

高一英语寒假班基础教案

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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。

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: can/ could, may/ might, should, must, 而 will/ would 不考，用于考时态。

(4) 连词中 and 不会考到。

(5) 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。

由于从 2017 起语法填空减为 1 篇 10 个空格，因此以上考点中，黑体字部分会有更改，可能是三大从句只考一题，此外冠词，介词和比较级取消。

II. 语法填空练习

(1)

Developing Competent Teaching

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

_____ 1 _____ (Create) a system that can routinely hire and prepare teachers effectively and can support successful teaching is the arena(竞技场) in which the United States _____ 2 _____ (fall) behind the most. Although there are some great teachers in every community, the landscape of the supports for quality teaching looks like Swiss cheese. In some states, the holes are smaller, and in others they are bigger. But in no case is there a fully _____ 3 _____ (develop) system of instructional support even remotely comparable to that in high-achieving nations. And of course, as we have seen, the system is weakest in communities _____ 4 _____ students' needs are greatest.

Some have argued that the answer to weak teaching in the United States is to eliminate "barriers" to teaching, such as teacher education and certification requirements, allow anyone who wants to teach into the classroom, and fire those who prove not to be effective. Although the interest in teaching effectiveness is important, this approach does not offer strategy _____ 5 _____ (ensure) that teachers will have opportunities to gain the knowledge and skills they need in order to be effective, or that all schools will have the resources to attract and hire the best teachers. _____ 6 _____ does it protect the students in low-income schools, who will be the victims of unprepared and inexperienced teachers in the years until these teachers have demonstrated their incapability and left the field.

A regulation _____ 7 _____ (focus) on easy access and easy firing ignores the question of how to develop widespread teaching skills and ensure a strong supply of highly able teachers for schools. _____ 8 _____ such supply, principals will be unable to hire strong teachers even if they are free to hire whomever they are pleased with, and, evidence shows that schools are unlikely to fire weak teachers, _____ 9 _____ they feel they won't be able to replace them. Even if they do, there is little guarantee that the quality of teaching _____ 10 _____ (improve). Although there are good reasons to argue for stronger evaluation practices for removing incapable teachers and for recognizing excellent ones, a theory that the major problems with teaching can be solved by carrots and sticks alone leaves the development of teaching abilities to chance.

(2)

The Grasshopper in Van Gogh Painting

Art *conservators*(管理员) dream of finding (1)_____ (hide) secrets in the masterpieces they look after. Rarely do they expect to find a dead grasshopper.

Conservators at the Nelson-Atkins museum of art in Kansas City said they discovered the dead insect in one of its star paintings, Vincent van Gogh's Olive Trees, when it (2)_____ (scan) as part of the research for a catalogue of its French painting collection.



It was spotted by Mary Schafer. She told a local broadcaster that she found it in the work's lower foreground. "(3)_____ (look) at the painting with the microscope, I came across the tiny body of a grasshopper covered in the paint, so it (4)_____ have occurred in the wet paint back in 1889.

"We can connect it to Van Gogh painting outside, so we think of him battling the elements, dealing with the wind, the bugs, and then he's got to walk back to his studio through the fields. What's fun is that we can come up with all these stories for (5)_____ the insect landed in the paint."

Schafer said they were curious to know if the grasshopper could be studied (6)_____ (far) to possibly identify which season Van Gogh painted Olive Trees.

Michael Engel, a professor at the University of Kansas, was approached (7)_____ (examine) the grasshopper further. He discovered that part of the insect's body was missing and there was no sign of movement in the surrounding paint. In other words, it was already dead (8)_____ it somehow landed on the artist's wet canvas and could not be used for dating purposes.

Van Gogh painted Olive Trees in 1889, the year after his falling out with his friend Gauguin, (9)_____ may have led to his famous act of self-mutilation in the history of art: cutting off his own ear.

The grasshopper may not help in any art historical research but it has become a talking point for museum visitors, looking closely into the painting to see (10)_____ they can spot the dead insect.

(3)

Grown-ups know that people and objects are solid. At the movies, we know that if we reach out to touch Tom Cruise, ___1___ we will feel is air, but does a baby have this understanding?

To see whether babies know objects are solid, T. Bower designed a method for projecting an optical illusion (视觉残像) of a ___2___ (hang) ball. His plan was to first give babies a real ball, one they could reach out for and touch, and then to show them the illusion. If they knew that objects are solid and they reached out for the illusion and found empty air, they could ___3___ (expect) to show surprise in their faces and movements. All the 16-to-24-week-old babies ___4___ (test) were surprised when they reached for the illusion and found that the ball was not there.

Grown-ups also have a sense of object permanence. We know that if we put a box in a room and lock the door, the box will still be there when we come back, ___5___ does a baby realize that a ball that rolls under a chair does not disappear?

Experiments done by Bower suggest that babies develop a sense of object permanence when they are about 18 weeks old. In his experiments, Bower used a toy train which went behind a screen. When 16-week-old and 22-week-old babies watched the toy train ___6___ (disappear) behind the left side of the screen, they looked to the right, waiting for it to reappear. If the experimenter took the train off the table and lifted the screen, all the babies seemed surprised ___7___ (not see) the train, ___8___ seems to show that all the babies have a sense of object permanence, but the second part of the experiment showed that this was not really the case. The researcher substituted a ball ___9___ the train after it went behind the

screen. The 22-week-old babies seemed surprised and looked back to the left side for the train, but the 16-week-old babies did not seem to notice the switch. Thus, the 16-week-old babies seemed to have a sense of “something permanence”, ___10___ the 22-week-old babies had a sense of object permanence related to a particular object.

(4)

I began to grow up that winter night ___1___ my parents and I were returning from my aunt’s house, and my mother said that we might soon be leaving for America. We were on the bus then. I was crying, and some people on the bus turned around to look at me. I remember that I could not bear the thought of never ___2___ (hear) again the radio program for school children to which I listened every morning.

I do not remember ___3___ crying for this reason again. In fact, I think I cried very little when I was saying goodbye to my friends and relatives. When we were leaving I thought about all the places I was going to see—the strange and magical places I ___4___ (know) only from books and pictures. The country I was leaving never to come back was hardly in my head then.

The four years that followed taught me the importance of optimism, but the idea did not come to me at once. For the first two years in New York I was really lost, ___5___ (have) to study in three schools as a result of family moves. I did not quite know what I was or ___6___ I should be. Mother got ___7___ (remarry), and things became even more complex for me. Some time passed ___8___ my stepfather and I got used to each other. I was often sad, and saw no end to “the hard times”.

From my experiences I have learned one important rule: Almost all common troubles eventually go away! Something good is certain ___9___ (happen) in the end when you do not give up, and just wait a little! I believe that my life will turn out all right, ___10___ it will not be that easy.

(5)

Dear Friend,

The recent success of children’s books has made the general public aware ___1___ there is a huge market out there, and there is a ___2___ (grow) need for new writers trained to create the 3 billion dollars’ worth of children’s books ___3___ (buy) each year—plus stories and articles needed by over 650 publishers of magazines for children and teenagers.

Who are these needed writers? They’re ordinary folks like you and me.

But am I good enough?

I was once ___4___ you might be now. My thoughts of writing had been pushed down by self-doubt, and I didn’t know where ___5___ (turn) for help. Then I accepted a free offer from the Institute to test my writing aptitude, ___6___ turned out to be the inspiration I needed.

The promise that paid off

The Institute made the same promise to me ___7___ they will make to you, if you show basic writing ability:

You will complete at least one manuscript suitable to hand in to a publisher by the time you finish our course. I really didn’t expect any publication before I finished the course, but

that happened. I sold three stories, and I soon discovered that it was not unusual at the Institute. Since graduation, I ___8___ (write) 34 nationally published children's books and over 300 stories and articles.

Free test and brochure

We offer a free aptitude test and will send you a copy of our brochure describing our recognized home-study courses on the basis of one-on-one training.

Realize your writing dream today. There's nothing ___9___ (sad) than a dream delayed ___10___ it fades forever.

(6)

He lost his arms in an accident that claimed his father's life, ___1___ was the main source of support for the family. Since then, he has had to depend on the arms of his younger brother. For the sake of taking care of him, his younger brother became his shadow, never ___2___ (leave) him alone for years. Except for writing with his toes, he was completely unable to do anything in his life.

One late night, he suffered from diarrhea (腹泻) and had to wake up his younger brother. His younger brother accompanied him into the toilet and then went back to dorm to wait. But being so tired, his younger brother fell asleep, leaving him on the toilet for two hours ___3___ the teacher on duty discovered him. As the two brothers grew up together, they had their share of problems and they would often quarrel. Then one day, his younger brother wanted to live separately from him, living his own life, ___4___ many normal people do. So he was heart-broken and didn't know what to do.

A similar misfortune happened to a girl, too. One night her mother, who suffered from chronic mental illness, disappeared. So her father went out looking for her mother, leaving her alone at home. She tried to prepare meals for her parents, only ___5___ (overturn) the kerosene light on the stove, resulting in a fire which took her hands away.

Though her elder sister, who was studying in another city, showed her willingness to take care of her, she ___6___ (determine) to be completely independent. At school, she always studied hard. Most of all, she learned to be self-dependent.

One day, the boy and the girl were both invited to appear on a television interview program. The boy told the TV host about his uncertain future at ___6___ (leave) on his own, ___7___ the girl was full of enthusiasm for her life. They had both endured the same misfortune, but their different attitudes determined the nature of their lives. It is true that life is unpredictable and disasters can strike at any time. Actually ___9___ you handle misfortune when confronted with it is the true test of your character. If you choose only to complain and escape from the misfortune, it will always follow you ___10___ you go. But if you decide to be strong, the hardship will turn out to be fortune on which new hopes will arise.

Part 2: 十一选十

I. 要点:

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

(1)

A. competitors	B. philosophy	C. properly	D. maximize	E. enthusiastic	
F. candidate	G. mirrors	H. background	I. extremely	J. conducted	K. cultural

When asked about one interview candidate who impressed her most, Christine, an HR manager at an investment company cited an example of a(n) 1 who had prepared well. "He seemed very prepared to work for our company during the interview. He 2 good research on the company's core business and also the industry in general," she said.

This suggests that HR managers expect candidates to do their homework 3, but how? Here are some tips to 4 your chances of getting a job.

Search the Web and research the 5 of the company and the people who you think are going to be interviewing you. Learn exactly what it is that they do and how you would fit in with the company. Most importantly, try to understand the "culture" of the company, which is to say its underlying 6; the HR departments often state missions and give 7 statements. You need to communicate in a way that 8 their company standards; this will show that you can fit in that organization. Understand a little of what their 9 are doing. This will show that you've bothered to find out where their position in the market is.

Just as important is your own personal preparation. Think about the key things you want to communicate and why you would be ideal for the job. Think about how you can sound 10 without sounding desperate -- how you can sell yourself.

Generally, wear a suit (and also a tie for guys), but the dress code depends on the job you are going for. When you study the company culture, check what is expected in this area also.

(2)

A. dip	B. common	C. desired	D. addition	E. embarrassing	
F. carefully	G. muddy	H. fed	I. access	J. raising	K. benefit

Ducks offer certain advantages over hens. Ducks are immune to some 1 diseases found in hens. Some breeds of duck produce bigger eggs than hens. In 2, ducks lay eggs over a longer season than hens do.

Poultry (禽类) keepers with gardens have less to worry about if they keep ducks rather than hens because the former are unlikely to dig up plants and destroy roots. While both hens and

ducks 3 the garden by eating pests, hens are known to damage grass beds. Ducks, on the other hand, will search for insects more 4. Only very delicate plants are at risk from the broad, webbed feet of ducks.

Like all waterbirds, ducks need 5 to water, and duck keepers typically provide this by building a pond. Something this large is not absolutely necessary, however, ducks need only to be able to 6 their heads in the water to keep their nose clean. If a pond is provided, though, it is important to keep baby ducks away from it until they are old enough to put up with the cool temperature of the water.

When 7 ducks, one has to consider just how many the land will support. The rule is generally about 100 ducks per acre. If more than this proportion is introduced, there is a risk of pressing the soil, which can lead to 8 conditions for long periods as the rain is not easily absorbed into the ground.

While ducks offer many advantages over hens, they must be given a greater quantity of food, especially if regular eggs are 9. An adult duck will eat between 170 to 200 grams of food a day. If the ducks live near grass and a pond, they will be able to find for themselves approximately 70% of their daily dietary requirements in warmer months but less than half that in colder times. Therefore, it is important that they be 10 on enough food, such as grain, every day.

(3)

A. breaks	B. viewing	C. texting	D. permanent	E. positioned	
F. connected	G. physical	H. symptoms	I. complaining	J. effectively	K. simply

The next time you're riding a subway or bus, pay attention to your fellow passengers. Chances are you'll see plenty of them with their heads down, tapping the screens of their tablets or 1 on their smartphones. While these folks may be making good use of their time by staying 2, their bodies are paying a heavy price for such convenience.

As hand-held devices such as smartphones and tablets are becoming more common, users are reporting some new 3 problems. Florida *chiropractor* (脊椎按摩师) Dean Fishman began noticing an increased number of his patients 4 of neck and shoulder pain. He traced these 5 to the overuse of hand-held devices, specifically the action of bending the neck, and created the term "Text Neck." As if the painful symptoms weren't bad enough, Fishman warns that an untreated case of Text Neck could lead to 6 *spinal* (脊柱的) damage. He founded the Text Neck Institute in an effort to treat and educate those suffering from Text Neck. Treatments offered there include chiropractic care, physical therapy, massage therapy and exercise planning.

In order to avoid or reduce the possibility of getting Text Neck, use the following basic principles:

- Avoid awkward positioning. Don't *strain* (滥用) your neck, and stay aware of how your body is 7 in relation to the device.
- Take frequent 8 when using any kind of mobile device.
- When using a tablet, use a case that can back up the device at comfortable 9 angle.

For those who 10 can't take their eyes off their devices, there is an ironic twist – downloading a special *app* (应用程序) could help. Dr. Fishman has released an app called the Text Neck Indicator App, which measures the angle of your smartphone. When the angle is appropriate, a green light appears in the upper corner of your screen. But when the angle puts you at risk for neck strain, the light turns red, obliging you to adjust your angle.

(4)

A. spread	B. formal	C. chance	D. found	E. objective	
F. experience	G. divisions	H. economical	I. respect	J. replaced	K. classroom

The idea of the youth *hostel*(旅社) started with one man: Richard Schirrmann (1874-1961), a German school teacher, who felt that there was a need for overnight accommodation for his students in order that they could see new things and have new experiences outside the 1 .

He felt that one learns by observing, and tried to make his dream come true in the year 1909, when he started providing accommodation for his students in inns, farmhouses and the like.

The first youth hostel was opened in Schirrmann's own school in Altena, after which it was 2 by a permanent hostel in Altena Castle. Schirrmann went on to 3 the German Youth Hostel Association in the year 1919. By this time, the idea of the youth hostel had 4 far and wide, all over the lands of Europe and further.

And then, in the year 1932, a(n) 5 organization called the International Youth Hostel was founded in Amsterdam, which consisted of youth hostels from Switzerland, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain, Ireland, France, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Belgium. Richard Schirrmann became its chairman in 1933.

The idea of the youth hostel is for young people who are on nature trips to get 6 accommodation in exchange for some money and a helping hand with the *domestic chores*(家务活). These hostels were said to build character and a sense of independence, as the youth who stayed in them got the 7 to see how other people lived as well as to help to do work.

Youth hostels are also places to meet and make new friends. They have no class 8 and everyone has to do their share. Here, wealth and position does not help you gain 9 , but friendliness does. The friendlier you are, the more you learn from the 10 of staying in a youth hostel.

(5)

A. absorbed	B. analysis	C. dramatic	D. process	E. responses	F. expressing
G. tough	H. reasoning	I. conclusion	J. touching	K. associated	

You watch a sad film and get caught up in your emotions. You cry your eyes out at the 1 plot—you feel sad for the characters if they suffer, or happy for them when they are successful. It is only when the movie is over that you realize that what you were watching is not real.

But why couldn't you accept that when you were so 2 in the movie? It was reported that people simply cannot think emotionally and logically at the same time.

It has long been known that something different goes on in our brain when we use logic, rather than responding to something emotionally. Thinking logically is a step-by-step 3 , in which people make decisions through 4 and find answers sensibly. When we think emotionally, we look at things from someone else's point of view and try to feel their pain.

Now scientists have found that thinking logically and emotionally are like the two ends of a *seesaw* (跷板)—when we're busy sympathizing, the part of the brain used for cold, hard 5 is restricted. And it's also true the other way round.

To come to this 6, scientists gathered 45 people—men and women—to take brain scans as they solved different kinds of puzzles. Some of the puzzles were 7 and involved math and physics and others were social problems that required participants to put themselves in other people's shoes.

Scientists found that when participants were doing a math problem, the region in their brain that is 8 with logical thinking lit up, and when asked to make emotional decisions, the region for emotional thinking lit up. But the most interesting part is that when asked to solve problems that required both logical and emotional 9, the participants always used one of the regions at a time while the other one went dark.

However, people sometimes ended up using the wrong one. This explains why some people are good at solving complex math problems but have poor social skills. And why even the smartest people get taken in by fake but 10 stories.

Part 3: 完型填空

I. 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

II. 练习

(1)

Prince Harry of Wales, Scottish actress Karen Gillan, Ron Weasley from the movie Harry Potter—what do they have 1? They all have ginger hair, or as people usually say, they are all “redheads”.

Britain may be the most red-headed country in the world. About 1 to 2 percent of the world's population has red hair, but in the UK the numbers are much 2, with 13 percent of Scots, 10 percent of the Irish, and 6 percent of people in England having red hair.

Scientists have tried to explain why some people have red hair for some time and now they may have found an answer: the dull 3 in Britain.

“I think it's to do with sunshine,” said Alistair Moffat, the headmaster of St Andrews University, UK. The human body needs vitamin D from 4, but unfortunately people living in Britain do not have enough of it because of its marine climate. 5, Britain gets even more cloud than countries in the far north of Europe. In Sweden, for example, the average daily hours of sunshine is 5.4. In Scotland it is only 3.1 hours.

To 6 this, the DNA of people living in these areas has changed 7; scientists call this a mutation (变异). Originally, the 8 on our body is a mixture of two kinds of melanin (黑色素)—black melanin and red/yellow melanin, but with certain parts of DNA 9, the

production of black melanin is restricted while only red/yellow melanin is made. The 10 is red hair, light skin color, freckles (雀斑) and a greater 11 to sunlight.

“We need 12 skin to get as much vitamin D from the sun as possible,” added Moffat.

13, what’s more interesting is that the redhead DNA mutation is recessive, which means it is hidden and can often 14 generations without showing.

“At least 1.6 million Scots carry a red-head gene mutation, and most are 15 that they do,” Moffat said. This is why a person who does not have red hair can still produce red-haired children if he or she is a carrier of this special DNA.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in private | B. in common | C. in particular | D. in reality |
| 2. A. higher | B. deeper | C. closer | D. more |
| 3. A. weather | B. phenomenon | C. environment | D. finance |
| 4. A. atmosphere | B. vegetable | C. sunshine | D. nature |
| 5. A. As usual | B. In fact | C. In a word | D. Vice versa |
| 6. A. begin with | B. hold back | C. go through | D. deal with |
| 7. A. accidentally | B. agreeably | C. occasionally | D. slightly |
| 8. A. coloring | B. appearance | C. instinct | D. ingredient |
| 9. A. transplanted | B. assembled | C. changed | D. revealed |
| 10. A. evidence | B. miracle | C. result | D. influence |
| 11. A. tendency | B. exposure | C. acceptance | D. sensitivity |
| 12. A. light | B. special | C. smooth | D. delicate |
| 13. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Still | D. Thus |
| 14. A. skip | B. pass | C. avoid | D. bridge |
| 15. A. unfit | B. unwilling | C. unsettled | D. unaware |

(2)

Telemedicine is the name for when doctors give advice to patients by telephone or the Internet, or when health care providers in rural areas connect with specialists in big cities.

Telemedicine has 1 for a long time, but the rise of smartphones, tablet PCs and camera-equipped computers is 2 telemedicine to new levels. Some health care systems in the United States now 3 *Virtual*(虚拟的) Urgent Care. Patients see a doctor by video chat without having to leave home.

Diana Rae, a nurse educator in the Franciscan Health System recently 4 how Virtual Urgent Care works. She used an iPad tablet and skype—the video chat service.

Doctor Green has the patient describe her 5; then the doctor performs a physical exam by demonstrating what he wants her to do. Doctor Green decides that the problem is a common 6. For medicine, he *prescribes*(开药方) an *antibiotic*(抗生素). He says about 3 out of 4 patients have 7 problems that can be treated like this—through Virtual Urgent Care, which means a video chat could 8 a visit to the doctor’s office.

“Patients’ safety is really important to us. So if we feel it is not 9 for the patient to be treated in this manner, we’re going to suggest other 10 for them,” said Green.

The Franciscan Health System is based in Tacoma, Washington. It 11 \$35 for this kind of virtual house call, which is much less than the cost of going to an emergency room, a doctor's office or an urgent care clinic.

After trying the video conference, Diana Rae says she would be 12 to pay the \$35 when she was recently home with a bad cold. "I would have paid twice that for the 13 of getting taken care of without having to sit in a waiting room, wait, and get 14 everyone else's germs," Rae said.

Franciscan operates hospitals and clinics and has a deal with a company called Carena to add effective urgent care by Skype or phone. Carena is one of several companies doing this kind of work around the country. But a company official says state rules have not kept 15 with developments in telemedicine.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. rested | B. existed | C. survived | D. vanished |
| 2. A. keeping | B. occupying | C. striking | D. raising |
| 3. A. offer | B. advertise | C. prohibit | D. criticize |
| 4. A. predicted | B. published | C. demonstrated | D. claimed |
| 5. A. symptoms | B. emotions | C. medicines | D. coughs |
| 6. A. mistake | B. infection | C. experience | D. sense |
| 7. A. heart | B. security | C. drug | D. health |
| 8. A. pay | B. cancel | C. replace | D. include |
| 9. A. necessary | B. smart | C. hard | D. safe |
| 10. A. hospitals | B. doctors | C. alternatives | D. networks |
| 11. A. charges | B. costs | C. pays | D. provides |
| 12. A. happy | B. reluctant | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 13. A. delight | B. convenience | C. significance | D. embarrassment |
| 14. A. infected with | B. exposed to | C. shocked at | D. fascinated by |
| 15. A. contact | B. company | C. progress | D. communication |

(3)

More and more shoppers are buying things online these days, allowing them to avoid 1 salespeople and long lines at checkout counters. In spite of online convenience, 2, there are some items — like clothes — that customers prefer to 3 before buying. In light of this, two companies are finding ways to modernize stores and 4 the gap between online and in-store *retail* (零售).

A software company that also happens to sell designer jeans, Hointer has created a fast and painless shopping 5 for its customers.

Shoppers walk into a Hointer store and select one of the many pairs of jeans 6 down from bars. Then they point their smartphones at the tag and 7 the Hointer app, after which they select the size and press "try on." The app then directs them to a specific dressing room. German-made robots bring out the 8 jeans and deliver them through a *chute* (斜槽) to the dressing room in about 30 seconds. Immediately after 9 pairs of jeans are dropped through another chute, the "outbox," they disappear from the list in the app.

Purchases at Hointer are made with a *swipe* (刷卡) of a credit card. And interacting with a

salesperson is optional! This allows Hointer to hire fewer people and focus on their ultimate goal: developing 10 that supports a retail revolution.

Men's clothing retailer Bonobos has 11 a more personalized shopping experience. Although it is — in fact — an online retailer, Bonobos has decided to open a handful of brick-and-mortar stores called Guideshops. Shoppers make a(n) 12 online before arriving at a Guideshop, where they receive one-on-one 13 from a fitting guide. Because these shops have limited *inventories* (存货), shoppers aren't able to take home the outfits they select. But guides help shoppers make online purchases before they leave, after which the items will be 14 to customers in one or two days.

While Hointer focuses on convenience, Bonobos Guideshops focus on customer service. But both efforts have one thing 15: giving clothing retailers a new look for the 21st century.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. respectable | B. considerate | C. aggressive | D. violent |
| 2. A. however | B. therefore | C. anyway | D. moreover |
| 3. A. convince | B. guarantee | C. ensure | D. examine |
| 4. A. break | B. bridge | C. shallow | D. deepen |
| 5. A. experience | B. mall | C. direction | D. principle |
| 6. A. hiding | B. hanging | C. storing | D. labeling |
| 7. A. start | B. upload | C. save | D. download |
| 8. A. desired | B. well-designed | C. promoted | D. well-prepared |
| 9. A. qualified | B. wanted | C. chosen | D. unwanted |
| 10. A. employment | B. efficiency | C. technology | D. market |
| 11. A. come up with | B. looked forward to | C. looked up | D. brought up |
| 12. A. decision | B. appointment | C. contribution | D. impression |
| 13. A. contact | B. instruction | C. notice | D. attention |
| 14. A. presented | B. packaged | C. delivered | D. transferred |
| 15. A. in conclusion | B. in common | C. as usual | D. in general |

(4)

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.”

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 51. | A. set up | B. set out | C. set off | D. set about |
| 52. | A. contributed to | B. devoted to | C. resulted from | D. differed from |
| 53. | A. well-heated | B. well-designed | C. well-organized | D. well-decorated |
| 54. | A. turned on | B. turned out | C. turned up | D. turned down |
| 55. | A. stay | B. drain | C. maintain | D. preserve |
| 56. | A. energy | B. strength | C. power | D. muscle |
| 57. | A. explore | B. exhaust | C. exploit | D. burn |
| 58. | A. impacted | B. involved | C. imposed | D. inspired |
| 59. | A. increased | B. added | C. reduced | D. lost |
| 60. | A. miracle | B. existence | C. trend | D. delivery |
| 61. | A. sensitive | B. agreeable | C. graceful | D. present |
| 62. | A. financial | B. appropriate | C. social | D. defensive |
| 63. | A. Otherwise | B. Besides | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 64. | A. shoes | B. moods | C. spirits | D. clothes |
| 65. | A. nerve | B. appetite | C. stomach | D. labor |

(5)

Are we too slow to praise and quick to blame? It seems we are. Praise is like sunlight to the human spirit; we cannot flower and grow without it. And yet, we are somehow 1 to give our fellows the warm sunshine of praise. To make matters worse, most of us are only too ready to apply to others the cold wind of 2.

It's strange how *mean* we are about praising. Perhaps it's because few of us know how to accept compliments gracefully. 3, we are embarrassed and *shrug off* (不予理睬) the words we are really so glad to hear. Because of this 4 reaction, direct compliments are surprisingly difficult to give. That is why some of the most valued pats on the back are those which come to us 5, in a letter or passed on by a friend. When one thinks of the speed with which *spiteful* (恶意的) remarks are conveyed, it seems a pity that there isn't more effort to pass 6 comments.

It's especially rewarding to give praise in areas where effort generally goes unnoticed or 7. An artist gets complimented for a glorious picture, a cook for a perfect meal. But do you ever tell your 8

manager how pleased you are when the shirts are done just right?

Praise is particularly appreciated by those doing 9 jobs: gas-station attendants, waitresses — even housewives. Do you ever go into a house and say, “What a tidy room”? Hardly anybody does. Shakespeare said, “Our praises are our wages.” Since so often praise is the only 10 a housewife receives, surely she of all people should get her measure.

Teachers agree about the value of praise. One teacher writes that instead of drowning

students' compositions in critical red ink, the teacher will get far more 11 results by finding one or two things which have been done better than last time, and commenting 12 on them. "I believe that a student knows when he has handed in something above his usual standard," writes the teacher, "and that he waits hungrily for a brief comment in the *margin*(空白处) to show him that the teacher is aware of it, too."

To give praise 13 the giver nothing but a moment's thought and a moment's effort. It is such a small 14. And yet consider the results it may produce. "I can live for two months on a good compliment," said Mark Twain. So, let's be 15 to the small excellences around us — and comment on them. We will not only bring joy into other people's lives, but also, very often, add happiness into our own.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. guilty | B. impatient | C. fortunate | D. reluctant |
| 2. A. charity | B. criticism | C. chemical | D. command |
| 3. A. Instead | B. Therefore | C. Moreover | D. Otherwise |
| 4. A. extreme | B. immediate | C. defensive | D. positive |
| 5. A. naturally | B. indirectly | C. similarly | D. closely |
| 6. A. pleasing | B. unfair | C. interesting | D. objective |
| 7. A. unchanged | B. unmatched | C. unmentioned | D. unemployed |
| 8. A. hotel | B. personnel | C. sales | D. laundry |
| 9. A. ideal | B. routine | C. demanding | D. steady |
| 10. A. wage | B. chance | C. input | D. support |
| 11. A. inevitable | B. constructive | C. disappointing | D. concrete |
| 12. A. frequently | B. occasionally | C. critically | D. favorably |
| 13. A. highlights | B. provides | C. costs | D. signals |
| 14. A. achievement | B. challenge | C. investment | D. substitute |
| 15. A. certain | B. alert | C. resistant | D. superior |

Part 4: 阅读选择

(A)

Any snakebite can be dangerous if infection sets in. Some types of snake poison make the bite area *swollen* (肿胀的) or painful. Others cause bleeding or damage the heart's nerves. Here are some especially dangerous snakes:

The largest of all poisonous snakes, king cobras can reach 5.5 meters in length. Each king cobra bite contains enough poison to kill an elephant — or 20 people. But these big snakes usually avoid people. They live throughout India, southern China and Southeast Asia.

A bite from Australia's inland taipan, the world's most poisonous snake, releases enough poison to kill 100 men. The good news is that people rarely come in contact with this snake, and a treatment for its poison exists.

Russell's viper lives throughout Asia, including India, southern China, and on the island of Taiwan. It prefers grassy fields but can be found in forests and urban areas. It bites more people

and causes more deaths than any other poisonous snake.

Though short, the common Indian krait packs a powerful *punch* (攻击) in its bite. Most often, it strikes people at night while they are sleeping. Since the bite causes little pain, victims are often not sure that they have been bitten until they begin to experience stomach *cramps* (痉挛). Without treatment, symptoms will worsen quickly and can lead to death.

The black mamba, a native of Africa, is actually olive or grey in color. Only the inside of its mouth is black. When black mambas feel threatened by a human, they make a loud hissing sound to warn the person away. If the warning is ignored, the snake will attack the person repeatedly. And they can attack quickly, moving over the ground at speeds of up to 20 kilometers per hour.

1. According to this article, what is a particular feature of the king cobra?

A. Its seasonal changes.	B. Its lack of movement.
C. Its sense of hearing.	D. Its remarkable size.

2. According to this article, which of the following is known for its speed?

A. The inland taipan.	B. The black mamba.
C. The Indian krait.	D. The Russell's viper.

3. What does the article imply about the inland taipan?
 - A. It was once believed to be extinct.
 - B. A chance meeting with it could be fatal.
 - C. Some people keep one as a pet.
 - D. Very little is known about its behavior.

4. In which magazine would you most likely find this article?

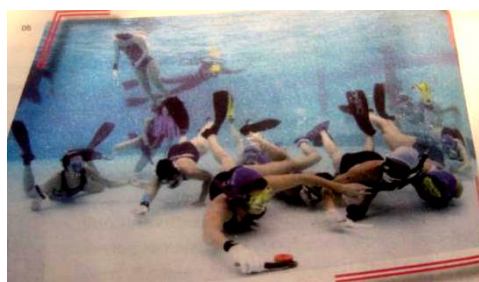
A. Let's Explore Nature	B. Weekly Travel Digest
C. Psychology Magazine	D. Global Warning News

(B)

Basketball, baseball and soccer are classic sports that people will always enjoy. And yet we keep changing popular games like these in new ways to keep them fresh.

Underwater hockey

This game is played in swimming pools with two teams of six players. Each player has *flippers* (蛙鞋), a snorkel and a stick used for hitting a *puck* (圆盘). Each team earns points by hitting the puck into its underwater goal. Other team members must be ready to take the puck when a team member goes up for air. That makes underwater hockey a true team sport.



Chessboxing

A sport can also be revised by mixing it with another game. In chessboxing, two players compete on the chess board and in the ring. First, their minds are tested in a game of chess. Then they use their strength in a round of boxing. They repeat this for 11 rounds. The winner beats the loser in chess, knocks him out while boxing or gets more boxing points.



Bossaball

This exciting sport is part volleyball and part soccer. But unlike both of those sports, players jump up and down throughout the game. That's because it's played on an *inflatable* (可充气的) volleyball court with a trampoline on either side of the net. One player bounce on the trampoline while up to four others stand around it. A team can touch the ball six times before sending it back across the net. Each player may touch the ball once with arms or twice with other body parts.



Another fun game to watch, cycleball is like indoor soccer on wheels. Each player rides a special bike designed for the game. Like soccer, a team must put the ball in a goal. However, there is a **catch**. The ball can only be touched with the bikes' wheels or the players' heads. This game requires a lot of practice to learn the skills needed.



Though these sports may not be common, give them a look or even a try.

1. Why does the author think Underwater Hockey is a true team sport?
 - A. Because all players in a team wear the same flippers and use a stick to hit a puck.
 - B. Because each player in a team has to cooperate with other team members in the match.
 - C. Because it is played underwater, the game is more dangerous than the sports played on land.
 - D. Because each team earns points by hitting the puck into its underwater goal.
2. In Chessboxing, the winner will be the one who _____.
 - A. wins both in chess and in boxing
 - B. defeats his opponent in chess
 - C. wins in chess or in boxing
 - D. can knock his opponent out of the boxing ring

3. According to the article, at most how many players in all can take part in a Bossaball match?
 A. 4. B. 6. C. 8. D. 10.
4. In Cycleball, the author mentions **catch**, whose meaning may be _____.
 A. sport B. skill C. rule D. practice

(C)

Happiness can be described as a positive mood and a pleasant state of mind. According to recent *polls* (民意调查), sixty to seventy percent of Americans consider themselves to be moderately happy and one in twenty persons feels very unhappy. Psychologists have been studying the factors that contribute to happiness. It is not predictable, nor is a person in an apparently ideal situation 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. Though 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 those with very low incomes. People with college educations are somewhat happier than those who did not graduate from high school, and it is believed 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 disabled or those in pain. Learning to cope with a health problem can contribute to happiness. Those who have good relationship with other family members are happier than those who live alone. Love has a higher correlation with happiness than any other factors.

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 no matter where it stands at a given time.

Children whose parents were happily married have happier childhoods, but are not necessarily happier adults.

The best *formula* (准则) for happiness is to be able to develop **AQ** (Adversity Quotient that can be of great benefit when running into trouble), to have a personal involvement and commitment, and to develop self-confidence and self-esteem.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. happiness is neither predictable nor apparent
 B. a person in an apparently ideal situation must be happy
 C. the rich are not likely to be happier than the middle-income group
 D. happiness is not necessarily connected to one's situation in society
2. According to the article, happiness is greatly dependent upon _____.
 A. a happy childhood in which one can do whatever he likes
 B. great wealth with which one can buy anything
 C. a feeling that conditions are becoming for the better
 D. a college degree that can help one achieve great success

3. The letters **AQ** in the last paragraph most probably mean _____.
 A. ambition to defeat others in a severe competition
 B. ability to overcome difficulty and get out of embarrassing situation
 C. methods of solving difficult problems and challenges in life
 D. attitudes towards severe competition especially in trouble
4. The best title of this passage may be _____.
 A. What Does Happiness Consist in
 B. Happiness and Unhappiness
 C. Different Kinds of Happiness
 D. Causes of Happiness and Unhappiness

(D)

The composing career of Albert Roussel got off to a disobedient start, and received one of its biggest boosts from a lie.

Roussel was orphaned at the age of eight and went to live with his grandfather. He built on the music he had learned from his mother, entertaining himself by reading through the family music collection and playing operatic selections and popular songs on the piano.

Three years later Roussel's grandfather died, and his mother's sister took him in. Her husband arranged for young Albert to take piano lessons. Summer vacations at a Belgian seaside resort added a second love to his life — the sea. He studied to be a naval cadet (军校学生), but still made time to study music.

In the French Navy, while he was sent to a warship based at Cherbourg, he and two friends found the time to play the piano trios of Beethoven and other composers. Roussel also began composing. At the Church of the Trinity in Cherbourg on Christmas Day 1892, he staged the performance of his Andante (行板乐曲) for the first time as a composer.

That success encouraged Roussel to write a wedding march, and one of his fellow naval officers offered to show it to a **prominent** conductor, Edouard Colonne. When Roussel's friend returned with the draft of the march, he reported that Colonne had advised Roussel to give up his naval career and devote his life to music.

Not long afterward, at the age of 25, Roussel did just that. He applied the self-discipline, simplicity, and spirituality that he had developed in the navy to his composing and became a major force in twentieth century French music. As for Eduoard Colonne's inspiring advice that Roussel devote his life to music — Roussel's navy friend later admitted that he had made it up and that he had never even shown Roussel's draft to the world famous conductor.

1. Which of the following is true of Roussel?
 A. Roussel was adopted by his aunt when he was 10 years old.
 B. Roussel applied what he had developed in the Navy to his composing.
 C. Roussel lived with his grandfather at 8 with his parents living in another city.
 D. Roussel spent his summer vacations at a seaside resort to be a naval soldier.
2. On Dec.25th, 1892, at the church in Cherbourg, Roussel _____.
 A. played the piano trios of Beethoven and other composers
 B. made time to play music with his two friends
 C. made his first performance as a composer
 D. took piano lessons and played popular songs on the piano

3. The underlined word “**prominent**” in Paragraph 5 is similar in meaning to “_____”.
- A. gracious B. religious C. generous D. well-known
4. The passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. a composer’s professional training experience
 B. a navy cadet’s dream
 C. a well-intentioned trick
 D. the shortcut to become a composer

(E)

<i>Evening Workshops</i>	
Optional evening workshops will be held at small restaurants or other meeting places near the conference hotel. Meals and other costs are not included but are also optional. Locations will be announced at the conference site. Workshops are very loosely organized and most represent discussions that have been held at Society for Economic Botany (SEB) meetings over a series of years.	
<i>Workshop 1: Student Network</i>	
Date	Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th
Chairs	Hugo de Boer and Arika Virapongse
Sponsor	Society for Economic Botany
Description	Student members of the SEB hold a networking mixer each year in order to meet each other and to become acquainted with a variety of educational programs and faculty advisors. Faculty members who are part of training programs are encouraged to join the mixer to meet and talk with students.
<i>Workshop 2: Botanical Film Making</i>	
Date	Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th
Chair	David Strauch
Sponsor	University of Hawaii
Description	Digital film making is a particularly useful tool of linking cultural information to recognizable plants. This workshop is aimed towards increasing the quality of material recorded by giving participants greater control over the medium. We will cover technical aspects (e.g. camera settings, audio), compositional aspects (framing, lighting, focus), and some ways of presenting the material. Experienced filmmakers are encouraged to attend, and participants are welcome to bring their own camera equipment.
<i>Workshop 3: Collections for Botany</i> <i>— Collections Development and Management</i>	
Date	Friday evening, Feb. 7 th
Chair	Jan Salick
Sponsor	Society for Economic Botany
Description	SEB is a network of researchers who have been developing standards for the development of collections of artifacts, plant samples and related materials. Participants discuss successes, problems, and funding sources for addressing management issues.

1. One of the purposes of a networking mixer held each year is to _____.
 - A. provide students with greater control over the media
 - B. link cultural information to recognizable plants
 - C. help the students to deal with most of the environment issues
 - D. help the students to be familiar with educational programs

2. Which of the following is true according to the poster?
 - A. Evening workshops will be held at small restaurants with meals included.
 - B. Participants have more than one option on Feb.5th than another night.
 - C. Workshops have nothing to do with the discussions held at SEB meetings.
 - D. Faculty advisers can join the mixer without training experience.

3. You are a college student, interested in plants and good at taking TV pictures. Which of the Evening Workshops is most suitable for you?

A. <i>Botanical Film Making.</i>	B. <i>Collections for Botany.</i>
C. <i>Student Network.</i>	D. <i>Society for Economic Botany.</i>

4. Which of the following is discouraged by Evening Workshops?
 - A. To invite faculty advisers to discuss the management issues.
 - B. To encourage student members of the SEB to meet one another.
 - C. To expect experienced filmmakers to attend *Botanical Film Making.*
 - D. To increase the quality of material recorded.

(F)

If you see a group of people dancing and singing on the street or in the railway station, you don't need to feel surprised. They are a flash mob. Don't be confused by their name. Actually, a flash mob, organized with the help of the Internet or other digital communications networks, is a group of people who assemble suddenly in a public place, do something unusual for a period of time, such as exchanging books, coming together to look at the sky, waving their hands and shouting something at the top of their lungs for 30 seconds, and then quickly disappear before the police can arrive.

Bill Wasik, senior editor of Harper's Magazine, organized the first flash mob in Manhattan in May 2003 and the first successful flash mob assembled on June 3, 2003 at Macy's department store involving 100 people gathering on Macy's Department Store. Following this, about 200 people flooded the lobby of the Hyatt hotel, applauding in one voice for fifteen seconds, and next participants pretending to be tourists on a bus trip invaded a shoe boutique in Soho. A later mob saw hundreds of people in Central Park making bird noises.

Wasik claimed that he created flash mobs as a social experiment designed to tease hipsters (追逐时尚的人), and highlight the cultural atmosphere of agreement and of being part of "the next big thing".

Many Web logs, chat rooms and Web groups are devoted to the craze. Though flash mobs were originally regarded as pointless, the concept has already developed for the benefit of political and social events. Flash mobbing takes advantage of the efficiency of communicating information on Websites and by email, and protesters can similarly use the "on and off" concept to be involved in political events. Such flash mob gatherings can sometimes shock or frighten people who are not aware of what is taking place. They also have enormous economic potential, such as using flash mobs to advertise a product.

The flash mob is now becoming more and more popular. People use it to do many things. For example, in 2009, hundreds of Michael Jackson's fans took part in a flash mob to remember him, gathering outside the railway station in Liverpool, singing and dancing Michael's famous song *Beat It* together. In another example, some people took part in a flash mob to warn people against

negative words. Flash mobs give people from all walks of life an opportunity to come together to create a memory.

1. The purpose of flash mobs created by Wasik is to _____.
 - A. make flash mobs a social experiment with political, social and economic potential
 - B. give people an opportunity to assemble and perform some distraction
 - C. make fun of hipsters and emphasize the cultural atmosphere of agreement and participation
 - D. make communicating information efficient and help people create a memory
2. People took part in the following activities of flash mobs except that _____.
 - A. they pretended to take a bus trip and invaded a shoe shop in Soho
 - B. they got together in central Park and played birdsong
 - C. they gathered upon the railway station in Liverpool, singing *Beat It* and dancing
 - D. they assembled in the department store and applauded together for 15 seconds
3. Which of the following could most possibly be a flash mob according to the passage?
 - A. Sixteen people get together quickly on the square and do jumping and singing and leave there suddenly.
 - B. A group of people are busy giving out leaflets of a limousine of a brand to those walking in front of them.
 - C. Some tourists plan for months and go mountaineering on the first day of Horse Year.
 - D. Protesters from different factories sit for days in front of the city hall for low wage.
4. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. Flash mob: the political potential	B. Flash mob: the pop culture
C. Flash mob: the source of information	D. Flash mob: the short-term memory

Part 5: 阅读六选四

I. 要点:

1. 选材特点: 一般为 250-300 词左右的说明文或议论文。
2. 文章结构特点:
 - (1) 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
 - (2) 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
 - (3) 比较性结构, 把两个人或事物功能、特点、优缺点进行对比
 - (4) 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
 - (5) 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
3. 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。
4. 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. For 1000 kilometers he battled against the wind that was constantly pushing him.
B. Amazingly, he did all of this with absolutely no support team.
C. He decided to put all the money into his big investment in one traveling project.
D. He raised 70000 for the British charity, Oxfam.
E. Fortunately, he managed to finish his journey with the support of his teammates.
F. He cycled through heavy rains and temperatures of up to 45 degrees, all to help people in need.

Phil White has just returned from an 18000-mile, around-the-world bicycle trip. White had two reasons for making this epic journey. First of all, he wanted to use the trip to raise money for charity, which he did. ___1___ White's second reason for making the trip was to break the world record and become the fastest person to cycle around the world.. He is still waiting to find out if he has broken the record.

White set off from Trafalgar Square, in London, on 19th June 2004 and was back 299 days later. He spent more than 1,300 hours in the saddle (车座) and destroyed four sets of tires and three bike chains. He had the adventure of his life crossing Europe, the Middle East, India, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the Americas. ___2___ No jeep carrying food, water and medicine. No doctor. Nothing! Just a bike and a very, very long road.

The journey was lonely and desperate at times. He also had to fight his way across deserts, through jungles and over mountains. ___3___ There were other dangers along the road. In Iran, he was chased by armed robbers and was lucky to escape with his life and the little money he had. The worst thing that happened to him was having to cycle into a headwind on a road that crosses the south of Australia. ___4___ This part of the trip was slow, hard work and depressing, but he made it in the end. Now Mr.White is back and intends to write a book about his adventures.

(2)

A. Tasting begins with the eyes.
B. Testing helps manufacturers to be sure of a product's quality.
C. You need to undertake professional training to do the job.
D. Before tasting, he usually smells the ice-cream.
E. He lets the ice cream warm up to about 12°F .
F. After all, you just have to like ice cream.

What do you want to be when you grow up? A teacher?A doctor? How about an ice-cream taster?Yes, there really is a job where you can get paid to taste ice-cream. Just ask John Harrison, an "Official Taste Tester" for the past 21 years. ___1___ During his career Harrison has been responsible for approving large quantities of the sweet ice cream—as well as for developing over 75 *flavors*.

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job. ___2___ No, there's more to the job than that, says Harrison, who has a degree in chemistry. He points out that a dairy or food-science degree would be very useful to someone wanting a career in this "cool" field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice-cream samples. 3. Harrison explains, “You get more flavor from warmer ice cream, which is why some kids like to stir it, creating ice-cream soup.”

While the ice cream warms up, Harrison looks over the samples and grades each one on its appearance. “ 4,” he explains. He checks to see if the ice cream is attractive and asks himself, “Does the product have the color expected from that flavor?” Next it’s time to taste.

Continuing to think up new ideas, try out new flavors, and test samples from so many kinds of ice cream each day keeps Harrison busy but happy—working at one cool job.

(3)

A. The Retriever software package has the functions of many security software programs.
B. Laptop computer theft rarely happens in the U.S.
C. Under the latest version of the software, users can also send a spoken message.
D. Thousands of laptops are stolen every year from homes and offices.
E. That is a new solution to laptop computer theft.
F. The users have to type the message into the software.

“Get your hands off me, I have been stolen,” the laptop, a portable computer, shouted. 1. It is a program that lets owners give their property a voice when it has been taken. Tracking software for stolen laptops has been on the market for some time, but this is thought to be the first that allows owners to give the thief a piece of their mind.

Owners must report their laptop missing by logging on to a website, which sends a message to the model: a red and yellow “lost or stolen” banner pops up on its screen when it is started. 2 The message can be set to reappear every 30 seconds, no matter how many times the thief closes it. “One customer sent a message saying, ‘You are being tracked. I am right at your door,’” said Carrie Hafeman, chief executive of the company which produces the program, Retriever.

3. Owners can remotely switch to an alternative password prompt if they fear that the thief has also got hold of the access details. If a thief accesses the internet with the stolen laptop, Retriever will collect information on the internet service provider in use, so that the police can be alerted to its location.

4. However, with the use of laptops increasing, the number stolen while their owners are out and about has been rising sharply. Other security software allows users to erase data remotely or lock down the computer.

(4)

A. Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs.
B. Amusic people don’t have the ability to distinguish any sound.
C. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech.
D. For example, they will try very hard to tell the difference between two songs.
E. That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music.
F. Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed

For some people, music is no fun at all. About four percent of the population is what scientists call “amusic.” People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or

reproduce musical *notes* (音调). ___1___. Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.

As a result, songs sound like noise to an amusic. Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Their inability to enjoy music set them apart from others. It can be difficult for other people to identify with their condition. In fact, most people cannot begin to grasp what it feels like to be amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping mall can be uncomfortable or even painful. ___2___ However, this can result in withdrawal and social isolation. “I used to hate parties,” says Margaret, a 70-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was amusic.

By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify this unusual condition. Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from the brains of people who can appreciate music. The difference is complex, and it doesn’t involve **defective hearing**. Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. ___3___ Scientists compare amusics to people who just can’t see certain colors.

___4___. For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music. Now she knows that she is not alone. There is a name for her condition, which makes it easier for her to explain. “When people invite me to a concert, I just say, ‘No thanks, I’m amusic,’” says Margaret. “I just wish I had learned to say that when I was seventeen and not seventy.”

(5)

A. This may explain why women on average live longer than men.
B. This difference may explain why men are more likely to suffer from stress-related disorders.
C. They may phone relatives or friends, or ask directions if they are lost.
D. However, the researchers found that men and women have quite different biological and behavioral responses to stress.
E. Therefore, men and women react to stress with different means.
F. They may escape from this mess and stay alone for a short while.

Researchers in the psychology department at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) have discovered a major difference in the way men and women respond to stress. ___1___.

Until now, psychological research has maintained that both men and women have the same “fight-or-flight” reaction to stress. In other words, individuals either react with aggressive behavior, such as verbal or physical conflict (“fight”), or they react by withdrawing from the stressful situation (“flight”). ___2___. While men often react to stress in the fight-or-flight response, women often have another kind of reaction which could be called “tend and befriend.” That is, they often react to stressful conditions by protecting and nurturing their young (“tend”), and by looking for social contact and support from others, especially other females (“befriend”).

The UCLA research team suggests that the female tend-or-befriend response is also based on a hormone. This hormone, called oxytocin, has been studied in the context of childbirth, but now it is being studied for its role in the response of both men and women to stress. The principal investigator, Dr. Shelley E. Taylor explained that “animals and people with high levels of oxytocin are calmer, more relaxed, more social, and less anxious.” While men also

secrete (分泌) oxytocin, its effects are reduced by male hormones.

In terms of everyday behavior, the UCLA study found that women are farmore likely than men to seek social contact when they are feeling stressed. ___3___.

The differences in responding to stress may explain the fact that women have lower frequency of stress-related disorders such as high blood pressure or aggressive behavior. The tend-and-befriend regulatory (调节的) system may protect women against stress. ___4___.

(6)

A. Healthy way of life giving way to overuse of medicine
B. Different findings as to taking additional vitamin
C. EU’s response to overuse of health products
D. Worrying increase in multivitamin advertising
E. EU directive for the benefit of individuals
F. EU directive against prediction in novels

The use of health supplements such as multivitamin tablets has increased greatly in the western world. People take these supplements because advertising suggests that they prevent a range of medical conditions from developing. However, there is concern that people are consuming worryingly high doses of these supplements and the European Union (EU) has issued a directive that will ban the sale of a wide range of them. This EU directive should be supported.

1. _____

Research suggests that people who take Vitamin C supplements of over 5000 milligrams a day are more likely to develop cancer. This shows how much damage these health supplements do to people’s health. A spokesman for the health supplement industry has argued that other research shows that Vitamin C supplements help prevent heart disease, but we can dismiss this evidence as it is from a biased source.

2. _____

Science fiction of the 1960s and 1970s predicted that pills would replace meals as the way in which people would get the fuel they needed. This, it was argued, would mean a more efficient use of time as people wouldn’t have to waste it preparing or eating meals. The EU directive would help prevent this nightmare of pills replacing food becoming a reality.

3. _____

People already take too many pills instead of adopting a healthier lifestyle. For example, the consumption of painkillers in Britain in 1998 was 21 tablets per year for every man, woman and child in the country. People do not need all these pills.

4. _____

Some might argue that the EU directive denies people’s right to freedom of choice. However, there are many legal examples for such intervention when it is in the individual’s best interests. We now make people wear seatbelts rather than allowing them to choose to do so. Opposing the EU directive would mean beneficial measures like this would be threatened.

(7)

A. This time you can enjoy yourself fully in the exciting skiing.

B. You can also participate in the annual skiing match organized for amateurs.
C. Wildlife watching also creates satisfying memories.
D. We also recommend you make time to enjoy simple pleasure.
E. Banff sport shops rent equipment and clothes, or join an organized tour.
F. While you're here, try other recreational activities available in our mountains.

Welcome to Banff, Canada's first, most famous and arguably most fascinating national park. If you've come to ski or snowboard, we will see you on the slopes. Skiing is a locals' favorite too.

___1___. Popular choices include a Banff Gondola ride up Sulfur (硫) Mountain, bathe in the natural mineral waters at the Upper Hot Spring, horse-drawn sleigh ride, drive-your-own-team dog sled excursion, and snowmobile tour to the highland (but not in the national park).

___2___. After looking around Banff Ave shops, walk a couple of blocks west or south to the scenic Bow River.

Try ice skating on frozen Lake Louise where Ice Magic International Ice Sculpture Competition works are displayed after Jan 25. You can rent skates in Banff or at the sport shop in the Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise hotel.

Banff's backcountry paths access a wilderness world of silence and matchless beauty—cross country skis and snowshoes provide the means. ___3___ Although we've been there many times, we still find the cliffs and icefalls of our frozen canyons worth visiting.

___4___. We have seen hundreds of the elk and bighorn sheep that attract visitors, yet they still arouse a sense of wonder. And the rare spotting of a cougar, wolf or woodland caribou takes our breath away.

See if simple pleasures work for you. Fight in the snow with your kids, walk beside a stream or climb to a high place and admire the view.