

高一英语春季班精炼题集

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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。

II. 语法填空练习

(1)

According to recent polls, 60 to 70 percent of Americans consider themselves to be moderately happy and one in twenty persons feels very unhappy. Psychologists have been studying the factors ___1___ (contribute) to happiness. It is not predictable ___2___ a person in an apparently ideal situation is necessarily happy. The ideal situation may have little to do with his actual feelings.

A good education and income are usually considered necessary for happiness. ___3___ both may contribute, they are only chief factors if the person is seriously undereducated or actually suffering from lack of physical needs.

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

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

It should be noted that people quickly get used to what they have, and they are

happiest when they feel they are increasing their level wherever it stands at a ___ 8 ___ (give) time. Children ___ 9 ___ parents were happily married have happier childhood but are not necessarily happier adults. The best formula for happiness is to be able to develop the ability ___ 10 ___ (tolerate) frustration, to have a personal involvement and commitment, and to develop self-confidence and self-respect.

(2017 春季班高一阶段测)

(2)

Still awake ... after 33 years

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

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

Ngoc lives with his six children on his farm, (6) _____ (locate) at the foot of a mountain. He spends the day (7) _____ (feed) his pigs and chickens, and at night he often does extra farm work or guards his farm to prevent theft. His neighbor Vu said that Ngoc volunteered to help beat a drum during the night and guard the house for the relatives of the dead during funeral ceremonies (8) _____ they could take a nap. Vu also said that when the villagers (9) _____ (plant) sugar cane (甘蔗), several people asked Ngoc to be their "alarm clock" and wake them up early in the morning to go to work as he was up anyway.

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

(2017 五校联考)

(3)

A painter hangs his or her finished pictures on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer writes a work, but no one can hear it (1) _____ it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities, for the composer is absolutely dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as tough a training to become a performer as a medical student needs (2) _____ (become) a doctor. Most training is concerned (3) _____ technique, for musicians have to be as muscularly skillful as an athlete or a ballet dancer. Singers practice breathing every day, as their vocal chords (声带) would be inadequate without (4) _____ (control) muscular

support. String players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow back and forth with the right arm, (5) _____ are two entirely different movements.

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

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

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

(2017 徐汇二模)

(4)

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

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

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

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

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

(5)

A Long is 6, but his world is far removed from his contemporaries. There are no transformer toys, games or friends to play with, only a rough brick structure ___1___ he calls

home and a dog, his constant companion. The HIV-positive boy lives in Niucheping village ___2___ the foot of Malu Mountain near Liuzhou, Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6)

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

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

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

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

When a teacher assigns a long paper, Domenica draws up a timetable, ___7___ (divide)

the project into small pieces so it isn't so overwhelming. "It's like eating a steak," she says. "You chew it one bite at a time." Of course, even the best students defer action sometimes. But when that happens, they face up to it. Sometimes it comes down to late nights. But, if they want A's, they make sure ___ 8 ___ (hit) the deadline.

"Reading the textbook is important," says Anderson, "but the teacher is going to test you on what he or she emphasized. I usually write down key points from the text on one side and ___ 9 ___ from the teacher's lecture on the other. Then I am able to review both aspects of the assignment at once." Just before the bell rings, most students get ready to rush out. Anderson uses those few minutes to write a two-or three-sentence summary of the lesson's principal points, ___ 10 ___ he scans before the next day's class.

(7)

A popular saying goes, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." That's not really true. Words have the power to build us up or tear us down. It doesn't matter ___ 1 ___ the words come from someone else or ourselves—the positive and negative effects are just as lasting.

We all talk to ourselves sometimes. We are usually ___ 2 ___ embarrassed to admit it, though. In fact, we really shouldn't be, ___ 3 ___ more and more experts believe talking to ourselves out loud is a healthy habit.

This "self-talk" helps us motivate ourselves, remember things, solve problems, and calm ourselves down. Be aware, though, that as much as 77% of self-talk tends to be negative. So in order to stay positive, we should only speak words of encouragement to ourselves. We should also be quick ___ 4 ___ (give) ourselves a pat on the back. The next time you finish a project, do well in a test, or finally clean your room, join me in saying "Good job!"

Often, words come out of our mouths ___ 5 ___ us thinking about the effect they will have, but we should be aware ___ 6 ___ our words cause certain responses in others. For example, when returning an item to a store, we might use warm, friendly language during the exchange. And the clerk will probably respond in ___ 7 ___ similar manner. Harsh and critical language will most likely cause the clerk to be defensive.

Words possess power because of their lasting effect. Many of us regret something we once said. And we remember unkind words said to us! Before speaking, we ___ 8 ___ always go through an "ask-yourself" test: Is it true? Is it loving? Is it needed? If what we want to say doesn't pass this test, then it is better ___ 9 ___ (leave) unsaid.

Words possess power: both positive and negative. ___ 10 ___ around us receive encouragement when we speak positively. We can offer them hope, build self-esteem and motivate others to do their best. Negative words destroy all those things. Will we use our words to hurt or to heal? The choice is ours.

(8)

Americans wear black for mourning ___ 1 ___ Chinese wear white. Westerners think of dragons as monsters while Chinese honor them as symbols of God. Chinese civilization has often shown such polarities (极性) with the West, ___ 2 ___ ___ 2 ___ each stands at extreme ends of a global string. Now in the University of California, Berkeley, a psychologist has discovered deeper polarities between Chinese and American cultures—polarities that go to

the heart of ___3___ we reason and discover truth.

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

“Americans have a terrible need to find out who is right in an argument,” said Peng. “The problem is that at the interpersonal level you really don’t need to find the truth, or maybe there isn’t any.” said Peng. “Chinese people are far more content to think that both sides have flaws and virtues, because they have a holistic (整体的) awareness ___7___ life is full of contradictions. They do far ___8___ (little) blaming of the individual than Americans do, he added.

In studies of interpersonal argument, for example, when subjects were asked to deal with contradictory information ___9___ (come) from conflict between a mother and a daughter or a student and a school, Peng found that Americans were “non-compromising, blaming one side—usually the mother—for the causes of the problems, demanding changes from one side ___10___ (gain) a solution and offering no compromise” in dealing with the conflict. Compared to this angry, blaming American stance, the Chinese were paragons (模范) of compromise, finding fault on both sides and looking for solutions that moved both sides to the middle.

(9)

The days of the hunter are almost over in India. This is mainly because there is practically nothing left to kill, and partly ___1___ some steps have been taken mainly by banning tiger-shooting to protect those animals which still survive.

Some people say that man is naturally a hunter. I disagree with this view. Surely our earliest forefathers, who at first possessed no weapons, spent their time ___2___ (dig) for roots, and were often hunted by meat-eating animals.

I believe the main reason ___3___ the modern hunter kills is that he thinks people will admire his courage in overpowering dangerous animals. Of course, there are a few who truly believe that the killing is not really the important thing, and that the major pleasure ___4___ (lie) in the joy of the hunt and the beauty of the wild countryside. There are also the people ___5___ hunting offers a chance to prove themselves and risk death by design. These men go out after dangerous animals like tigers, even if they say they only do it to rid the countryside of a threat. I can respect reasons like these, but they are clearly different from the need ___6___ (strengthen) your high opinion of yourself.

The greatest big-game hunters expressed in their writings something of these finer motives. One of them wrote:

“ You must properly respect ___7___ you are after and shoot it clearly and on the animal’s own territory. You must fix forever in your mind all the wonders of that particular day. This is better than letting him ___8___ (grow) a few years older to be attacked and wounded by his own son and eventually eaten, half alive, by other animals.

I can understand such beliefs, and can compare these hunters with those who hunted lions with spears and bravely caught them ___9___ the tail. But this is very different from many tiger-shoots I have seen, in which modern weapons were used. The so-called hunters fired from tall trees or from the backs of ___10___ (train) elephants. Such methods made tigers seem no more dangerous than rabbits.

(10)

This was no ordinary class. The students who came together were all science or engineering professors at Cornell University. They had interrupted their research ___1___ (accept) an invitation to take part in an unusual experiment: “an interesting week of poetry”. This class was part of a study to answer the questions: Why is science difficult for many non-science students?

The students in the poetry class listened to lectures and took notes. They had reading tasks and had to write three short papers. All the students noticed one thing—the importance of ___2___ (speak) words. In science and engineering classes, the instructors put tables and drawings on the blackboard ___3___ in this poetry class, the instructors just talked. They didn’t write anything on the board.

The scientists and engineers noticed one similarity between science and poetry. In ___4___ subjects, students need to find layers of meaning. Some layers are simple, clear, and on the surface and ___5___ are deeper and more difficult. This search for different levels of meaning doesn’t happen much in undergraduate science classes, ___6___ it is important later in graduate school. And it is always important in humanities.

Both the poetry instructors and their students learned something about teaching from this experience. One poetry instructor, for example, now sees the importance of using informational charts he teaches. Most of the scientists agreed on several points. First, humanities classes ___7___ help science students to see patterns and decide ___8___ information is important. Second, the poetry class was fun. One engineer decided, “We need to change the way ___9___ we teach engineering to make it an enjoyable experience for students.” But perhaps the most important result of the experience lies in ___10___ all of the professors began to think about how they teach and how they can teach better.

Part 2. 十一选十

(1)

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

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

Geoffrey Parker, a scientist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Edgewater, Maryland, said that the increase in the rate of growth was ___2___ and might be

related to the higher temperatures and longer growing seasons ___3___ in the region. “The growth may also be influenced by the ___4___ increase in atmospheric CO2”, he said. “We made a list of reasons these forests could be growing faster and then ___5___ half of them,” Dr Parker said. Their study suggests that northern forests may become increasingly important in ___6___ the influence of man-made CO2 on the climate.

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

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

(2017 春季班高一阶段测)

(2)

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

Magician Harry Potter Brings Riches to Author

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

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

The novelist’s first 4___ was turned down by several publishers, but once accepted and published, it got enthusiastic reviews on both sides of the Atlantic, which have led to the 5___ of four novels so far. They have all been translated into more than 20 languages. Now the good news is that Harry Potter, the schoolboy magician and hero of the books, has made his ___6___ wealthier than Queen Elizabeth II, one of the richest women in the world. The 38-year-old author is now the ninth richest woman in the U.K., with a fortune 7___ at one billion dollars.

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

(2017 五校联考)

(3)

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

Leadership Traits (特质)

My job puts me in contact with extraordinary leaders in many fields. So I tend to ___1___ a lot on leadership and how we can inspire successful teamwork, cooperation, and partnerships. In my experience, it is clear that the most successful leaders—both men and women—always demonstrate three ___2___ traits.

Trustworthiness

Leaders must set an example of honesty and justice and earn the trust of their teams through their everyday actions. When you do so with positive energy and enthusiasm for ___3___ goals and purpose, you can deeply connect with your team and customers. A culture of trust enables you to empower employees and ___4___ the foundation for communication, accountability, and continuous improvement.

Compassion (共情)

You can't forget that organizational success ___5___ from the hearts and minds of the men and women you lead. Rather than treating your people as you'd like to be treated, treat them as they would like to be treated. Small gestures like choosing face-to-face meetings or sending personal ___6___ can have an enormous impact on the spirits of the teams. In addition to thanks and praise, you must also understand people's needs, pressures, and individual goals, which will allow you to lead them more effectively and ___7___ to their personal ambitions and professional development.

Decisiveness

In times of ___8___ employees long for clarity. As a leader, you won't always have all of the answers—no one expects you to—so you must be open to listening and learning from others. Once you understand a particular challenge and ___9___ the options, you have to be confident in making bold and optimistic decisions.

Successful leadership demands a lifelong commitment to sharpening these three basic skills. Wherever you have the opportunity to ___10___, the qualities of trustworthiness, compassion, and decisiveness are the keys to leadership and organizational success.

(2017 黄浦一模)

(4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5)

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

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

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

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

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

Think of many situations when you were hiding your ___8___ in order to make people around you like you. Did you feel uncomfortable in these situations? Next time, just be YOU in each of these situations. After all, why do you have to become a social chameleon in order to seem ___9___ in somebody else’s eyes? Maintaining and showing your individuality will make you feel comfortable in any situation and it will ___10___ improve your self-esteem.

(6)

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

There is a tendency to think of each of the arts as a ___1___ area of activity. Many artists, however, would prove that there has always been a warm relationship between the various areas of human activity. For example, in the late 19th century the connections between music and painting were particularly ___2___. Artists were invited to design clothes and settings for operas and ballets, but sometimes it was the musicians who were *inspired* by the work of contemporary painters. Of the musical composition that were considered as ___3___ to the visual arts, perhaps the most famous is Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

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

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

(7)

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

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

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

But it's not that simple. If we say that somebody is a gossip, we do not mean that he or she enjoys gentle social chat: it carries a crueller ___6___. A true gossip enjoys spreading stories about other people---stories in which others do not usually come out ___7___. The gossip is one who spreads bad gossip; good gossip is still fine, but it's not what gossips spread. The distinction between good and bad gossip is not always clear. It would be easy if we could ___8___ the two by saying that bad gossip is just about people; but innocent gossip

may be about people too. The best way to tell the difference is to look at the intention behind the remarks. Bad gossip ___9___ itself in its desire to make the ___10___ of the story look foolish. It also intrudes on their privacy. So we all know the difference.

(8)

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

Americans know the benefits of having a healthy diet. In school, children learn to eat a variety of healthy foods. People grow up aware of the value of ___1___ calories. They hear about the health dangers of chemicals added to ___2___ food. They realize they shouldn't eat too many sweets or fats. Many American consumers read ___3___ carefully for nutrition information. That way they can compare products and eat the best foods.

Keeping fit—or maybe getting in shape—is often high on the list of New Year's resolutions for Americans. In the past two decades, fitness has become a fashion. Many Americans have joined health clubs to work out with ___4___ equipment. Sports stores sell sports shoes and clothing for every possible exercise ___5___. People can even buy weights and equipment and set up their own exercise center at home!

Statistics give health experts good reason to be disappointed. Americans exercise less than they used to. The number of people taking part in fitness activities ___6___ from 41.7 million in 1991 to only 32 million in 1993. Among high school students, only 37 percent ___7___ three times per week. However, 70 percent of teenagers watch at least an hour of TV every day, and 38 percent watch over three hours. As a result, the ___8___ American gained eight pounds during the 1980's. At least one-third of Americans weigh 20 percent more than their ideal weight.

Still, by many ___9___, Americans enjoy good health. Medical care in the United States, while expensive, is among the best in the world. The U.S. Government ___10___ strict food inspections to ensure that food is of the highest quality. Food producers must label products accurately. Many resources, such as magazines, TV programs and even the Internet, allow people to find out how to improve their health. Americans know how to make themselves more healthy. They just need to do it.

(9)

A. cropped	B. home	C. desirable	D. issue	E. illegal
F. scene	G. presented	H. worsening	I. urban	J. endure
K. disturbed				

If this summer you pay a visit to Milan, the fashion center of Italy, make sure you're not caught eating ice cream in the streets after midnight as doing so is now ___1___.

A new law was passed by Milan's city council banning the sale of take-away food and drinks after midnight in some districts which are famous for their nightlife ___2___. The purpose of this unusual move is, according to the city council, to discourage night gathering in downtown areas.

The law inevitably has given rise to a number of protests, accusing that the government

has ___3___ people's normal lives. However, if you take into consideration the country's ___4___ economy and its high unemployment rate, the local government's fear of 'night assembling' may be reasonable.

In fact, Milan's law is only the strangest of a host of restrictions on nightlife that have ___5___ up in European cities recently. Madrid's city center was declared a 'low-noise zone' last September and the city council has been refusing to ___6___ bar and club licenses ever since.

Why do European cities deal so strictly with nightlife? It may be because Europe's population is getting older and can no longer ___7___ late night activities within the neighborhood.

In the past, bars and clubs bloomed in European city centers, which were ___8___ to working class populations. But gradually, these people began to move out of the city centers and into the suburbs. Only the wealthy and the upper-class people can afford to live in ___9___ centers now. But these people don't go to bars and clubs to socialize. Instead, they consider fun-seekers who wander in their neighborhoods annoying. They also worry that bars and clubs will make their neighborhoods less ___10___ and devalue their housing property.

(10)

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| A. efficiently | B. still | C. equally | D. balance | E. drag | |
| F. angle | G. make | H. physically | I. approach | J. position | K. allow |

We need more men in our hospital, not as doctors, but as nurses. Over the last few years, I have found that having male nurses is a real bonus, and they definitely have a place in our hospital. There are several reasons for wanting male nurses here, not only because half the population in our country is male. Men ___1___ excellent carers and are ___2___ good at taking care of others. In fact, many men take good care of their children, wives, parents, sisters, brothers, and even their nieces and nephews.

Another reason that men can become great nurses is that in general, men are ___3___ stronger than women. Male nurses can help ___4___ heavy objects, or if, for example, a patient cannot move from the waist down, male nurses can help move the patient into a comfortable ___5___. Also, male nurses can be a great help in keeping patients ___6___ while they receive painful treatment, such as when bandages covering wounds are changed. Another advantage to having male nurses is that they see things from a different ___7___ from women and bring a male way of thinking to problem-solving. This allows the hospital to work more effectively than if we only ___8___ problems one way. Having a mix of male and female nurses also helps create a fun atmosphere, which helps patients recover faster.

Currently, only 7 percent of our nursing staff are men; this number is far too low, and the problem requires correction. Having more male nurses will help create a positive ___9___ between male and female staff, and it will ___10___ patients the choice of a male or female carer. I am determined to take on more male nurses here at Central Hospital. I will be organizing an open day soon to allow interested young men to visit our hospital and find out more about nursing. Hopefully, we will have more male nurses in our hospital soon!

(11)

A. achieved	B. authority	C. available	D. code	E. dominated
F. educational	G. opinions	H. matters	I. related	J. representatives
K. symbolization				

It is important that students' feelings, opinions and suggestions are listened to, taken into account, and that the right action is taken. There are a number of ways that this can be ___1___, i.e. school councils, year councils and peer mentoring.

School councils

Most schools have a school council which exists to let the teachers and head teacher know what students' ___2___ are on a range of school issues. The school council usually consists of two or three elected ___3___ from each year group.

A school council might meet once or twice a month to discuss issues such as the dress ___4___, the use of social areas, charity fundraising and bullying.

Year councils

Because school councils are sometimes ___5___ by older students, some schools have introduced year councils. The aim of a year council is to give students the opportunity to express opinions on ___6___ of importance to that particular year group. The following is an example of the rules relating to a school's council for year 8 (pupils aged 12-13).

The head of year will attend all council meetings as an observer and both they and the other year staff will be ___7___ as required to offer support and advice to council members and to assist in the settlement of arguments.

Peer mentoring

There are other ways in which students' voices can be heard. One of the most popular schemes involves peer mentoring. Those who express an interest receive training to become *mentors* (导师) so that they are better equipped to help others. This starts from primary school age, when the mentors may get involved in issues ___8___ to conflict resolution. At secondary school and at university, mentors are likely to deal with a larger variety of issues, such as ___9___ and health-related matters.

The belief in schemes like these is that being heard by your peers can be more effective and helpful as fellow students may have more time and understanding than teachers or others in ___10___.

Part 3: 完形填空

(1)

Kodak's decision to file for *bankruptcy* (破产) protection is a sad, though not unexpected, turning point for a leading American corporation that ___1___ consumer photography and dominated the film market for decades, but finally failed to adapt to the digital revolution.

Although many people owe Kodak's downfall to "*complacency* (自满)", that ___2___ turns to a blind eye to the long time which the company spent in reinventing itself. Decades ago, Kodak foresaw that digital photography would unavoidably ___3___

film — and in fact, Kodak invented the first digital camera in 1975 — but in a ___4 decision, the company chose to ___5 its new discovery and went on focusing on its traditional film business.

It wasn't that Kodak was ___6 to the future, but rather that it failed to carry out a strategy to face it, said Rebecca Henderson, a professor at Harvard Business School. By the time the company realized its ___7, it was too late.

Kodak is an example of a firm that was very much aware that they had to adapt, and spent a lot of money trying to do so, but ___8 failed. Large companies have a difficult time ___9 into new markets because they always attempt to put existing *assets* (资产) into the new businesses.

Although Kodak predicted the ___10 rise of digital photography, its *corporate* (企业的) culture was too ___11 the successes of the past. Therefore, it is impossible for them to make the clean break, which is necessary to fully embrace the future. They were a company stuck in time. Their history was so important to them. Now their history has become a burden.

Kodak's downfall over the last several decades was ___12. In 1976, its products ___13 90% of the market for photographic film and 85% of the market for cameras. But the 1980s brought new ___14 from Japanese film company Fuji Photo, which defeated Kodak by offering lower prices for film and photo supplies. Kodak's ___15 not to pursue the role of official film for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics was a major miscalculation. The golden chance went to Fuji instead, which exploited its sponsorship to win a permanent foothold in the marketplace.

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

(2)

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

Researchers from the University of Stirling's Behavioral Science Centre ___1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

In India, almost all marriages are arranged. Even among the educated middle classes in modern urban India, marriage is as much a concern of the families as it is of the 1. So customary is the practice of arranged marriage that there is a special name for a marriage which is not 2: It is called a “love match”.

On my first trip to India, I met many young men and women whose parents were in the process of “getting them married”. In many cases, the bride and groom would not meet each

other before the marriage. ___3___ they might meet for a brief conversation, and this meeting would take place only after their parents had decided that the match was ___4___. Parents do not force their children to marry a person who either marriage partner finds unacceptable. But only after one match is refused will another be sought.

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

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

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

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

(4)

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

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

Newspapers *relay* (转发) accounts of goal-setting in industries and businesses up and down both Wall Street and Main Street, yet there has been ___3___ little research on how the

practice of setting goals may have ___4___ to the current economic crisis, and *unethical* behavior in general.

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

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

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. though | B. unless | C. when | D. because |
| 2. A. moreover | B. furthermore | C. however | D. otherwise |
| 3. A. surprisingly | B. generally | C. particularly | D. potentially |
| 4. A. objected | B. contributed | C. opposed | D. tailored |
| 5. A. definition | B. appreciation | C. motivation | D. expression |
| 6. A. engage in | B. add to | C. show off | D. turn on |
| 7. A. risks | B. problems | C. expenses | D. rewards |
| 8. A. claim | B. collapse | C. composition | D. construction |
| 9. A. need | B. meet | C. kneel | D. feel |
| 10. A. comfortable | B. changeable | C. favorable | D. profitable |
| 11. A. tiring | B. burdening | C. inspiring | D. leading |
| 12. A. overtake | B. overlook | C. overcharge | D. overflow |
| 13. A. blame | B. discover | C. complete | D. direct |
| 14. A. praises | B. denies | C. neglects | D. excludes |
| 15. A. problem | B. factor | C. purpose | D. evidence |

(5)

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

Within hours of a recent major stock market drop, I telephoned my Ford dealer and ___1___ the car that I test-drove the day before. As my friends pointed out, it seemed the *Dow Jones Industrial Average* (道琼斯工业平均指数) didn’t have much to do with my

financial situation and shouldn't affect my ___2___. Besides, my old car had caused me headaches for months. ___3___, I spent the evening asking myself: Could I afford a new car? Should I be saving ___4___ spending?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 4: 阅读选择

(1)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2)**

1865

——By 1865 MEMBERSHIP OFFICE

Langham's *legend* (传说) dates back to 1865, when The Langham, London opened as

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

ABOUT 1865

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

EXPLORER

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

GATEWAY

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

VOYAGER

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

DESTINY

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

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

Notes:

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

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

- To have a 1865 membership, guests need to _____.
 A. register at 1865.langhamhotel.com B. visit Langham three times in a year
 C. have five stays in Langham yearly D. stay in Langham properties once
- Which of the following is true according to the given information?

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

(3)**

Kuringai Chase National Park Guided Walks and Nature Activities	
<p>SUNDAY MAY 7 <i>EASY</i> <i>Early Morning Stroll in Upper Lane Cove Valley</i> Meet at 7:30 a.m. at the end of Day RD, Cheltenham, while the bush is alive with birdsong. Round trip: 4 hours</p>	<p>FRIDAY JUNE 6 <i>EASY</i> <i>Poetry around a campfire</i> Meet 7:00 p.m. Kalkaari Visitor Center. Share your favourite poem or one of your own with a group around a gently cracking fire. Drinks and food to follow. Bring a cup and a blanket (or a chair). Cost: \$4.00 per person. Duration: 2.5 hours</p>
<p>FRIDAY MAY 12 <i>MEDIUM</i> <i>Possum prowl</i> Meet 7:30 p.m. at Seaforth Oval carpark. Enjoy the peace of the bush at night. Lovely water views. Bring torch and wear non-slip shoes as some rock climbing involved. Coffee and biscuits supplied. Duration: 2 hours</p>	<p>SUNDAY JUNE 25 <i>EASY</i> <i>Morning Walk at Mitchell Park</i> Meet 8:30 a.m. entrance to Mitchell Park, Mitchell Park Rd. Cattai for a pleasant walk wandering through rainforest, river flats and dry forest to <i>swampland</i>. <i>Binoculars</i> must to bring as many birds live here. Finish with morning tea. Duration: 3 hours</p>
<p>SUNDAY JUNE 4 <i>HARD</i> <i>Baime Basin Track</i> Meet 9:30 a.m. Track#8, West Head Road, Magnificent Pittwater views. Visit Beechwood cottage. Bring lunch and drink. Some steep sections. Reasonable fitness required.</p>	<p>GRADING <i>EASY</i> suitable for ALL fitness levels <i>MEDIUM</i> for those who PERIODICALLY exercise <i>HARD</i> only if you REGULARLY exercise</p>

1. If you seldom exercise, prefer nature to literature and are used to getting up early, you’re most likely to join _____.
 A. Early Morning Stroll in Upper Lane Cove Valley B. Baime Basin Track
 C. Poetry around a campfire D. Morning Walk at Mitchell Park
2. If you want to enjoy the peace of the bush at night, you are required to _____.

- A. meet at 7:30 p.m. June 6
 B. bring slippers with you
 C. prepare a torch
 D. climb rocks for two hours
3. How many guided walks and nature activities provide food or drink?
 A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.
4. In the activity “Morning Walk at Mitchell Park”, one may have no chance to _____.
 A. appreciate bird watching
 B. enjoy mountain climbing
 C. take a relaxing walk
 D. have morning tea

(4)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
 A. Introduce some new ideas about the relationship between trees and carbon dioxide.
 B. Introduce recent condition of global industrial pollution.
 C. Call on people to plant more trees to reduce greenhouse gases.

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

(5)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 5. 阅读六选四

(1)

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

Ali is from a Middle Eastern country who now stays in the USA. He smokes a lot of cigarettes every day. He has smoked for nine years. Ali says, “I tried to quit smoking in my hometown, but it was impossible. My parents smoke. My brothers smoke. All my friends smoke. At parties and at meetings, almost all the men smoke. Here in the United States, not as many people smoke. ___1___.

Many smokers are like Ali: they want to stop smoking. ___2___. They know it can cause cancer and heart disease, but it is difficult for them to give up smoking because cigarettes have a drug in them. The drug is nicotine. People who smoke a lot need nicotine.

___3___. The nicotine makes him sick. In a few days, the smoker’s body is used to the nicotine, and he feels fine. Later, the smoker needs nicotine to keep feeling fine. Without

nicotine, he feels bad.

___4___. Many people who quit will soon smoke again. At a party or at work they will decide to smoke — just one cigarette. Then they will smoke another cigarette, and another. Soon they become smokers again.

(2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

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

Millions of women use cosmetics, often called “make-up”. The cosmetics industry is one of the biggest in the world. Most large stores sell cosmetics, and there are always shops at airports selling them cheaply. The word “cosmetics” refers to anything that people put on their faces to

make them look better. ___1___. Although more women than men use cosmetics, there are cosmetics for men as well as women.

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

Lipstick is made by mixing together different oils and colors. ___2___. When a woman presses the lipstick to her lips, the end of it becomes soft, and some of it sticks to her lips, giving them extra color.

Cosmetics were probably first used in India, but it was the Egyptians, 6000 years ago, who made the most use of them. Rich Egyptian women painted their eyes green and black. They used a red color to paint pretty designs on their fingernails, the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet. Pictures of Cleopatra always show her wearing a lot of make-up. ___3___. They liked to make their skin very white and to paint their eyes.

At one time, some cosmetics were not safe. They were bad for the skin, and some of the lipsticks and powders that people used were even poisonous. ___4___.

(4)

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

The Internet is a system of electronic communication. It helps people share information, communicate with family and friends, and start businesses. But these people must have use for a computer, and know how to use it. And they must have a connection, usually through a telephone line or an Internet center. All of this costs money. ___1___. People who cannot connect to the Internet become poorer, while those who can become richer.

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

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

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

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

(5)

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

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

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

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

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