charts showing how much at risk we are, but a picture of a child's bicycle with the now-usual padlock attached to it.

The ad pointed out that, yes, it is the insurance companies ___5___ pay for stolen goods, but who is going to pay for ___6___ the new atmosphere of distrust and fear is doing to our way of life? Who is going to make the payment for the transformation of America from the Land of the Free to the Land of the Lock?

For some reason we are satisfied when we think we are well-protected, ___7___ it does not occur to us to ask ourselves: Why has this happened? Why do we have to defend ourselves against our neighbors and fellow citizens, and when exactly did this start to take over our lives?

With all this “security”, we are perhaps the most insecure nation in the history of civilized man. What ___8___ (good) word do we have to describe the way in which we have been forced to live? What sadder reflection on all that we ___9___ (become) in this new and puzzling time?

We trust no one. We have become so smart about self-protection that, in the end, we have all outsmarted ourselves. We ___10___ have locked the evils out, but we have also locked ourselves in.

(8)

Vitamins are meant ___1___ (improve) people’s immune systems (免疫系统), and with the spread of the avian flu many Chinese are taking vitamins A, C, and E every day.

But some U.S. researchers say that vitamin supplements can’t correct a poor diet, and ___2___ multi-vitamins have not been shown to prevent any disease. It is also easy for high doses of certain vitamins and minerals to actually increase the risk of getting illness.

Experts say they will no longer ___3___ (concern) about vitamin deficiencies (缺乏). These are almost unheard of today, even with the population ___4___ (eat) fewer fruits and vegetables. Instead, the concern is with the dangers of vitamin excess.

Dr. Benjamin Caballero, a member of the Food and Nutrition Board at U.S. National Academy of Sciences, said that for some supplements, ___5___ vitamin A, the difference between the recommended doses and ___6___ that could lead to disease like osteoporosis (bone disease) was not large. Popular multi-vitamins, he added, often contain ___7___ could be considered as risky dose.

Similar questions ___8___ (raise) about other vitamins and minerals, particularly iron and vitamin E and C. Researchers say the questions involve multi-vitamins taken by healthy people, not specific vitamins or minerals taken by groups with special needs.

Some elderly people, for example, may lack vitamin B12 ___9___ they gradually lose their ability to absorb it from foods. People who spend little time outdoors may require vitamin D, ___10___ the skin produces when it is exposed to sunlight. While older people are in the sun, aging skin loses much of its ability to create the vitamin.

(9)

No country in the world has more daily newspapers than in the USA. There are almost 2000 of them, as ___1___ (compare) with 180 in Japan, 164 in Argentina and 111 in Britain. The quality of some American papers is extremely high, ___2___ views are quoted all over the world, and the distinguished dailies like the Washington Post or the New York Times exert a powerful influence all over the country. However, the Post and the Times are not national newspapers in the sense that the Times is in Britain or Le Monde is in France, since each American city has its own daily newspaper. The best of these present newspapers detailed accounts of national and international news, ___3___ many of them tend to limit themselves to state or city news.

Like the press in most other countries, American newspapers range from the “sensational”, ___4___ feature crime, sex and gossip, to the serious ones ___5___ (focus) on factual news and the analysis of world events. But with few exceptions American newspapers try to entertain as well as give information, for they have to compete with the lure of television.

Just as American newspapers cater to all tastes, ___6___ do they try and appeal to readers of all political persuasions. A few newspapers support extremist groups on the far right and on the far left, but most daily newspapers attempt ___7___ (attract) middle-of-the-road Americans who are essentially moderate. Many of these papers print columns by well-known journalists of different political and social views in order to present a balanced picture.

As in other democratic countries, American newspapers can be either responsible or irresponsible, but ___8___ is generally accepted is that the American press serves its country well and that it has more than once courageously exposed political scandals or crimes, ___9___ ___9___ the Watergate Affair. The newspapers drew the attention of the public ___10___ the horrors of the Vietnam War.

(10)

Endangered species are plants and animals ___1___ are in immediate danger of extinction. Extinction is actually a normal process in the course of evolution. Since the formation of the earth, many more species have become extinct than ___2___ that exist today. These species slowly disappeared because of change of climate and their failure ___3___ (adapt) to such conditions as competition and predation. ___4___ the 1600s, however, the process of extinction has greatly accelerated as a result of both human population growth and technological encroachment (侵犯) on natural ecology systems.

Species become extinct or endangered for a number of reasons, but the primary cause is the destruction of natural habitats (栖息地). Drainage of wetlands, cutting and clearing of forests, growth of cities, and highway and dam construction all have seriously reduced natural habitats available. As the various surroundings become fragments, the ___5___ (remain) animal population crowd into smaller areas and cause ___6___ (far) destruction of natural surroundings. Species in these small “islands” lose contact with other populations of their extinction.

Some private and government efforts have been organized to save declining species. Laws were made in some countries in the early 1900s to protect wild animals from commercial trade and killing. International endeavors ___7___ (show) in the convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, approved by 51 nations. Its purpose is to restrict exploitation of wild animals and plants ___8___ regulating and restricting trade in certain species. However, how effective such laws will be in various countries ___9___ (depend) on enforcement and support by the people and the courts. Due to the lack of law enforcement, the willingness of some segments of society to trade in endangered species, the activities of people who catch and kill animals illegally and dealers who supply the trade, the future of many species is in shadow and doubt ___10___ the legal protection.

Part 2: 十一选十

I. 要点:

1. 一词多性，选项很多都是有不止一个词性，需要把可能的词性都写上，比如 2014 年高考中，alert，就有三个词性 n.; adj.; vt. (alert sb. to sth.)，function 考的是动词 vi.
2. 一词多义，词性的变化就可能带来词义的不同，因此要根据该词在文中的搭配，判断该词是哪个意思，比如 witness
3. 词的搭配，这是让选择容易的有利条件，但是有时也是干扰，比如(1)这一篇。

II. 十一选十练习

(1)

A. indicator	B. predict	C. process	D. movement
E. adapt	F. tracked	G. formation	H. deliberate
I. similar	J. advantageous	K. surprised	

Researchers studying fossils (化石) of the early ancestors of dogs that lived up to 40 million years ago believe the predators (捕食性动物) evolved as a direct consequence of climate change. The study claims the ___1___ transformed man's best friend from a creature that behaved more like a cat, into the canine (犬) we know and love today.

Ancestors of dogs living in North America 40 million years ago were ambush (伏击式) predators—in a(n) ___2___ way to cats'. But a million years later, the thick forest that once covered the continent began to give way to grasslands. This led to a(n) ___3___ in the body shape and hunting behavior of dogs, turning them into animals that no longer ___4___ their prey (猎物), but chased it down instead.

This evolutionary transition was ___5___ by the scientists who examined the elbows and teeth of 32 species of dogs that lived between 40 million and two million years ago.

"The elbow is a really good ___6___ of what carnivores (食肉动物) are doing with their forelimbs (前肢), which tells their entire ___7___ abilities," said Brown University's Christine Janis, who led the study.

The research was based on an analysis of fossil specimens (标本) in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It suggests dog evolution was directly related to climate change. After all, it was not ___8___ to operate as a pursuit-and-pounce predator until there was room to run.

If predators evolved with climate change over the last 40 million years, the authors argue they may continue to ___9___ in response to the present global warming trend. In this way, the results of the study could help ___10___ how animals may look in the future.

(2)

A. wandered	B. applications	C. intellectual	D. occurred
E. extraordinary	F. objectives	G. relatively	H. release
I. threatening	J. accomplished	K. completely	

John Nash, a Nobel Prize winner and mathematical genius whose struggle with mental

illness was documented in the Oscar-winning film “A Beautiful Mind”, was killed in a car accident on Saturday. He was 86. The accident ___1___ when the taxi Nash was traveling in ran into another car on the New Jersey Turnpike. Neither of the two drivers involved in the accident underwent life-___2___ injuries.

At Princeton, Nash published a 27-page essay about the field of game theory, which led to ___3___ in economics, international politics, and evolutionary biology. His signature solution found that competition among two opponents is not necessarily governed by zero-sum logic. Two opponents can, for instance, each achieve their maximum ___4___ through cooperating with the other, or gain nothing at all by refusing to cooperate. This simple understanding is now regarded as one of the most important social science ideas in the 20th century, and a proof to his almost unique ___5___ gifts.

But in the late 1950s, Nash began a slide into mental illness and each therapy failed to cure him, and for much of the next three decades, Nash ___6___ freely on the Princeton campus, scratching his hands on empty blackboards and staring blankly ahead in the library. Robert Wright remembers Nash as “some math genius that went crazy” who wore colorful shoes and quietly watched people. His mental illness removed him ___7___ from his work. By the time Nash was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1994, he hadn’t published a paper in 36 years.

But like a child cured of a terrible dream by the switch of a light, Nash recovered from his illness seemingly by choosing not to be sick anymore. Five years later, the ___8___ of the film “A Beautiful Mind”, based on Sylvia Nasar’s 1998 book of the same name, expanded Nash’s ___9___ life story to an international audience. He continued to work, travel, and speak at conferences for the rest of his life.

It’s tempting to wonder what Nash might have ___10___, had mental illness not robbed him of so many productive years. “Because the ideas I had about super natural beings came to me the same way that my mathematical ideas did,” said Nash. “So I took them seriously.”

(3)

A. approval	B. invaders	C. addressed	D. serving
E. impact	F. response	G. influential	H. rescued
I. mixed	J. potential	K. engaged	

The German Chancellor, Angela Merkel has been named TIME’s 2015 Person of the Year. She’s led Germany since 2005 and is ___1___ her third time.

“TIME” has named a person of a year since 1927. The recipient is someone or some group that for better or worse is considered to have had a major ___2___ on world events. It is decided by the editors of the ___3___ magazine. Last year the title went to Ebola fighters and the year before that, Pope Francis.

TIME Magazine gave a number of reasons why it chose Merkel, from how she’s handled Europe’s economic crisis, to how she’s responded to terrorist attacks in the region, to how she’s ___4___ the continent’s ongoing refugee crisis. Her high ___5___ rating in Germany has slipped recently because many Germans don’t agree with her ___6___ to that crisis. So, the reaction in her home country was ___7___.

Nancy Gibbs, the editor of TIME wrote that the Chancellor was awarded the title for

“asking more of her country than most politicians would dare, for standing firm against tyranny.” She also praised Merkel, the first woman to be named the title for 29 years, for her leadership during the refugee crisis. “At a moment when much of the world is once more ___ 8 ___ in a debate about the balance between safety and freedom, the Chancellor is asking a great deal of the German people, and by their example, the rest of us as well. She views refugees as victims to be ___ 9 ___ rather than ___ 10 ___ to be repelled...”

(4)

A. sore	B. containing	C. conditions	D. interpret
E. conscious	F. data	G. enhancing	H. resist
I. definitely	J. producing	K. character	

In an experiment that exposed healthy volunteers to a cold or flu virus, researchers found that people with a generally sunny temper were less likely to fall ill.

The findings were built on evidence that a “positive emotional style” can help to ___ 1 ___ the common cold and other illnesses.

Researchers believe the reasons may be both objective as in happiness ___ 2 ___ immune function and subjective as in happy people being less disturbed by a ___ 3 ___ throat or running nose.

“People with a positive emotional style may have active immune responses to the virus,” explained lead study author Dr. Sheldon Cohen of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. “And when they do get a cold, they may ___ 4 ___ their illness as being less severe.”

Based on the previous study results, Cohen and his colleagues have been ___ 5 ___ certain that pleasant people are, for most cases, less likely to catch a cold, but some questions remained as to whether a person’s ___ 6 ___ itself brings about the effect.

For the new study, the researchers had 193 healthy adults complete standard measures of personality tendency, self-___ 7 ___ health and emotional “style.” Those who tended to be happy, energetic and easy-going were judged as having a positive emotional style, while those who were often unhappy, tense and opposed had a negative style.

The researchers gave them nasal (鼻子的) drops ___ 8 ___ either a cold virus or a particular flu virus. Over the next six days, the volunteers reported on any aches, pains, or other symptoms they experienced, while the researchers collected ___ 9 ___, like daily mucus (唾液) production. Cohen and his colleagues found that based on objective analysis of nose ___ 0 ___, happy people were less likely to develop a cold.

(5)

A. risky	B. solution	C. adaptation	D. genetic
E. restricted	F. partially	G. ruined	H. inconvenience
I. occur	J. qualify	K. completely	

For the more than 10 million Americans with colorblindness, there’s never been a treatment, let alone a cure, for the condition that leaves them unable to distinguish certain colors. Now, for the first time, two University of Washington professors have teamed with a California biotech firm to develop what they say may be a ___ 1 ___: a single shot in the eye

that can reveal the world in full color.

Jay and Maureen Neitz, who have studied the vision disorder for years, have found a new way to deliver genes that can replace missing color-producing proteins in certain cells, called cones, in the eyes.

The trouble will ___2___ when people are born without one or more of the three types of color-sensing proteins normally present in the cones of the retina (视网膜). The most common type is red-green colorblindness, followed by blue-yellow colorblindness. A very small proportion of the population is ___3___ colorblind, seeing only shades of gray.

Colorblindness is often a/an ___4___ disorder. It affects mostly men, who can inherit a mutation (变异) on the X chromosome (染色体) that weakens their perception of red and green. A much smaller part of cases are in women, who have two X chromosomes, which gives them a better chance of avoiding effects of any genetic imperfection.

Most people think of colorblindness as a/an ___5___ or disability, mainly causing problems with unmatched shirts and socks. But the Neitzes say the condition can have profound impacts—limiting choices for education or careers, making driving dangerous, and forcing continual ___6___ to a world designed for color vision.

“There are an awful lot of people who feel like their life is ___7___ because they don’t see color,” said Jay Neitz, a professor, who confirmed in 1989 that dogs are colorblind, too.

People may not ___8___ as commercial pilots, for instance, if they’re colorblind. Other careers that can be ___9___ include those of chefs, decorators, electricians and house painters, all of which require detailed color vision.

Undoubtedly, the Neitzes’ findings have brought great benefits to those who are born unable to distinguish between red and green. But that technique is ___10___, requiring surgery, so the Neitzes are looking for another way to do the job.

(6)

A. shrunk	B. laziness	C. limited	D. squeezed
E. gravity	F. literary	G. melting	H. element
I. targeted	J. future	K. time-consuming	

As further proof that you can now 3D-print anything, a company called Natural Machines has introduced a 3D printer for food. The *Foodini*, as it is called, isn’t too different from a regular 3D printer, but instead of printing with plastics, it prints eatable ingredients ___1___ out of steel capsules (容器): “It is the same technology,” says Lynette Kucsma, co-founder of Natural Machines, “but with plastics there’s just one ___2___ point, while with food it has different temperatures and consistencies (粘稠度). Also, ___3___ works a little bit against us, as food doesn’t hold the shape as well as plastic.”

At the Web Summit technology conference in Dublin, the Barcelona-based startup is showing off the machine, which it says is the only one of its kind capable of printing a wide range of dishes.

“In fact, this is a mini food manufacturing plant ___4___ down to the size of an oven,” Kucsma said, pointing out that at least in the initial stage the printer will be ___5___ mostly at professional kitchen users, with a consumer version to follow.

In principle, the Foodini sounds like the final ___6___ aid: press a button to print your

food. But Natural Machines is quick to point out that it's designed to take care only of the difficult and ___7___ parts of food preparation that discourage people from cooking at home, and that it promotes healthy eating by requiring fresh ingredients prepared before printing.

Nevertheless, the company is working with major food manufacturers to create pre-packaged plastic capsules that can just be loaded into the machine to make food, even though they assure these will be free of preservatives, with a shelf life ___8___ to five days.

The printing process is slow, but faster than regular 3D printing. Other than being capable of creating complex designs, the Foodini can be useful for recipes that require accuracy and skillfulness, like homemade pizza or filled pasta. Currently, the device only prints the food, which must be then cooked as usual. But a(n) ___9___ model will also cook the preparation and produce it ready to eat.

The idea also comes with a social ___10___ too. "There's a touch screen on the front that connects to a recipe site in the cloud, so it's an internet-of-things, connected kitchen appliance," said Kucsma. Users will also be able to control the device remotely using a smartphone, and share their recipes with the community.

(7)

A. purchases	B. agricultural	C. narrow	D. pouring
E. delivered	F. coincide	G. dedicated	H. calculating
I. enthusiasts	J. sales	K. priorities	

Alibaba Group Holding Ltd said on Thursday that it will create another online shopping event in the next two months to tap further into rural consumption. The e-commerce giant, which generated a gross merchandise volume of 91.2 billion yuan (\$14.3 billion) in the 24-hour sales event on Wednesday, said it will hold a similar festival to ___1___ with the upcoming Spring Festival in February.

Zhang Yong, chief executive officer of Alibaba, said like urban residents, many rural consumers have also become online shopping ___2___. "The soon-to-be-launched shopping event will better serve rural consumers and bring more ___3___ products to the dining tables of urban consumers," he said.

The Hangzhou-based firm said the Spring Festival event will be launched by its customer-to-customer site Taobao and its Rural Taobao business unit, which is ___4___ to online shoppers in rural areas.

Sun Lijun, vice-president of Alibaba who is in charge of Rural Taobao, said the Spring Festival shopping gala will help ___5___ the gap between urban and rural consumers.

"We want villagers to celebrate Lunar Chinese New Year with seafood from New Zealand and wine from France. That said, we also want urban residents to enjoy high-quality fresh products ___6___ directly to their doorsteps," he said.

Alibaba has made globalization and going-rural its top ___7___ for further development. Last year, it said it will invest 10 billion yuan over the next three to five years to provide e-commerce services in about 100,000 villages.

Rural shoppers proved their buying power by ___8___ more than 10 million yuan in the first eight minutes of the Nov 11 online shopping festival. People in 8,000 villages participated in the 24-hour ___9___ on Wednesday. The most expensive order of the day was

an order for a Porsche at about 500,000 yuan.

Alibaba didn't disclose the specific ___10___ made by rural shoppers, but said that items such as TV sets, air conditioners, shampoos and oil were very popular in villages.

(8)

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

You never see him, but they are with you every time you fly. They record where you are going, how fast you are traveling and whether everything on your airplane is ___1___ normally. Their ability to withstand (承受) almost any ___2___ makes them seem like something out of a magic book. They are known as the black box.

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

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

Modern airplanes have two black boxes: a voice recorder, which is designed to track pilots' conversations, and a flight-data recorder, which is meant to ___9___ fuel levels, engine noises and other operating functions that help investigators reconstruct the aircraft's final moments. Placed in an insulated (隔绝的) case and surrounded by a quarter-inch-thick panels of stainless steel, the boxes can withstand huge ___10___ and temperatures up to 2,000°F. When in deep water, they are also able to send signals from depths of 20,000 ft. Experts believe the boxes from Air France Flight 447, which crashed near Brazil on June 1, 2009, are in water nearly that deep, but statistics say they're still likely to turn up. In the approximately twenty deep-sea crashes over the past 30 years, only one plane's black boxes were never recovered.

(9)

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

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbors, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest *longevity boost* (长寿原因) seems to come from marriage or a(n) ___1___ relationship. The effect was first ___2___ in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows (寡妇) and *widowers* were at a much higher

risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man's life and two to a woman's. The effects ___3___ for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

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

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

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

(10)

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

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

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

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

At the moment, ___8___ information that passes through these systems can be run

through different forms. There was a time when such information was ___9___ document-based. Today however, reports and other relevant information can be presented to the seeker through different media.

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

Part 3: 完型填空

要点:

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

(1)

For centuries, boys were top of the class. But these days, that's no longer the case.

A new study by the OECD, a club of mostly ___1___ countries in Europe and North America, examined how 15-year-old boys and girls performed at reading, mathematics and science. Boys still get somewhat better ___2___ at maths and physics, and in other science courses the genders are roughly ___3___. But when it comes to the students who really struggle and suffer at school, the difference is ___4___: boys are 50% more likely than girls to fall short of basic standards in all three areas.

___5___, why are girls performing better at school than their male classmates?

First, girls read more than boys. Reading *proficiency* (熟练) is the basis upon which all other learning is built. When boys don't do well in reading, their ___6___ in other school subjects suffers too.

Second, girls spend much more time on their homework and out-of-class learning. ___7___, girls spend five and a half hours per week doing homework while boys spend a little less than four and a half hours. Researchers suggest that doing homework ___8___ by teachers is linked to better accomplishment in maths, reading and science. Boys, it appears, spend more of their free time in the ___9___ world; they are 17% more likely to play cooperative online games than girls every day. They also use the internet more.

Third, peer ___10___ plays a role. A lot of boys decide early on that they are just too cool for school. They adopt a so-called concept of *masculinity* (男子气概) that includes a disregard for ___11___, which means they're more likely to be rude and noisy in class. Teachers mark them down for this. In *anonymous* tests, boys perform better. In fact, the gender gap in reading ___12___ by a third when teachers don't know the gender of the pupil they are marking.

So what can be done to close this gap? Getting boys to do more homework and cut down on screen-time would help. And offering boys a ___13___ to read non-fiction would help too: they're keener on comics and newspapers. But most of all, abandoning gender *stereotypes* (旧模式) would ___14___ all students. Thus, boys in all countries with the best schools read

much better than girls. As we know, girls in Shanghai, Singapore and Seoul are good at mathematics, and they 15 boys from anywhere else in the world.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. backward | B. wealthy | C. regular | D. miserable |
| 2. A. scores | B. directions | C. guidance | D. evaluation |
| 3. A. practical | B. reliable | C. relevant | D. equal |
| 4. A. stable | B. vague | C. obvious | D. logical |
| 5. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Similarly | D. Instead |
| 6. A. behavior | B. comment | C. preparation | D. performance |
| 7. A. In brief | B. On average | C. On the contrary | D. In addition |
| 8. A. researched | B. designed | C. assigned | D. approved |
| 9. A. virtual | B. realistic | C. future | D. artificial |
| 10. A. relationship | B. contact | C. responsibility | D. pressure |
| 11. A. experts | B. authorities | C. adults | D. peers |
| 12. A. develops | B. widens | C. narrows | D. forms |
| 13. A. chance | B. task | C. favour | D. resource |
| 14. A. influence | B. harm | C. satisfy | D. benefit |
| 15. A. advance | B. overtake | C. overcome | D. challenge |

(2)

Two friends have an argument that breaks up their friendship forever, even though neither one can remember how the whole thing got started. Such sad events happen over and over in high schools across the country. 1 , according to an official report on youth violence, “in our country today, the greatest threat to the lives of children and adolescents is not disease or starvation or abandonment, but the terrible reality of violence”. Given that this is the case, why aren’t students taught to manage 2 the way they are taught to solve math problems or stay physically fit?

First of all, students need to realize that conflict is 3 . A report indicates that most violent incidents between students begin with a relatively minor 4 . For example, a fight could start over the fact that one student eats a peanut butter sandwich each lunchtime. 5 the sandwich can lead to insults, which in turn can lead to violence. The problem isn’t in the sandwich, but in the way students deal with the conflict.

Once students recognize that conflict is unavoidable, they can 6 the golden rule of conflict resolution: stay calm. Once the student feels calmer, he should choose words that will calm the other person down as well. Rude words and accusation only add fuel to the emotional fire. On the other hand, 7 words spoken at a normal sound level can put out the fire before it explodes out of control.

After both sides have calmed down, they can use another key 8 for conflict resolution: listening. Listening allows the two sides to understand each other. One person should describe his or her side, and the other person should listen without interrupting. Afterward, the listener can ask non-threatening questions to make the speaker’s position clear. Then the two people should change 9 .

 10 , students need to consider what they are hearing. This doesn’t mean trying to figure out what’s wrong with the other person. It means understanding what the real issue is

and what both sides are trying to 11. For example, a shouting match over a peanut butter sandwich might happen because one person thinks the other person is unwilling to try new things. Students need to ask themselves questions such as these: How did this start? What do I really want? What am I afraid of? As the issue becomes 12, the conflict often simply becomes smaller. Even if it doesn't, 13 thought helps both sides figure out a better solution.

After students started a conflict resolution, there has been an increase in student 14. Learning to resolve conflicts can help students 15 friends, teachers, parents, bosses and coworkers. In that way, conflict resolution is a basic life skill that should be taught in schools across the country.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. As a result | B. In fact | C. By contrast | D. On the contrary |
| 2. A. conflict | B. lives | C. relationships | D. affairs |
| 3. A. violent | B. global | C. unresolved | D. unavoidable |
| 4. A. remark | B. assumption | C. insult | D. resolution |
| 5. A. Preference for | B. Concern about | C. Complaint over | D. Laughter over |
| 6. A. interpret | B. practice | C. assess | D. bend |
| 7. A. soft | B. tough | C. critical | D. clear |
| 8. A. measure | B. strategy | C. assessment | D. application |
| 9. A. responses | B. attitudes | C. roles | D. intentions |
| 10. A. Contrarily | B. Relatively | C. Consequently | D. Finally |
| 11. A. accomplish | B. ignore | C. foresee | D. seek |
| 12. A. wider | B. clearer | C. more complex | D. more critical |
| 13. A. unselfish | B. initial | C. inspiring | D. careful |
| 14. A. cooperation | B. argument | C. gratitude | D. support |
| 15. A. admire | B. select | C. deal with | D. back up |

(3)

A child's place in the family birth order may play a role in the type of occupations that will interest him or her as an adult, new research suggests. In two related studies, researchers found that only children were more interested in intellectual, cognitive careers than later-born children. 1, later-born children were more interested in both artistic and outdoor-related careers.

“For example, parents may be extremely 2 of only children and worry about their physical safety. That may be why only children are more likely to show interest in academic 3 rather than physical or outdoor activities. An only child will tend to get more time and attention from their parents than children with siblings (兄弟姐妹). This will often make them feel special but the downside is that they may suffer from 4 and loneliness when friends discuss their brothers and sisters and family life.”

The first-born is an only child until the second child comes along – 5 them from being the centre of attention, to then sharing the care of parents. Parents will also expect them to be responsible and “set an example”. The change from being the focus of a family may be quite a 6 and so shape the first-born's outlook on life. Therefore, first-borns may try to get back their parents' attention and approval by achieving success in their career. It is true

that first-borns are 7 more often found as political leaders than any other birth-order position.

Being the youngest in the family can sometimes be a(n) 8 experience, especially if the child wants to be taken seriously. The last-born is more likely than the other birth-order positions to take up dangerous sports. This may be a 9 of the last-born's rebellious characteristic – a result of being 10 up with always being bossed about by everyone else in the family.

Middle children, 11, have different issues. “Middle –child syndrome” can mean feeling 12 between two other “more important” people – an older sibling who gets all the rights and is treated like an adult and a younger sibling who gets all the 13 and is treated like a spoilt child. Middle-borns have to learn to get on with older and younger children, and this may 14 them becoming good negotiators – of all the birth-order positions they are most skillful at dealing with both authority figures and those holding 15 positions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. In other words | B. In addition | C. In contrast | D. In particular |
| 2. A. proud | B. protective | C. positive | D. precious |
| 3. A. pursuit | B. exchange | C. freedom | D. reputation |
| 4. A. regret | B. jealousy | C. sympathy | D. neglect |
| 5. A. prohibiting | B. varying | C. preventing | D. transforming |
| 6. A. disaster | B. tragedy | C. shock | D. tendency |
| 7. A. enormously | B. significantly | C. unexpectedly | D. extremely |
| 8. A. exciting | B. confusing | C. frustrating | D. rewarding |
| 9. A. sample | B. signal | C. symbol | D. sign |
| 10. A. tied | B. fed | C. mixed | D. caught |
| 11. A. therefore | B. however | C. otherwise | D. meanwhile |
| 12. A. sandwiched | B. trapped | C. combined | D. balanced |
| 13. A. honors | B. resources | C. privileges | D. expectations |
| 14. A. insist on | B. contribute to | C. approve of | D. result from |
| 15. A. former | B. superior | C. latter | D. inferior |

(4)

Have you ever shouted, “The rent is too damn high”? Shaking wall and hidden disgusting bugs? You're not alone. The ancient Romans experienced the same 1 with their apartments. From mean landlords to sanitation (卫生) problems, pests to smells, Roman urban living was no walk in the park.

Even in the very early days of Rome, people were crowded together in uncomfortable quarters. This collection of animals of every kind mixed together, made life 2 for common citizens. And the close contact 3 diseases.

Roman rented residence were called insulae, or islands, because they occupied whole blocks, with the roads flowing around them like water around an island. The insulae, often 4 six to eight apartment blocks built around a staircase and central courtyard, housed poor workers who couldn't afford a traditional domus, or private house.

By the fourth century A.D., there were around 45,000 insulae in Rome, as 5 to

fewer than 2,000 private homes. Many people were ___6___ into their quarters. Apartments on the lower floor would be the easiest for entry and exit – and therefore belong to the ___7___ renters – while unfortunate individuals were thrown on higher floors in tiny rooms.

Though made of concrete brick, insulae were usually weakly built, ___58___ poor craftsmanship and little fund. They usually collapsed and killed passers-by. As a result, emperors ___9___ how high landlords could construct insulae. The maximum building height was 60 feet.

According to law then, builders should make walls at least an inch and a half thick, so as to ensure the ___10___ of the building. However, it didn't work so well, especially since building codes were ___11___ by the landlords in order to save on the construction cost, and most renters were too poor to charge landlords. Therefore, the life-threatening accidents usually happened. Even if insulae didn't fall down, they could be so ___12___ as to be washed away in a flood. That's about the only time their inhabitants would ___13___ clean natural water, since there was rarely in-home plumbing (水管) in an apartment.

What's more, the insulae caught fire frequently leaving Rome with a vicious (恶意的) ___14___ of houses burning down and collapsing, sales, then immediate reconstruction and fire once more time. Indeed, rather than being at the nature's hands, some collapses were ___15___ since the greedy landlords keep on tearing down the existing insulae and replacing them with higher and larger monsters in pursuit of more rents.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. annoyance | B. complaint | C. history | D. consequence |
| 2. A. unlimited | B. miserable | C. realistic | D. expensive |
| 3. A. spread | B. tested | C. organized | D. reserved |
| 4. A. consisting of | B. taking advantage of | C. equipping with | D. relying on |
| 5. A. exposed | B. opposed | C. switched | D. related |
| 6. A. mixed | B. filled | C. squeezed | D. invited |
| 7. A. general | B. legal | C. wealthy | D. sociable |
| 8. A. instead of | B. thanks to | C. regardless of | D. except for |
| 9. A. restricted | B. solved | C. threatened | D. evaluated |
| 10. A. privacy | B. temperature | C. outlook | D. safety |
| 11. A. strengthened | B. ignored | C. designed | D. measured |
| 12. A. cheap | B. vacant | C. insignificant | D. shaky |
| 13. A. give credit to | B. bring life to | C. have access to | D. take control of |
| 14. A. cycle | B. punishment | C. treatment | D. fate |
| 15. A. unexpected | B. intentional | C. restless | D. thorough |

(5)

Let's face it: while we go to the office to work, no one is expected to keep their head down the entire time they're there. Yet companies expect ___1___ out of their employees: that's why they're paying you to be there. No talking or socializing at all is one ___2___, while the other is being able to talk to whomever you want, whenever you want, about whatever you want, even if you never quite manage to make it to your desk until 11:00 a.m. Both examples are ___3___ unrealistic. So first we have the entire gray area in between those two, and that's just during office time.

The phrase “people-oriented” is generally used to __4__ something that vaguely represents a company where everyone is pleasant and happy. It is fun to work there, everyone likes his or her job and each employee is __5__ well and fairly. Know any companies like that? People-oriented is a traditional and unclear phrase that needs __6__ to make sure your definition is the same as the company’s and that you can spot a __7__ if there is one.

So what do you mean by people-oriented? Do you want a company that promotes from within and doesn’t __8__ gathering at the water cooler? A company where management makes a practice of being __9__? A place where customers are of great __10__ both in philosophy and actuality, or one that is involved in its community and requires each __11__ to join or participate in a specific event once or twice each year? When you look closer at what this phrase means to you, you’ll discover that some aspects are more important to you than others. Knowing what you mean by this phrase gives you the power to discover if the company’s __12__ is the same as yours.

Why bother leaving a message that may not be __13__ for days when you can reach someone instantly with a text or instant message? That seems to be increasingly dominant viewpoint, anyway. When texting and instant messaging for __14__ needs, keep in mind some tips from workplace and career experts.

Marla Harr, a business etiquette consultant and trainer, says that when relying on texting and messaging for work, you should __15__ that the person you want to send a text message wants to receive and communicate in that way.

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

(6)

As a parent, you might have a close emotional connection with your child. You’re the only one who can feel their emotions and understand almost all behavioral __1__. Every mother has an opportunity to keep an eye on their children and analyze everything they say and do. Some signs __2__ that something bad is going to happen. If you see that your child is in low __3__, you should be ready to take immediate measures to prevent the explosion of a crying bomb.

Please forget about physical punishment. This old-school-method of parenting is not the best way to cope with a child's bad temper. ___4___, physical punishment is very painful for children. This strategy is the easiest way to put in discipline and make your child willing to obey. ___5___, psychologists say that physical punishment is so offensive that it can lead to severe consequence. It fills the minds and hearts of children with fear, ___6___ and anxiety.

Children are like inexhaustible sources of energy. They can run, jump, scream and fool around all day long. So we should lead them to use their negative energy in a proper manner. It is ___7___ important to find developmental activities and keep your child engaged as much as possible. Let them play games and exercise ___8___ they want — physical activity is good for their health. Don't forget to encourage your child and present them with candies or stickers. If your child is fond of singing or dancing, then give them an opportunity to open up and perform like a star.

Communication is vital for you and your kids. Every child needs ___9___ socialization and communication with parents and their peers. Your words and pieces of advice help them become stronger and find the right path in life. It's a good chance to avoid generation gap and build a relationship ___10___ trust. Lack of contact and communication usually make children too ___11___ and cultivate antisocial personality in future.

Remember to arm yourself with patience, for patience is the main ___12___ for many parents who deal with children's bad temper. Every mother knows that it's hard to preserve unchanged calmness and remain indifferent to children's cries and tears. Increase the strength of your mind and fill your heart with hope and ___13___, because parenting is the hardest job in the world.

I think that the ___14___ of the problem is not children, but their parents. I hope these useful pieces of advice will help you ___15___ to your child's bad temper. What other ways to deal with a child's bad temper? Share your point of view!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. abilities | B. principles | C. hints | D. virtues |
| 2. A. create | B. indicate | C. impose | D. diagnose |
| 3. A. controls | B. disciplines | C. emotions | D. spirits |
| 4. A. In return | B. After all | C. No wonder | D. For instance |
| 5. A. Moreover | B. Otherwise | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 6. A. hatred | B. boredom | C. carelessness | D. shyness |
| 7. A. roughly | B. extremely | C. slightly | D. subconsciously |
| 8. A. as well as | B. as soon as | C. as long as | D. as far as |
| 9. A. gradual | B. acceptable | C. complete | D. feasible |
| 10. A. leaving out | B. addicted to | C. going beyond | D. based on |
| 11. A. curious | B. courageous | C. nervous | D. generous |
| 12. A. priority | B. responsibility | C. potential | D. possession |
| 13. A. dignity | B. wisdom | C. bravery | D. diligence |
| 14. A. resource | B. instruction | C. source | D. assessment |
| 15. A. adapt | B. devote | C. refer | D. respond |

(7)

It is 2 a.m. The time when you should be in beds, sound asleep. But pull back the curtains

and you might be surprised by the number of lights on in your street. Night-time is ___1___ just for sleeping. It has become the new daytime, offering us the chance to catch up on everything we didn't manage to finish during what used to be our ___2___ hours. Now, ___3___ sleeping, we can check our bank balances by phone, buy groceries, surf the net for cheap flights or go to the gym.

Such flexibility, ___4___, has a price. Our bodies are run by circadian rhythms (昼夜节律), a prehistoric internal clock that regulates when we feel sleepy or awake and affects our body temperature and level of alertness. It makes our brains and bodies ___5___ during the day and allows them to recover through the night. So powerful is this clock that even two weeks on a nightshift without break will not ___6___ its rhythm, and when scientists keep human volunteers in isolation, without any indication of what time it is in the day, they still show daily cycles of temperature changes, sleep and wakefulness, and hormone release. But, ___7___ working against our body's natural rhythm is likely to cause ourselves both physical and psychological damage. Research also shows it may actually ___8___ our risk of health problems such as stomach diseases.

Consultant Tom Mackey believes that our normal circadian rhythms are increasingly being completely ___9___. "More and more of us are being pressured into doing things at odd hours. This is going to have a(n) ___10___ impact on quality and length of sleep. If people don't go to bed at a reasonable time, say around 11p.m., and have between six and eight hours of sleep, they will be unable to concentrate. You need sleep for rest and ___11___. If you stuff your mind with information for too long, then everything gets disorganized—you become ___12___ to manage daytime activities."

The circadian rhythms that run the sleep/wake cycle are as old as ___13___ itself. Our prehistoric ancestors would have needed their biological clock to get them out hunting during the day and probably in bed around nightfall to avoid intruders. Our night vision is not as fast as that of nocturnal (夜间活动的) animals—our natural rhythm was to sleep as the sun went down. The invention of the electric light obviously ___14___ that. Like most biological systems, circadian rhythms are not made to ___15___. Our internal clock runs a bit longer than 24 hours, hence its Latin name, circadian, which means "about a day".

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. by all means | B. on earth | C. in no time | D. to this day |
| 2. A. sleeping | B. waking | C. business | D. rush |
| 3. A. in terms of | B. regardless of | C. as a result of | D. instead of |
| 4. A. furthermore | B. otherwise | C. however | D. somewhat |
| 5. A. active | B. relaxing | C. tiring | D. conscious |
| 6. A. form | B. destroy | C. improve | D. recover |
| 7. A. Efficiently | B. Proudly | C. Continually | D. Independently |
| 8. A. minimize | B. assess | C. avoid | D. increase |
| 9. A. broken | B. enhanced | C. emphasized | D. misunderstood |
| 10. A. effective | B. negative | C. direct | D. reliable |
| 11. A. reservation | B. resetting | C. repair | D. replacement |
| 12. A. bored | B. willing | C. likely | D. unable |
| 13. A. evolution | B. clock | C. mystery | D. hunting |
| 14. A. improved | B. changed | C. speeded | D. followed |

15. A. measure B. reverse C. regulate D. discover

(8)

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

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

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. reputation | B. revenge | C. responsibility | D. revolution |
| 2. A. commit | B. recognize | C. admit | D. revise |
| 3. A. gratitude | B. apologies | C. guidance | D. authorities |
| 4. A. approved | B. chose | C. withdrew | D. undertook |
| 5. A. light | B. ashes | C. smell | D. pollutants |
| 6. A. effective | B. efficient | C. extinct | D. essential |
| 7. A. officially | B. voluntarily | C. temporarily | D. newly |
| 8. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 9. A. minor | B. major | C. inferior | D. superior |
| 10. A. conceal | B. confuse | C. attract | D. deceive |
| 11. A. held on | B. got rid of | C. carried out | D. made up |
| 12. A. clear | B. public | C. possible | D. convenient |
| 13. A. convincing | B. likely | C. factual | D. solid |

14. A. conflict B. opportunities C. competitions D. challenges
 15. A. response B. blow C. solution D. key

(9)

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

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. focused | B. depended | C. based | D. determined |
| 2. A. viewed | B. employed | C. imagined | D. dismissed |
| 3. A. acknowledge | B. control | C. guarantee | D. possess |
| 4. A. usual | B. direct | C. convincing | D. fixed |
| 5. A. Apparently | B. Actually | C. Eventually | D. Naturally |
| 6. A. spread | B. abandoned | C. followed | D. celebrated |
| 7. A. As a result | B. In fact | C. On the contrary | D. In addition |
| 8. A. conscious | B. concrete | C. clear | D. extra |
| 9. A. attached | B. related | C. committed | D. exposed |
| 10. A. put up | B. took up | C. took on | D. put on |
| 11. A. unexpected | B. unpredicted | C. prepared | D. desired |
| 12. A. social | B. political | C. economic | D. religious |
| 13. A. accounts | B. story-telling | C. descriptions | D. drama-writing |
| 14. A. at that time | B. at a time | C. at first | D. at once |

15. A. imitations B. demonstration C. presentations D. exhibitions

(10)

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

IT Security

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

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

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

Biomedical Engineering

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

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

Audiology

For those who want to work directly with people but prefer low-pressure environments, audiology is an ___13___ career. "If you don't like ___14___ but still want a career with good prospects and a decent salary, consider becoming an audiologist," writes Alan Farnham of ABC News.

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

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

Part 4: 阅读选择

(1)

<p>William Kamkwamba: How I <u>harnessed</u> the wind</p> <p>At age 14, in poverty and hunger, a Malawian boy built a windmill to power his family's home. Now at 22, William Kamkwamba, who speaks at TED for the second time, shares in his own words the moving tale of invention that changed his life.</p>
<p>Thomas Suarez: A 12-year-old app developer</p> <p>Most 12-year-olds love playing videogames — but Thomas Suarez taught himself how to create them. After developing iPhone apps like “Bustin Jeiber,” a hit-a-mouse game, he is now using his skills to help other kids become developers.</p>
<p>Amy O’Toole, Beau Lotto: Science is for everyone, kids included</p> <p>What do science and play have in common? Scientist Beau Lotto thinks all people (kids included) should participate in science and, through the process of discovery, change understanding. He’s supported by 12-year-old Amy O’Toole, who, along with 25 of her classmates, published the first peer-reviewed article by schoolchildren. It starts: “Once upon a time ... “</p>
<p>Lauren Hodge, Shree Bose, Naomi Shah: Award-winning teenage science in action</p> <p>In 2011 three young women swept the top prizes of the first Google Science Fair. Lauren Hodge, Shree Bose and Naomi Shah describe their extraordinary projects — and their route to a passion for science.</p>

- The underlined word “**harnessed**” probably means _____.
 A. used B. stopped C. chased D. produced
- According to the passage, Thomas Suarez _____.

- A. made big money by developing games B. learned to develop apps by himself
 C. spent all his time on computer games D. taught adults to develop video games
3. Danny, a 16-year-old boy working on a science project and planning to participate in an online competition. Which of the following will he most probably watch?
 A. How I harnessed the wind B. A 12-year-old App Developer
 C. Science for Everyone, Kids Included D. Award-winning Teenage Science in Action
4. All these TED videos aim to _____.
 A. analyze the different ways to success B. promote the latest scientific inventions
 C. introduce the famous teenage speakers D. encourage passion for science & creativity

(2)

In job interviews, we are often asked about our strengths and weaknesses. And, as a matter of fact, most of us know automatically how to respond.

Common wisdom tells us to use faux weaknesses, which means things that are strengths described as negatives and turned into positives. You might even be able to change your weakness into a skill for a job you're not fully qualified for.

In America, in a championship game you are unlikely to see athletes showing weakness. If the athletes become hurt in this game, they will hide their injuries—they don't want their competitors to know their weak spots. But there is absolutely no need for us to act like this in business affairs.

At work and in business, you can have shortcomings because these can be overcome and turned into strengths. The only fatal thing is to not realize that all your weaknesses can be made strong. Of course, to make up for shortcomings, you must first be aware of what your weaknesses really are.

Have you ever wondered what has happened when you interview for a job you're fully qualified for, but it goes to someone who doesn't seem to be qualified at all? How would that person get the job when he had none of the qualifications listed in the job ad?

That applicant figured out the business pain point that is seldom, if ever, mentioned in the job ad, and then how to address it. He didn't talk about how he met each of the requirements on the job ad. He had none of the qualifications. He asked questions instead. He asked probing (探询的) questions to learn more about the business pain. By doing so, this less-qualified person soon learned that the hiring managers needed something different from what was listed in the job ad.

Not accepting the job ad as an unquestionable truth is the key. There is no reason to think that hiring managers actually know what they need when they write job ads. They may need someone completely different from what they describe. That is why you can get a job that you're not qualified for.

1. The underlined word "faux" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".
 A. incorrect B. illogical C. false D. imaginary
2. What exactly does the author advise you to do when you are a weak candidate for a job?
 A. Don't ask questions if you think you are a weak candidate.
 B. Ask questions about the job until you find you have something to offer.

- C. Don't let your interviewer know your weaknesses but tell him your strengths.
 D. Ask questions according to the job description to see if you can be a qualified candidate.
3. Why does the author think an applicant can get a job that he's not qualified for?
 A. Because hiring managers may change their mind in the job interview.
 B. Because hiring managers may actually need someone who can ask questions.
 C. Because the applicant may not know that he actually has the required qualifications.
 D. Because hiring managers may not know what they actually need when writing the ad.
4. What is the passage mainly talking about?
 A. You can change you weaknesses into strengths in job interviews.
 B. Don't expose your weaknesses but show your strengths in job interviews.
 C. Find out the business pain point not mentioned in the job ad in job interviews.
 D. Hiring managers usually don't know what qualifications they really need.

(3)

Poor bears comes to the UK, bringing only a red hat, a suitcase, a sandwich, and jars of marmalade with him. Heading straight to a major London train station, he sits on his suitcase and stops passers-by from time to time in the hope of finding a free home.

This is how Paddington Bear, the main character of the UK animated movie Paddington, is introduced to audiences. On March 3, during Prince William's visit to China, he attended the Chinese premiere (首演) of the film in Shanghai.

"Many Britons were raised on tales of Paddington, the second-best-known bear in fiction after Winnie the Pooh," the Economist noted. While Winnie the Pooh reminds people of the innocence and simplicity of the past, "the well-meaning Paddington always causes chaos when he goes through cultural misunderstandings."

The movie, described as "a total delight, as warm and welcome as a hot pair of socks on a winter morning" by the Telegraph, tells the story of the bear, who is sent to London by his family, after an earthquake destroys their home in Peru. At Paddington station, he meets Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown and their two kids. The Brown family name him Paddington, because they can't say his Peruvian name. After the fuzzy (毛茸茸的) stranger enters the Browns' home, he teaches everyone how to laugh and love. In the end, Mr. Brown says that "even if he's from a different species, he's still family."

As Phoenix magazine put it, "The story shows British sympathy and kindness" as the refugee Paddington is given a new home and a loving family in London.

Released at a time when immigration is a hot topic in the UK, "Paddington has a very clear message: welcome the other into your home", the Philadelphia Inquirer noted.

And Paddington Bear is also a great example of the traditional politeness that British people are well known for. For example, Paddington Bear calls people "Mr.", "Mrs." and "Miss", rarely using their first name. he also loves making small talk with people. For instance, Paddington often has polite conversations about unimportant things with people like his housekeeper.

1. Which of the following statements about Paddington Bear is true?
 A. He is saved by the Brown family from an earthquake in Peru.
 B. With the help of the Brown family, he learns how to laugh and love.

- C. He is traditional and prefers to greet strangers using their first name.
 D. As an immigrant to the UK, he experiences many cultural misunderstandings.
2. Which of the following words best describe the qualities of Paddington bear?
 A. kind and polite. B. innocent and unintelligent.
 C. humorous and optimistic. D. honest and straightforward.
3. We can infer from the article that _____.
 A. the tales of Paddington have reminded British people to be kind to those who immigrate to the UK
 B. at the time when the Paddington stories were released, immigrants were not welcomed in the UK
 C. the Paddington stories once encouraged a large number of Germans to go to the UK
 D. Paddington’s British habit of making “small talk” helped to enrich the German language
4. According to the last paragraph, “small talk” probably means _____.
 A. polite greetings to unfamiliar people B. conversation about unimportant things
 C. conversations about other people’s private lives D. Arguments between close friends

(4)

Four Hotels That Will Make Your Life Easier
BY JOHN BRANDON

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

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

1. Yotel New York

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

2. Marriott Detroit Airport

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

3. Hyatt Regency Minneapolis

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

4. Radisson: LaCrosse

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

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

(5)

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

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

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

However, having said that, **I am not trying to denigrate the work of the humanities.** I do not see this as an either/or situation but it's all part of being human. I admire and appreciate those who try to express things hard to be described in words, but it simply isn't my strength. I may wholeheartedly believe that science is vital but that doesn't mean I think the humanities (or indeed the social sciences) are not. Since science costs more to do than

arts subjects, more funding should go to science. That statement is not equal to saying that the humanities should not be properly funded. Somehow, we are constantly being put in opposition, a divide that is damaging to both scientists and non-scientists.

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

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

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

(6)

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

That day I followed the attendant's instructions, drove to one of those do-it-yourself car washes. I forgot that my car was a bit moody. I'd been meaning to have it checked, but it didn't happen often enough to rush me to the garage. Anyway, then unexpectedly, suddenly we picked up speed before the astonished eyes of the attendant. The car shot through the wash cycle, the wax(蜡)cycle, and the dry cycle at a ridiculous rate of speed, and then aimed for the street at the end of the tunnel. We shot through the tunnel with what seemed like the

speed of sound and rushed out into the street while I was relaxed and happy to see that no cars were approaching. The water and the wax had not yet dried — the car looked as if it had caught some terrible disease.

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

“Didn’t you go back to the car wash?” “Of course not,” I replied.

“I don’t blame you,” Peter said. “They might have arrested you for speeding in a car wash.”

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

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

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

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

(7)

The J. Paul Getty Museum

With two locations, the Getty Villa in Malibu and the Getty Center in Los Angeles, the J. Paul Getty Museum serves a wide variety of audiences through its expanded range of exhibitions and programming in the visual arts.

Parking information

Parking is \$15; \$10 after 4:00 p.m. Pay once, park twice on the same day. And get same-day parking at both the Getty Center and the Getty Villa for one \$15 fee.

MORE information about visiting the Getty Center and the Getty Villa

<p>The Getty Center See spectacular art and architecture at the top of Los Angeles. Admission is Free.</p> <p>Address 1200 Getty Center Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90049</p> <p>Open Hours Tuesday–Friday and Sunday 10:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Saturday 10:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m.</p> <p>Closed Mondays Open Mondays, December 21 and 28, 2015 Parking lot opens 9:30 a.m.</p> <p>Holiday closures: Thanksgiving, December 25 (Christmas Day), and January 1</p> <p>Food & Drinks Lunch Tuesday–Saturday 11:30 a.m.–2:30 p.m. Dinner Saturday 5:00–9:00 p.m. Sunday Brunch Sunday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Closed Mondays</p>	<p>The Getty Villa ⇨ Visit the ancient world of Greece and Rome. Admission is Free. An advance timed-entry ticket is required.</p> <p>Address 17985 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272</p> <p>Open Hours Wednesday–Monday 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Closed Tuesdays Open Tuesdays, December 22nd and 29, 2015</p> <p>Holiday closures: Thanksgiving, December 25 (Christmas Day), and January 1</p> <p>Food & Drinks Cafe at the Getty Villa Monday and Wednesday–Friday 11:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 11:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Closed Tuesdays No reservations are required for the Cafe. Menu selections are created seasonally. Wine and beer are also available.</p> <p>Picnic Box Lunches Enjoy your own boxed lunch and grab-and-go items at any of the Getty Villa’s public seating areas, including the Outdoor Classical Theater.</p>
--	--

- Mr. Larry drove to the Getty Center and the Getty Villa on December 23 (Wednesday), 2015, and enjoyed a wonderful tour there. He paid the parking fee _____ altogether.
A. \$10 B. \$15 C. \$20 D. \$30
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The J. Paul Getty Museum is an art museum housed on two sites.
B. The Getty Villa is closed on the same holidays as the Getty Center.
C. The sale of alcohol is forbidden to people in the J. Paul Getty Museum.
D. Timed tickets must be obtained in advance in the Getty Villa.

3. In 2015, at least _____ was/ were a good time for enjoying all the art works in the J. Paul Getty Museum in one day.
 A. all Mondays B. all Tuesdays C. New Year holidays D. January 2 (Thursday)
4. People who go to the Getty Villa may _____.
 A. enjoy the views overlooking Los Angeles
 B. conduct the visit any time because the tickets are free
 C. appreciate the arts and cultures of ancient Greece and ancient Rome
 D. have lunches they bring with them anywhere inside the exhibition area

(8)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Why is it easy to find a nurse at Seton Medical Center?
 A. The nurses are on television. B. The nurses wear locator badges.
 C. Every patient has his/her own nurse. D. Each room has a telephone.

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

(9)

Located in northern Manitoba on the west side of Hudson Bay, Churchill is out in the middle of nowhere. But polar bears like it that way. They spend summers on the *tundra* (苔原) around Churchill. In the fall, they wait anxiously along the shore of Hudson Bay for the ice to form. Then they go out onto the frozen sea to hunt ringed seals -- their favorite food. October and November are the best polar-bear viewing times. From tundra vehicles, visitors to Churchill observe the bears. Some enjoy day trips or stay overnight on large tundra vehicles that have private cabins and eating facilities. Others stay at a wilderness lodge on the bears' migration route to view the vigorous creatures. These lodges can be reached only by air and feature luxury food and living arrangements.

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

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

1. What does this article imply about Churchill?
 - A. It's located in a very remote area.
 - B. It's attracting fewer tourists now.
 - C. It's surrounded by smaller towns.
 - D. It's dependent on the oil industry.
2. What does this article explain about polar bears?
 - A. The ways in which they threaten people
 - B. The most important elements of their diets
 - C. The mating behavior that they exhibit
 - D. The time of year when they give birth
3. How is the polar bears' seal winter hunting season changing?
 - A. It's starting earlier.
 - B. It's becoming colder.
 - C. It's finishing later.
 - D. It's getting shorter.

4. What can we learn about polar bears from this article?
- A. How they avoid traffic accidents
 - B. How they learn good habits from one another
 - C. How they're endangered by pollution
 - D. How they find a hiding place during bad weather

(10)

One of the common arguments of homeschooling opponents is that homeschooled kids aren't prepared for life in the real world. The idea is that homeschoolers are sheltered with limited interaction outside of their immediate family.

However, contrary to the imagined picture of homeschooled kids crowded around the dining room table for hours on end with only their brothers and sisters for companionship, homeschooled kids tend to be communicating with a variety of people in a wide range of ages. Most homeschooled children regularly accompany their parents on outings and errands, providing them the opportunity to be exposed to a variety of settings.

They learn to graciously answer the elderly gentlemen why they aren't in school today or the nosy cashier who wants to quiz them on their maths levels.

And it is quite common for homeschooled kids to be part of cooperation, to take classes outside the home with other homeschooled kids, or to participate in sports, providing them with plenty of occasions to interact with children and adults outside their immediate family.

Parents of children are responsible for guiding their children while homeschool parents are in a position to do so on a much more regular basis. Many people consider this sheltering, but actually it falls more under the heading of mentoring.

Because they are being mentored by adults, rather than same-aged peers, homeschooled kids often have the opportunity to learn better coping and interpersonal skills at an earlier age. But being able to guide our children doesn't mean taking them as our appendent commanding them about. It doesn't mean covering up for them or jumping in to fight their battles. It does mean that we must offer them a more mature horizon on developing skills to deal with difficult situations than their same age peers might offer.

Many traditionally-schooled teens graduate with the expectation of entering college to pursue their future career without having much time to explore their passions. While the high school years do offer many opportunities for teens in a traditional school setting, homeschooling often provides more time and opportunity to delve into areas of interest more fully. This is due to the fact that a homeschooled teen's education can be highly tailored to their skills and interests.

In essence, coupling a well-designed education with the time management skills that homeschooling can provide often results in teens more prepared and better equipped for real world experiences than public perception may expect.

1. Homeschooled kids have enough interpersonal experience by _____.
- A. learning communicating abilities from their brothers and sisters.
 - B. maintaining close relationship with their parents at home
 - C. dealing with embarrassing questions raised by people of various backgrounds
 - D. establishing close link with former classmates from different schools.

2. What should parents do while guiding homeschooled kids?
 - A. Parents should judge for kids what people to have contact with.
 - B. Parents should help kids to form a developed attitude toward conflicts
 - C. Parents should participate more in various activities with kids.
 - D. Parents should monitor how kids command their affairs.
3. Homeschooled kids are more suitable for real world life because of _____.
 - A. more work introduction they get during the age of high school
 - B. enough work training they receive during home schooling
 - C. well-planned education and good time management ability
 - D. more interests and good habits they have developed
4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. Homeschooling: its pros and cons.
 - B. Homeschooling: its history and future.
 - C. Questions you may ask about homeschooling.
 - D. Homeschooling: a well-working form of education

(11)

1. When the end of the year rolls around, movie fans get excited. This year is no exception! Some of the year's best movies are coming soon to a theater near you! *The Peanuts Movie* brings Charlie Brown, Snoopy and all their friends to the big screen. Snoopy is after his opponent, The Red Baron, and Charlie Brown has his own mission to complete.

2. *The Good Dinosaur* takes place in a world where dinosaurs did not become extinct. A dinosaur named Arlo makes a human friend. Together they travel through a dark and mysterious area, where Arlo must face his fears.

3. James Bond fans are eager to see 007 in his latest film, *Spectre*. A curious message from his past leads Bond to a sinister organization. He must discover the truth behind it and shut it down.

4. Alvin and the Chipmunks return in *Alvin and the Chipmunks: The Road Chip*. They misunderstand what their good friend Dave is up to. They think he is going to propose to his girlfriend in New York City and dump them. They have just 3 days to stop him!

5. Almost 40 years ago, the boxing film *Rocky* captured people's imaginations. Now in *Creed*, Rocky Balboa becomes trainer to the son to his late friend Apollo Creed. Don't miss the adventure, action and laughs at your local movie theater!

1. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A. Movie fans won't get excited this year.
 - B. Snoopy has two enemies, The Red Baron and Charlie Brown.
 - C. Arlo is afraid of his human friend.
 - D. James Bond is faced with a dangerous situation in the new film.
2. Why do Alvin and the Chipmunks stop Dave from what he is doing?
 - A. Because they are afraid Dave will leave them once he gets married.
 - B. Because Dave gives his girlfriend proposal in New York.
 - C. Because Alvin and the Chipmunks return.
 - D. Because Dave misunderstands them and will probably attack them.

3. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. In *Creed*, Rocky's friend Apollo Creed is one of the leading characters.
 - B. People showed great interest in the boxing film *Rocky* 40 years ago.
 - C. Rocky Balboa is the trainer to his friend's son in *Creed*.
 - D. *Rocky* is a boxing film while *Creed* is not.
4. How many kinds of film can you choose to see according to the passage?
- A. 7.
 - B. 5.
 - C. 3.
 - D. 4.

(12)

Genetic engineering is the scientific change of the genetic material in a living organism. It allows scientists to identify specific genes, to remove them from an organism's chromosomes (染色体), improve them, analyze them, and possibly clone them, and to then reinsert the changed gene into the original organism, or a completely different organism. Unlike traditional breeding, where a desired quality would be bred within the same species, genetic engineering can insert desired ones into organisms of different species. Wow--Did you catch that?

Genetic engineering creates many positive contributions to agriculture. For example, by genetically engineered (GE) foods, anti-cancer agents, minerals and vitamins can be increased. Improved taste, shelf life, and better transport are all possible. Also, GE plants can increase pest and bacterial resistance, therefore, making the food safe for consumers.

But some argue that the possible negative effects outweigh the positives, and critics are starting to voice their concerns. Unlike Europe, in the United States labeling is not required on genetically engineered foods or on foods that contain genetically engineered products. Most Americans do not realize that they are, in fact, eating GE foods.

The public is also concerned about the unknown health risks. With limited understanding of genes, scientists cannot predict possible effects. Because most genes introduced into GE plants come from sources not introduced into the human body, it is impossible to know if they will cause reactions. Moreover, due to the lack of labeling if allergies (过敏) develop, it will be extremely difficult to find the origin of them.

There is also a major moral question in many minds. For many, the conflict is not if it is safe or not, but it disturbs them because it is unnatural and unnecessary. We are currently producing one and a half times the amount of food needed to feed the world, yet one in seven people are starving. GE food is unnecessary, and fails to address the root of hunger. Many believe that the only people who will benefit are the corporations that produce it.

Scientists cannot foresee the possible effects of GE foods, yet we eat them every day without even knowing it. We already have enough food, so why create more that could be potentially harmful to us, to the Earth and to all wildlife? I think that the benefits are amazing, but until we know for sure how these foods will affect us, they are not worth the risk.

1. Traditional breeding is different from genetic engineering because _____.
- A. traditional breeding changes the genes in the same species
 - B. traditional breeding changes the genes in different species
 - C. traditional breeding takes place within the same species
 - D. traditional breeding is more scientific

2. "The lack of labeling" in Paragraph 4 indicates _____.
- A. information concerning gene sources is unavailable to customers
 B. it is currently possible to find the origins of some allergies
 C. scientists try to hide potential dangers from customers
 D. the US government is responsible for GE food
3. According to Paragraph 5, GE food is unnecessary because _____.
- A. it won't help solve the problem of hunger in the world
 B. there are potential dangers in producing GE food
 C. we're now producing more food than before
 D. customers will benefit from GE food
4. What is the author's attitude towards genetic engineering?
- A. Welcoming. B. Disapproving. C. Unconcerned. D. Optimistic.

Part 5: 阅读六选四

I. 要点:

- 选材特点: 一般为 250-300 词左右的说明文或议论文。
- 文章结构特点:
 - 描述性结构, 主要介绍事物、问题或倾向的特点, 对人物的描述, 包括人特征、家庭背景、成长过程、个性爱好、成就贡献等内容进行描述, 因此时间地点是出题重点
 - 释义性结构, 解释某一理论、学科、事物, 主要用例子比喻类比阐述
 - 比较性结构, 把两个人或事物功能、特点、优缺点进行对比
 - 原因性结构, 这种结构主要分析事物的成因, 客观的、主观的、直接的、间接的
 - 驳斥性结构, 这种结构主要是先介绍一种观点, 然后对其评论或驳斥, 然后分析其优点缺点、危害性、最后阐明自己的观点
- 设空特点: 空白处缺失的句子可分为标题类、主题句类、承上启下类、概括总结类、语篇扩展类。位置可能在段首、段中、段末, 但不会是文章的第一句, 一般情况下也不会是最后一句。
- 选项特点: 承上启下的为完整的句子, 而不是单词或词组。主题句类和标题类的通常也为句子, 但有时也可能是单词或短语。

II. 六选四练习

(1)

A. The experts seek to find out the meaningful gesture for each body movement.
B. Your sex, social class and personal style all influence your body language.
C. But there are other possible interpretations, too.
D. There is no way people will misinterpret this movement.
E. The way an Englishman crosses his legs is nothing like the way a male American does.
F. The experts look for patterns in the context, not for an isolated meaningful gesture.

Every culture has its own body language, and children absorb its difference along with

spoken language. A Frenchman talks and moves in French. ___1___. In talking, with a future-tense verb, Americans often gesture with a forward movement.

There are regional idioms too. An expert can sometimes pick out a native of Wisconsin just by the way he uses his eyebrows during conversation. ___2___. Usually, the wordless communication acts to qualify the words. What the non-verbal elements express very often, and very efficiently, is the emotional side of the message. When a person feels liked or disliked, often it's a case of "not what he said but the way he said it." Psychologist Albert Mehrabian has come up with this formula: total impact of a message = 7% verbal + 38% gestural + 55% facial.

Experts in kinesics—the study of communication through body movement—are not prepared to spell out a vocabulary or gestures. When an American rubs his nose, it may mean he is disagreeing with someone or rejecting something. ___3___. Another example: When a student in conversation with a professor holds the older man's eyes a little longer than is usual, it can be a sign of respect and affection; it can be a challenge to the professor's authority; or it can be something else entirely. ___4___.

(2)

A. Another reason is that people seem more productive when they wear comfortable clothes.
B. Why are so many companies so strict about the dress code in work place?
C. The change from formal to casual office wear has been gradual.
D. Supporters of casual office wear also argue that a casual dress code helps save money.
E. Why have so many companies started allowing their employees to wear casual clothes?
F. Another reason is that people all like the way they are wearing comfortable clothes.

Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. "I was a clothes addict," he jokes. "I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled." Today David wears casual clothes--khaki pants and sports shirt--to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. "I'm working harder than ever," He says, "I need to feel comfortable."

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work in the United States. ___1___. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as "dress-down Friday" or "casual Friday". "What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing," said business consultant Maisly Jones.

___2___. One reason is that it's easier for a company to attract new employees if it has a casual dress code. "A lot of young people don't want to dress up for work," says the owner of a software company, "so it's hard to hire people if you have a *conservative* (保守的) dress code." ___3___. In a study conducted by Levi Strauss and Company, 85 percent of employers say that they believe that casual dress improves employee *morale* (士气). Only four percent of employers say that casual dress has a negative impact on productivity. ___4___. "Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day," one person said. "For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes."

(3)

A. The anthropology has brought limited influence to the operation of the Peace Corps.
B. It was so sacred that even the Ashanti chief would not sit upon it.
C. Today, thanks to anthropology, the Peace Corps has changed.
D. One of their main goals is to uncover common patterns of human behavior.
E. We should know that this war and its tragic consequences were quite inevitable.
F. However, this war and its tragic consequences could have been avoidable.

In West Africa in 1900, a British governor's demand that an Ashanti tribe give up a golden stool started a small war. The governor, believing the stool to be a throne (宝座), thought that possessing it would establish his authority over the tribe. The stool, however, was no mere throne; it was a sacred relic (圣物) that contained the spirit of the tribe. ___1___. Rather than give up the stool, the tribe hid it. British soldiers were ordered in, and many people were killed. ___2___.

The science of anthropology, the study of people, how they live and their customs and beliefs, began in the mid 1800s. At that time, anthropologists believed that human culture developed from lower to higher forms of society and technology. However, by the time of the governor's stupid mistake, those early beliefs had given way to the study and documentation of differences between cultures. If the governor consulted an anthropologist, he would have had a much better chance of understanding the real meaning of the stool, and many lives could have been saved.

Modern anthropologists study every level of society. ___3___. To avoid mistakes like that made by the unfortunate British governor, people routinely seek the advice of anthropologists. For example, the Peace Corps send volunteers around the world to help people in unindustrialized countries learn how to improve their lives. This was a noble idea. Yet in the early years of the Peace Corps, most volunteers were inexperienced, and few bothered to learn the language of their assigned country prior to their arrival there. ___4___. Its volunteers are more experienced. They have some basic language training, and they have learned how to understand and show respect for the customs and beliefs of other nations.

(4)

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

Mouth bacteria grow fast in airless conditions. Oxygen rich saliva (唾液) keeps their numbers down. When we sleep, for example, the saliva stream slows, and sulfur (硫) producing bacteria gains the upper hand, producing classic "morning breath". Alcohol drinking, too much talking, breathing through the mouth during exercise, anything that dries

the mouth produces bad breath. So can stress, though it's not understood why. ___1___.

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

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

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

(5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6)

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

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

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

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

(7)

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

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

It will be best if, in your preparation, you can practise doing the various sorts of work you will be asked to do in examination. ___2___. Count up how many times you make each mistake, and the mistake you make most often should be at the top of your list, the next most common in second place, and so on.

For example, if your own language is Japanese, you may find the problem of articles comes at the top of your list. ___3___. If your mother tongue is French, you find you are always having trouble with some of prepositions. And if Italian is your language, you may constantly forget to use a suitable pronoun when you should.

___4___. They may or may not be your particular personal mistakes. As I say, these personal ones are the most important of all to discover.

(8)

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

Modern man has cleared the forests for farmland and for wood, and has also carelessly burned them. More than that, though, he has also interfered with the invisible bonds between the living things in the forests. ___1___. The harmfulness of man's interference can be seen in what happened many years ago in the forest of the Kaibab plateau (高原) of northern Arizona. Man tried to improve on the natural web of forest life and destroyed it instead.

The Kaibab had a storybook forest of large sized pine, Douglas fir, white fir, blue and Engelmann spruce. In 1882 a visitor noted, "We, who have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has ever been our privilege to visit." This was the living place of the Rocky Mountain deer. ___2___. The forest also had mountain lions, timber wolves and bobcats that kept the deer from multiplying too rapidly.

Then, in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt made the Kaibab a national game preserve. Deer hunting was forbidden. ___3___. In 25 years' time, 6250 mountain lions, wolves and bobcats were killed. Before the program, there were about 4000 deer in the Kaibab, by 1924, there were about 100,000.

The deer ate every leaf and twig they could reach, but there was not nearly enough food. ___4___. But a far greater loss resulted from starvation and disease. Some 60 percent of the deer herd died in two winters. By 1930 the herd had dropped to 20,000 animals. By 1942 it was down to 8,000.

(9)

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

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

Get a good guidebook or two and read up on the culture, history and attractions of the destination. ___1___. The more you know, the better you will be able to appreciate the place and choose from the many options it presents. And the better you'll understand all the new things—sights, issues, people, rituals you encounter.

___2___. Your heart will soar when you get to skip a line at the check-in counter when you arrive and breeze by passengers waiting for their bags.

___3___. Leave plenty of time to visit an irresistible shop, have a long chat with an old-timer at a café or go on an impromptu day trip with new-found friends to a secret local spot.

___4___. Ask the hotel clerk for recommendations. On my last trip to Hawaii, I heard about a neighborhood hula festival from a hotel clerk. I feasted on homemade bread and fried chicken, and watched a heart-warming hula. It's one of my most treasured memories. Open yourself up to the locals and you'll find your most precious souvenirs.

(10)

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

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

___1___. Stylist and business consultant Daniela Smith says, "Girls should keep in mind that your college professors will often be the bridge that connects you to your future career and your classmates will become your professional network. You don't need to dress like you are going to the office, but you should display an ability to properly present yourself with appropriate maturity and confidence, and look put together."

Logo mania: Wearing the logos of brands aimed at younger customers physically identifies you as part of that age group, so consider the targeted age group of the stores you shop at. ___2___. But consider this: college is a time of self-discovery, a chance to develop your own personal style. Instead of wearing logos head to toe, "walking advertisement" style, why not express who you really are?

Wear real pants! The combination of leggings and baggy shirts is all too common on college campuses. Smith points out that leggings, yoga pants, and sweatpants are entirely unacceptable in public unless you're exercising. Although leggings worn as pants are a common trend among high school and college girls, they are not an appropriate choice for daywear. ___3___. So, get rid of leggings and wear real pants!

Keep the cute factor to a minimum. ___4___. Sure, kittens might be cute, but they're not doing you any favors in the style department. Dressing too cutesy can take years off your look, and not necessarily in a good way!

Part 6: 概括写作

I. 题型解说

1. 形式：根据所给文章，自己总结主旨大意，并写出一段总结性的文字。
2. 字数：官方定为最多 60 字，标点不包括在内。注意不能超过限定字数。
3. 分值：10 分，。踩点得分，平均基准分预估为 5-6 分
4. 要点：既然是踩点得分，重点就是总结到位，因此规定不能照抄文中的句词，而是需要自己通过 paraphrase 来进行归纳写作。但是，光是单独的总结句子是不行的，需要组成一篇小短文，因此需要使用连接词。
5. 策略：由于是回答问题的加强版，所以可以用回答问题作为总结的阶梯，先做回答问题总结出段落大意，再进行 Summary 的写作练习。

II. 题型范例

In North America, the Colorado River is a legend. It has sustained generations of people and many generations of wildlife. Once free, the Colorado now has many dams along its 1,450 miles. Its life-giving water is divided up among seven U.S. states according to several agreements, which has caused the heaviest hit on the eco-balance of the river as no region would lose advantages compared with neighbors in the use of the river, thus inappropriate use was well expected.

The Colorado once supported a vast delta (三角洲) where it met the Gulf of California. Today the lush plantations are just memories, displaced by invasive species capable of surviving in soils poisoned by salt. The drying of the delta has huge effect on the local people. As many as 5,000 people were living in the delta 400 years ago. Today, about 300 remain. There is a delta culture at risk of extinction, partly owing to outside job opportunities and marital mobility. However, the worsening living environment caused partly by horrible grab of the waters of the Colorado River has beaten all the other reasons.

It's easy to blame farmers along the Colorado for drawing waters from its channel to water their crops or quench the thirst of their cows. They are immediate consumers of water from the Colorado, but the truth is that we, ordinary American consumers, are all at least partially responsible. Many of us have bought products that come from the region, whether in the form of paper, hamburgers, or electronics. In the U.S., we use twice as much water per person as the global average.

Though it may seem to work in the short term, we can barely fix the Colorado by piping water from another place. But change is urgent. Use a water calculator to see how much water you use every day. Pay special attention to saving every drop of water hidden in your diet and wardrobe. And keep away from life styles that might waste water. In all, try to form a water-efficient habit.

Besides, technology improvement will also be explored to make change happen in the rescue efforts. These technologies include methods to increase farming efficiency, and ways to replace invasive, water-sucking plants with native species.

(1) 回答问题

1. What is the biggest factor to damage the Colorado nature?

Its water is divided up among seven U.S. states.

2. The major reason of the Delta culture disappearance is the worsening living environment.
3. Who are the two groups of people to blame for Colorado water shortage?
Farmers along the Colorado and ordinary American consumers.
4. Two ways to turn around the Colorado situation are to form a water-efficient habit and explore technology improvement.

(2) Summary 写作

Colorado River's water being divided by seven states has caused great damage to its eco-balance, leading to the worsening living environment in some regions. Both farmers and ordinary consumers are responsible for this. Therefore, changes are needed to fix the river, such as forming a water-efficient habit and improving technology.

分析：通过 4 道回答问题，得出主旨以及每段的关键词，并考虑字数限制。

III. Summary 写作练习

(1)

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

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

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

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

(2)

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

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

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

(3)

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

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

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

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

(4)

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

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

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

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

(5)

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

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

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

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

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