

高一暑假综合练习 1

完型填空

Emerald (翡翠) Dreams

“And this is me kissing the Blarney Stone”, says Carrie, my seventeen-year-old daughter. She turns the pages of her new photo album, recounting her recent ten-day __1__ abroad, and my mind wanders back...way back to when she was only five.

“Someday I’m going to Ireland”, she said, holding her *Childcraft* book in her lap. Her blue eyes __2__ as she looked at the beautiful pictures. “Well, maybe you can!” I said. However, it was difficult for our family to pay for the luxury of traveling. I was working as a secretary. My husband Charlie had to close his __3__ last year due to his poor health...

Ten years later, Carrie came home from school one day, hardly able to contain her excitement, “Mama, you’ll never __4__ where the class is going. To Ireland!” she smiled __5__. “You’re kidding!” I said. “Ireland! Where you’ve always wanted to go!”

“The trip is planned for year after next, and the \$2,100 can be paid in installments (分期付款).” Then she added, “But that’s too much... isn’t it?” Her voice was __6__ yet doubting. “Well,” I said slowly, “Daddy and I can’t help much; __7__, you have two years to earn the money.” “You think so?” Carrie’s face lit up like a Christmas tree. “Well,” I suggested, “maybe you could use your father’s bakery and sell baked goods.” Sell baked goods? We __8__ at each other. Carrie was an excellent __9__! This would work!

So the plan was __10__. Carrie began working, making a variety of baked goods. She used dried apples, cooked, seasoned and spiced to perfection. Soon, however, fried apple-pies became the customer favorite. All ingredients were __11__—real shortening (起酥油), real butter—and the crust (皮) was handmade and hand-rolled. Finally, the pies were fried to a beautiful, golden brown! The finished product was an extremely pleasant treat, winning praise from even the little old ladies in these hills who have been making dried-apple pies for decades. __12__ began rolling in, and the Ireland fund grew, and well __13__ the given time the trip abroad was paid in full...

Now I’m looking at her album as she proudly points out the __14__ she visited: castles of Ireland, historic bridges and churches, cobblestone (鹅卵石) streets of Dublin... so much like those in her *Childcraft* book. My daughter will forever remember this dream come true, a dream that began in the heart of a five-year-old girl and was completely made __15__ by the delicious apple pie!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. training | B. journey | C. study | D. work |
| 2. A. brightened | B. darkened | C. hardened | D. weakened |
| 3. A. bookstore | B. bakery | C. agency | D. grocery |
| 4. A. realize | B. understand | C. guess | D. forget |
| 5. A. shyly | B. slightly | C. bitterly | D. broadly |
| 6. A. sharp | B. hesitant | C. hopeful | D. firm |
| 7. A. thus | B. even | C. also | D. still |
| 8. A. pointed | B. stared | C. shouted | D. laughed |
| 9. A. secretary | B. traveler | C. cook | D. student |
| 10. A. canceled | B. changed | C. discussed | D. laid |
| 11. A. natural | B. delicious | C. clean | D. soft |
| 12. A. Menus | B. Ideas | C. Orders | D. Questions |
| 13. A. within | B. from | C. beyond | D. for |
| 14. A. buildings | B. sites | C. cities | D. countries |
| 15. A. necessary | B. important | C. popular | D. possible |

语法填空

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Last Saturday, our class visited the Museum of the Anti-Japanese War. The moment going into the exhibition room, we were attracted by the pictures and ____16____ (describe) about the war on the wall. Some took notes while others had a little discussion. We ____17____ (shock) at the cruelty of the war. Then we gathered in another room and listened to an old soldier ____18____ (tell) the stories about the war. Therefore, we had a ____19____ (good) understanding of the history. We hope more people can treasure the peaceful life.

B

Scientists tried to find out why migrating birds fly in “V” formation. Now, a research group from the University of London has found the answer --- ____20____ (save) energy. When a bird flaps (拍打) its wings, it makes the air move in different directions, ____21____ creates an upward-moving wave at the tips of the wings. If a bird ____22____ (fly) around the wingtips of another bird, it can get some help from the rising air and then they can use less energy to stay in the air.

C

As people have accurately observed, smiles are absent in Victorian photographs. ____23____ did our ancestors become so sad in front of the camera? In fact, people in the Victorians had a sense of humour. Laughter ____24____ (accept) by society was far more than it is today. Far from preventing festivals and fun, the Victorians created Christmas as a celebration it is today. So the photographs ____25____ the 19th century cannot be the evidence of generalized sadness.

A

My dog Luck ____26____ (be) my closest friend these past five years. As we know, during the summer seasons many forests ____27____ (burn) by fire each year. This hot summer, not far from our house, a forest caught fire. Then we heard the barking ____28____ (come) from the forest. The firemen followed the tracks of the dog until they found Luck. By the side of Luck there was a hurt fireman who was ____29____ (hopeless) lying on the ground. That day, I was very proud of Luck for his heroic action.

B

Time is more precious than money for an increasing number of people ____30____ are choosing to live more with less --- and liking it. Simple living ranges from cutting down on weeknight activities to sharing housing, avoiding shopping malls, borrowing books from the library and taking a cut in pay to work at a more ____31____ (pleasure) job. This is a phenomenon that's fairly widespread. A lot of people are reevaluating their lives and figuring out ____32____ they want to do.

C

5G --- the fifth generation of cellular mobile communications --- promises a lot more than the fastest internet speed. 5G could pave the way for cutting-edge (尖端的) advances. 5G technology has the possibility ____33____ (help) revolutionize many industries. That's why today China ____34____ (push) hard to lead efforts in 5G development. Right now it holds a narrow lead ____35____ South Korea, the US and Japan.

阅读理解

A

It probably won't surprise you that teens are texting more than ever before. Experts show great concern for teen texting. Students might not learn correct grammar and spelling if they write a lot of text messages. Also all that texting takes away from hours that could be spent studying, exercising, pursuing hobbies, or talking with others face to face. Some kids even sleep with their phones beneath their pillows and wake up several times during the night to text.

Dr. Elizabeth Dowdell points out teens need to learn that they can—and should—turn off their phones sometimes. She and her team had two teenagers, Kenny and Franchesca, carry out an experiment. They should obey the rules: No phone for 48 hours. No computer or Internet either, unless it was for schoolwork. Would these two teenagers be able to do it?

"I think I'm going to feel really alone," Kenny worried. Franchesca was nervous but brave. "I'm excited for the challenge," she said. "I don't know what's going to happen." They handed their phones to their mothers for safekeeping. The challenge was on.

The team caught up with Kenny and Franchesca after 48 phone-free hours. "Wow, it was pure suffering," Kenny joked. "Though life with no phone wasn't easy," he admitted, "it had benefits. I felt less stressed because I didn't have to be involved." Sure, Kenny missed his friends, and he was sad at times. But he also felt relief from the constant texting. Instead of texting, Kenny went to the gym and caught up on schoolwork. He said that the first night he slept for 10 hours. He also spent time sitting with his family and talking. "I felt closer to my parents," said Kenny.

Franchesca had an even happier result when she put away her phone. "I loved it!" she said. "I was going to the gym and hanging out with friends and playing basketball. I had a wonderful experience." She slept better too, and she decided to continue the experiment for a while. "I think I'll be so much smarter and healthier," she explained. "Everybody in the world should try it."

Kenny doesn't plan to give up his phone again. But he now knows that he can live without it. "It was a reality check," said the teen.

36. Experts are concerned about teens' texting because it _____.

- A. leads to learning disabilities
- B. takes up their learning time
- C. develops the habit of staying up late
- D. causes misunderstandings with each other

37. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Teens will live a healthier life without phones.
- B. Expecting teens to live without phones is not realistic.
- C. Experimenting with phone use is popular among teens.
- D. Teens don't realize how different their lives are without phones.

38. How were the two teens' reactions to the 48-hour challenge different?

- A. Only Kenny participated in physical activities.
- B. Only Kenny spent time talking with his parents.
- C. Only Franchesca benefited from a really good sleep.
- D. Only Franchesca appreciated the freedom of having no phone.

39. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Giving up Texting
- B. Rules for Using Phones
- C. Two Days with No Phone
- D. Problems Caused by Texting

B

The Domestication (驯化) of Cats

For centuries, the common view of how domestication had occurred was that prehistoric people, realizing how useful it would be to have animals kept for food, began catching wild animals and breeding (繁殖) them. Over time, by allowing only animals with “tame” (驯养) characteristics to produce their babies, human beings created animals that were less wild and more dependent upon people. Eventually this process led to the domestic farm animals and pets that we know today, having lost their ancient survival skills and natural abilities.

Recent research suggests that this view of domestication is incomplete. Prehistoric human beings did catch and breed useful wild animals, but specialists in animal behavior now think that domestication was not simply something people did to animals—the animals played an active part in the process. Wolves and wild horses, for example, may have taken the first steps in their own domestication by hanging around human settlements, feeding on people’s crops and getting used to human activity. The animals which were not too nervous or fearful to live near people produced their babies that also tolerated humans, making it easier for people to catch and breed them.

In this version, people succeeded in domesticating only animals that had already adapted easily to life around humans. Domestication required an animal that was willing to become domestic. The process was more like a **dance** with partners than a victory of humans over animals.

At first glance, the taming of cats seems to fit nicely into this new story of domestication. A traditional theory says that after prehistoric people in Egypt invented agriculture and started farming, rats and mice gathered to feast on their stored grain. Wildcats, in turn, gathered at the same places to hunt and eat the rats and mice. Over time, cats got used to people and people got used to cats. Some studies of wildcats, however, seem to call this theory into question. Wildcats don’t share hunting and feeding areas, and they don’t live close to people. Experts do not know whether wildcats were partners in their own domestication. They do know that long after people had acquired domestic dogs, sheep and horses, they somehow acquired domestic cats. Gradually they produced animals with increasingly tame qualities.

40. What is suggested in recent research?

- A. Animals were less afraid than thought.
- B. Animals had an active role in their domestication.
- C. Wolves and horses were the first to be domesticated.
- D. Domestication meant something people did to animals.

41. The word “dance” is used in Paragraph 3 to show that _____.

- A. animals and humans were close
- B. control over animals was easy
- C. animals were independent of humans
- D. domestication was like a game

42. What probably attracted cats to human settlements?

- A. Other cats.
- B. Warmth.
- C. Humans.
- D. Food.

43. What causes a problem for the theory that cats were domesticated like wolves were?

- A. Cats were not friendly to people.
- B. Cats were not as fierce as wolves.
- C. Cats had the characteristic of independence.
- D. Cats showed cleverness when they were hunting.

C

The online takeaway industry is growing in China along with the rapid development of the Internet economy. But environmental activists complain that the huge volume of plastic utensils (用具), wrapping and containers presents a great challenge to the environment, and that the heavy use of throwaway wooden chopsticks is reducing natural resources.

On September 1, the Beijing No.4 Intermediate People's Court accepted a lawsuit filed by the Chongqing Green Volunteer League, an environmental non-government organization (NGO), against the country's three largest food delivery platforms—Baidu Waimai, Ele.me and Meituan. The NGO stated that the companies failed to provide customers with the choice to not receive throwaway plastic utensils along with their food deliveries. Meanwhile, these utensils have created large amounts of rubbish and caused serious ecological damage.

In response, both Meituan and Ele.me, which acquired Baidu Waimai in August, have promised to take measures to reduce plastic waste. Meituan announced that it would appoint a chief environmental officer to oversee environmental issues from plastic waste and upgrade its smartphone app to provide consumers with the option of ordering food without single-use chopsticks, spoons or napkins. Ele.me followed by offering a similar choice and putting forward a plan to introduce suppliers of degradable (可降解的) plastic utensils to restaurants in the long term.

Is there a possible way out? Combined efforts by delivery platforms, consumers, restaurants and government departments are required to address plastic waste pollution.

For platforms, promoting environmental protection and introducing this idea to consumers are a meaningful move. Moreover, in the future, they should also make strict rules on the use of plastic utensils. For example, no more than one plastic bag should be used to wrap soup dishes, and all plastic products should be degradable. It is a long and difficult task for them, and the recent reactions from Ele.me and Meituan are just beginnings.

Considering most takeout food packaging is thrown into garbage bins and then taken away along with other household garbage, sorting of waste also becomes more important. Government departments could play a major role in this, and by recycling some materials, waste pollution could be reduced and resources saved. Furthermore, there have been growing calls that the government should also invest more in developing degradable plastic products or environmentally friendly alternatives.

Though consumers enjoy the convenience yet also suffer exposure to the pollution, many of them have paid little attention to the plastic waste problem. Environmental groups suggest that consumers change their habits a little by using their own utensils and dishes and refusing unnecessary plastic containers.

44. The Chongqing Green Volunteer League accused the three food delivery platforms of ____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. causing damage to people's health | B. violating environmental standards |
| C. using many wooden chopsticks | D. offering no utensil option |

45. The author suggests food delivery platforms ____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. Raise people's awareness. | B. Research possible alternatives. |
| C. Upgrade their application design. | D. Hire a chief environmental officer. |

46. Who probably plays a more important role in promoting the categorization of rubbish?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. government departments | B. food delivery platforms |
| C. environmental groups | D. fast food restaurants |

47. The passage is mainly concerned with ____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. why environmental problems arise | B. who food delivery platforms affect most |
| C. how plastic utensil pollution can be solved | D. what efforts environmental groups have made |

D

Ownership used to be about as straightforward as writing a cheque. If you bought something, you owned it. If it broke, you fixed it. If you no longer wanted it, you sold it or threw it away. In the digital age, however, ownership has become more slippery. Since the coming of smartphones, consumers have been forced to accept that they do not control the software in their devices; they are only licensed to use it. As a digital chain is wrapped ever more tightly around more devices, such as cars and thermostats, who owns and who controls which objects is becoming a problem. Buyers should be aware that some of their most basic property rights are under threat.

The trend is not always harmful. Manufacturers seeking to restrict what owners do with increasingly complex technology have good reasons to protect their copyright, ensure that their machines do not break down, support environmental standards and prevent hacking. Sometimes companies use their control over a product's software for the owners' benefit. When Hurricane Irma hit Florida this month, Tesla remotely updated the software controlling the batteries of some models to give owners more range to escape the storm.

But the more digital strings are attached to goods, the more the balance of control leans towards producers and away from owners. That can be inconvenient. Picking a car is hard enough, but harder still if you have to dig up the instructions that tell you how use is limited and what data you must give. If the products are intentionally designed not to last long, it can also be expensive. Already, items from smartphones to washing machines have become extremely hard to fix, meaning that they are thrown away instead of being repaired.

Privacy is also at risk. Users become terrified when iRobot, a robotic vacuum cleaner, not only cleans the floor but also creates a digital map of the inside of a home that can then be sold to advertisers (though the manufacturer says it has no intention of doing so). Cases like this should remind people how jealously they ought to protect their property rights and control who uses the data that is collected.

Ownership is not about to go away, but its meaning is changing. This requires careful inspection. Devices, by and large, are sold on the basis that they enable people to do what they want. To the extent they are controlled by somebody else, that freedom is compromised.

48. What benefit does it bring to customers if companies control the ownership of products?

- A. It provides them with knowledge to prevent hacking.
- B. It gives them the chance to be protected from danger.
- C. It enables them to own the copyright of the products.
- D. It helps them know more about complex technology.

49. The underlined words "that freedom" in the last paragraph refer to the freedom to _____.

- A. control other people
- B. share the ownership
- C. inspect devices at any time
- D. use devices as one wishes

50. The author may agree _____.

- A. customers should buy fewer digital devices
- B. producers should control property rights
- C. property rights need to be protected
- D. better after sales service is required

信息还原 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Lifelong Musicians Have Better Hearing

Playing a musical instrument throughout your life protects your hearing, a Canadian study suggests. The study, which was published in *Psychology and Aging*, carried out hearing tests on 74 musicians and 89 non-musicians. ____51____

Action on Hearing Loss said all people—including musicians—should try to prevent hearing damage. ____52____ By sixty, 10-30% of people have some hearing loss. By eighty, that goes up to as many as 60%. Problems are particularly seen in the central hearing processing system, which is associated with understanding speech, especially when there is background noise.

Then a research, by a team at the Rotman Research Institute in Toronto, looked at how adults were affected as they aged. They chose both musicians and non-musicians from the age of 18 to 91 and divided them into different groups based on the age. Again musicians were significantly better at picking out speech against noise in all the age ranges.

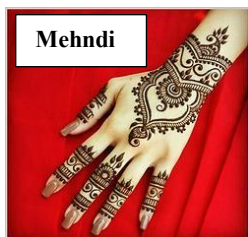
____53____ Benjamin Zendel, who was part of the research team, said, “We found that being a musician may contribute to better hearing in old age, probably due to musicians using their hearing systems at a high level on a regular basis. This advantage widened considerably for musicians as they got older when compared to similar-aged non-musicians.”

This study suggests that musicians might be more able to deal with the consequences of hearing loss. ____54____ As Dr. Ralph Holme said, all people—including musicians—should try to prevent hearing damage in the first place. It’s necessary for everyone who plays a musical instrument or listens to loud music to wear hearing protection. ____55____

- A. Hearing normally declines as people age.
- B. Previous studies explained the reasons for hearing loss.
- C. That can effectively reduce the risk of damaging their hearing permanently.
- D. Still, it is far better to minimize damage by using appropriate ear protection.
- E. They believed musicians are also likely to experience age-related hearing problems.
- F. The researchers concluded that lifelong musicianship delays age-related changes in hearing.
- G. It found a 70-year-old musician’s hearing was as good as that of a 50-year-old who didn’t play.

高一暑假综合练习 2

完型填空



Yasmeen's Mehndi

Mrs. Cross, Yasmeen's social study teacher, announced, "Boys and girls, you have been learning about world customs. Be ready to 1 one of your family's customs, tomorrow."

After school, Yasmeen dragged her backpack along, thinking about the day's 2. "I'm the only Indian student in my class," she thought, "what will everyone think about my family's customs?"

At home, Yasmeen was 3. She opened the kitchen door and saw her mother busily crushing henna leaves.

"Ready for the 4 tonight?" Mother smiled.

Yasmeen shrugged(耸肩). Normally, she'd be excited when her aunts, uncles and cousins came to 5 the end of the ninth month of the Islamic year. This holy month is observed with prayers and fasting(斋戒) during daylight hours.

Later, Yasmeen explored the house, trying to get an idea for her assignment. She 6 her father's Koran. She flipped through the worn pages of her father's holy book. Maybe I'll take this to school, she thought. But the Koran isn't a 7.

Maybe I'll wear my salwar(沙丽) to school. Wrong! Everybody might 8 me. Tears filled Yasmeen's eyes as she tried to figure out what to share.

Yasmeen walked into the 9 again and watched Mother stir henna powder into a smooth paste, to be used at the party.

That night all the girls in their glittering dresses gathered around the sofa to have their hands 10 with Mehndi(henna paste).

It was Yasmeen's 11. Mother drew tiny flower patterns on her hands. Seconds later, "That's it," Yasmeen shouted out, "Mehndi!"

"On special Muslim holidays," Yasmeen explained the next day at school, "it's an Indian 12 to paint women's hands with Mehndi designs." Yasmeen 13 displayed the design on her hands. She also held up a bowl of crushed henna leaves for the class to see and then described how her mother prepared henna paste.

"Could you paint me a Mehndi design?" All her classmates held out their hands.

Yasmeen's eyes moistened. She had always thought that Mehndi was only something 14 in her own country, but now she was far too glad to see this ancient art on hands 15 by people of different cultures.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. learn | B. share | C. name | D. follow |
| 2. A. lessons | B. routines | C. assignment | D. meeting |
| 3. A. excited | B. surprised | C. annoyed | D. downhearted |
| 4. A. decoration | B. class | C. party | D. housework |
| 5. A. celebrate | B. attend | C. complete | D. greet |
| 6. A. found | B. packed | C. read | D. heard |
| 7. A. fashion | B. custom | C. competition | D. dream |
| 8. A. talk about | B. play with | C. laugh at | D. argue with |
| 9. A. garden | B. balcony | C. kitchen | D. living-room |
| 10. A. painted | B. washed | C. wrapped | D. wiped |
| 11. A. right | B. turn | C. plan | D. duty |
| 12. A. legend | B. goal | C. belief | D. tradition |
| 13. A. bravely | B. secretly | C. proudly | D. vividly |
| 14. A. understood | B. provided | C. believed | D. valued |
| 15. A. admired | B. influenced | C. inherited | D. spread |

语法填空

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Last Monday, some Australian students came to our school for a visit. They ____16____ (show) to visit various optional courses. One of our teachers taught them something about calligraphy. As a volunteer, I explained ____17____ English when necessary. They were impressed by the amazing Chinese art, and some of them even tried writing some characters ____18____ (successful). To remember the enjoyable moment, we took photos together and this was really a memorable and ____19____ (reward) event.

B

According to statistics ____20____ (publish) by the University of Scranton, about 45 percent of Americans usually make New Year's resolutions --- and ____21____ most popular one is losing weight. Of those who make resolutions, a mere 8 percent achieve them. So why do so many of us fail to achieve our goals? To lose 15 pounds isn't a goal that's achievable now. It may be a good long-term goal. In order to reach it, you need to take baby steps to get it ____22____ (do).

C

Thanks to the money from the Big Tree Plant and to Lisa and Gordon, ____23____ friends gave money for the big trees instead of for their wedding presents. Thanks to everyone who ____24____ (take) part, we are happy to hear from others who would like to participate in the project. The Sunday volunteers ____25____ (plant) two beeches and four oaks since last week. If you are interested, please call Viv Cole at the office.

A

Today our first stop in Hangzhou was Hu Qing Yu Tang pharmacy (药房) ____26____ (found) in 1874, which is a pharmacy for ____27____ (tradition) Chinese medicine. Next, we visited Qinghefang ancient street, known ____28____ its shopping. And it did not disappoint me. Then we made it to the West Lake. It was a little bit rainier than I ____29____ (imagine) but it's beautiful. It's said that many poets and painters have come here throughout history seeking inspiration. Hangzhou is awesome. I'm sad to leave it and I'll be back soon.

B

In the UK there are some strange traditions for a little more good luck. For example, people in Britain love trees. If it is autumn and leaves ____30____ (fall) from the trees, some people try to catch the leaves at that time, ____31____ each leaf they catch will bring ____32____ (they) a lucky month in the following year — they will need to catch 12 falling leaves to have a whole year of good luck!

C

1.8 trillion pieces of plastic float at the surface of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. The principle behind this system is simple: create a coastline ____33____ there are none; concentrate the plastic and take it out. The system takes advantage of three natural oceanic forces: winds, waves and currents (洋流). Both the plastic and system ____34____ (carry) by the current while wind and waves push the system only. The system thus moves faster than the plastic, ____35____ (allow) the plastic to be caught.

阅读理解

A

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to begin by telling you about some people I know.

Martin McLeod, 94-year old, is still in good health, but no longer drives. When he goes to the doctor or the grocery store, someone must pick him up.

Emily Sanders, a university student, has to ride a bike across town to school every day because she can't afford a car or the expensive rent near the university. One day in January, while riding down Chatula Street, she broke her ankle. She ended up dropping out of school because of no transportation.

Martin and Emily are people who would benefit if our city invested in a more comprehensive public transportation system. But they are not the only ones, for I am convinced that you, too, would benefit. Let me explain why.

Consider first the cost. Let's say Hannah buys a used car for \$10,000 and uses it for ten years. She spends \$1,000 per year just to own it. She easily spends \$4,000 per year on insurance, gas, parking, safety inspections, tune-ups and repairs. Suppose, however, the city public transportation could cost Hannah less than \$300 a year.

2024 city report says that we have more than 700,000 cars on the road every day. Multiply Hannah by 700,000, and the cost of driving cars begins to look pretty amazing! If everyone took public transportation, we would put over \$2.5 billion back into the pocketbooks of our citizens.

Besides, public transportation would greatly improve the quality of life. It helps the environment, reduces traffic and the need for parking and so on.

All these reasons and more scream for us to invest in a public transportation system, but certainly there is a cost. The rail and bus systems require vehicles and staff to run. This part of the cost can be borne through user fees. Also much of the remaining cost can be offset by reducing the need to construct new roads. When all is said and done, then, the final, real cost of a public transportation system is less than you might think.

So, here is the situation. Our city needs to invest in public transportation. Isn't this really something you need to think over?

36. With the examples of Martin and Emily, the speaker wants to show _____.
A. the danger of traffic
B. the age groups of drivers
C. the demand for public transportation
D. the complaints about transportation means
37. Taking public transportation instead of a car, Hannah may save _____ per year.
A. \$10,000
B. \$4,700
C. \$4,000
D. \$1,000
38. According to the speaker, the public transportation system may _____.
A. reduce the employment opportunities
B. decrease the chance of dangerous driving
C. bring more benefit without extra expense
D. increase the budget for roads construction
39. The intended audience of the speech are _____.
A. government officials
B. university students
C. the citizens
D. the elderly

B

While your competitors are still waiting for the water to warm up, you could be giving your dragon boat season a jump-start with a paddling vacation in Orlando, Florida. Spring camp is suitable for all ages and levels, perfect for those looking for a break from the ordinary (or cold) while enjoying the sport of dragon boat with like-minded people.

The 2025 Florida Training Camp promises to be a week of fun and fitness on and off the water. Register as a team, small group or individual, with customizable(定制的) add-ons for those looking to give an edge to their personal performance.

The week will close out on Saturday with a camp BBQ and a racing regatta! Opening festivities begin on the evening of Sunday April 13th with camp check-in. Training begins on Monday April 14th and ends on Saturday April 21st.

GWN FLORIDA TRAINING CAMP

Dates: Monday April 14th to Saturday April 19th, 2025

Price: \$395 USD, \$370 before March 19th, 2025

Features include:

- Daily schedule
- Twice daily dragon boat training sessions
- Daily video analysis
- Individual help (twice weekly)
- Additional daily group sessions
- Camp-sponsored socials

CUSTOMIZE YOUR CAMP EXPERIENCE

The options outlined below are available during the week of camp and can be booked as an add-on. Add-ons can be included in your initial registration or purchased at a later time through the online registration system.

Option 1: High Performance Program, Cost: \$75 USD

If you want to learn how to move your boat faster, then the High Performance program is for you! This option consists of three progressive one-hour sessions completely focused on racing techniques, strategies, and drills, with the goal of increasing your overall speed.

Option 2: Coaching Community Dragon Boat (Level 1), Cost: \$175 USD

This course is intended for anyone interested in entry-level coaching. Expect the material included in the course to cover safety, ethics(道德) in coaching, coach-athlete communication, basic dragon boat technique, basic physiological requirements of dragon boat racing, race and practice planning, plus more.

40. According to the passage, _____ in this camp.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. you will enjoy a BBQ at the opening | B. you need to be over 18 |
| C. you should have some dragon boat skills | D. you can have fun on land |

41. How much does the camp with Option 1 cost if you pay at the end of February?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. \$ 370. | B. \$ 395. | C. \$ 445. | D. \$ 470. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

42. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. Option 1 includes a three-hour session
- B. add-ons can be bought during registration
- C. Option 2 is for those fond of advanced coaching
- D. video analysis is covered in the coaching course

43. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. recommend an upcoming training camp
- B. introduce the options in a training camp
- C. provide ideas about how to spend a vacation
- D. offer advice on how to win in dragon boat races

C

In the past many studies placed too much emphasis on how animals are trained to learn. But recently more and more studies have focused on how animals equip themselves to learn.

One study started with a school field trip to a pine forest where many pine cones were discovered, stripped (剥壳) to the central core. So the investigation was directed at finding out what was eating the pine seeds and how they managed to get them out of the cones. The culprit proved to be the black rat, and the technique was to bite each cone from base to top, following the growth pattern of the cone.



pine cone

Urban black rats were found to lack the skill. However, babies of urban mothers cross-fostered by stripper mothers acquired the skill, whereas babies of stripper mothers fostered by an urban mother could not. Clearly the skill had to be learned from the mother. In the case of rats, the youngsters take cones away from the mother when she is still eating them, allowing them to acquire the stripping skill.

Another study, Bird Behaviour, provides a different view of the adaptiveness of social learning. It concerns the seed caching(hiding) behaviour of Clark's Nutcracker and the Mexican Jay. The former is a specialist, caching about 30,000 seeds in scattered locations that it will recover over the months of winter; the Mexican Jay will also cache food but is much less dependent on this than the Nutcracker. The two species also differ in their social structure: the Nutcracker prefers living alone while, the Jay, in social groups.

The experiment is to discover if a bird can remember where it hid a seed but also if it can remember where it saw another bird hide a seed. The design is funny with a cacher bird hiding food in a room, while watched by a caged observer bird. Two days later, cachers and observers are tested for their discovery rate against estimated random performance(预估随机表现). Both cachers performed above chance. More surprisingly, jay observers were as successful as jay cachers, whereas nutcracker observers did no better than chance. It seems that, whereas the Nutcracker is highly skilled at remembering where it hid its own seeds, the social living Mexican Jay is more adept at remembering, and so making use of, the caches of others.

44. Urban black rats were able to learn to strip when _____.
A. fed by stripper mothers
B. fostered by urban mothers
C. living with stripper babies
D. eating cones by themselves
45. In Bird Behavior Study, we can conclude that _____.
A. nutcracker observers perform well in remembering
B. the Clark's Nutcracker has better learning skills
C. the Mexican Jay benefits from social living
D. jay cachers are only good at hiding food
46. According to the passage, both studies show that _____.
A. skills are equipped in childhood
B. skills improve by practice
C. animals study through playing
D. animals learn by examples

D

As the world's population grows, farmers will need to produce more and more food. And large farms are increasingly using precision farming to increase yields (产量), reduce waste, and reduce the economic and security risks that inevitably accompany agricultural uncertainty.

Traditional farming relies on managing entire fields—making decisions related to planting, harvesting, irrigating, and applying pesticides and fertilizer (农药和化肥)—based on regional conditions and historical data. Precision farming, by contrast, combines sensors, robots, GPS, mapping tools and data-analytics software to customize the care that plants receive without increasing labor. Robot-mounted sensors and camera-equipped drones (无人机) wirelessly send images and data on individual plants to a computer, which looks for signs of health and stress. Farmers receive the feedback in real time and then deliver water, pesticide or fertilizer in adjusted doses(剂量) to only the areas that need it. The technology can also help farmers decide when to plant and harvest crops.

As a result, precision farming can improve time management, reduce water and chemical use, and produce healthier crops and higher yields—all of which benefit farmers' bottom lines and conserve resources while reducing chemical runoff.

Many small businesses are developing new software, sensors, and other tools for precision farming, as are large companies such as Monsanto, John Deere, Bayer, Dow and DuPont. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration all support precision farming, and many colleges now offer course work on the topic.

In a related development, seed producers are applying technology to improve plant characteristics. By following individual plants over time and analyzing which ones flourish in different conditions, companies can relate the plants' response to their environments with their genomics(基因组学). That information, in turn, allows the companies to produce seed varieties that will grow well in specific soil and weather conditions. This advanced technology may also help to improve crop nutrition.

Farmers do not universally welcome precision agriculture for various reasons, such as high equipment costs and lack of access to the Internet. The technology may bring great challenges to experienced farmers who are not good at computers. And large systems will also be beyond the reach of many small farming operations in developing nations. But less expensive, simpler systems could potentially be applied. For others, though, cost savings in the long run may reduce the financial concerns. And however **reticent** some farmers may be to adopt new technology, the next generation of farmers are likely to warm to the approach.

47. Precision farming differs from traditional farming partly because it _____.
A. provides real time information about target crops
B. relies on regional conditions and historical data
C. offers plenty of water, pesticides and fertilizer
D. guarantees high yields with more labor
48. About precision farming, we can learn that _____.
A. the government holds a cautious attitude
B. it draws positive responses from businesses
C. seed producers have already made huge profits
D. large systems will soon be built in developing nations
49. The underlined word “reticent” in the last paragraph probably means _____.
A. disappointed B. confused C. shocked D. unwilling
50. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Precision Farming Increases Crop Yields B. More Challenges Faced by Modern Farmers
C. Development of Farming Systems in the U.S. D. Traditional Farming is Gradually Disappearing

信息还原 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

A kiln (窑) is a type of oven or furnace used to cure, harden, or burn certain materials. Depending on which materials are heated in it, a kiln may be square, tunnel shaped, or beehive shaped, and usually made of brick or stone. 51 It may be set as low as sixty-five degrees to cure grain or as high as 3,200 degrees to transform limestone to quicklime (熟石灰).

52 They have a variety of purposes. The cement(水泥) industry uses revolving kilns to heat and separate raw materials. Bricks, pottery, and china made from clay must be fired, or hardened, in kilns. Certain kinds of coal and wood must be kiln-dried before they can be used. Hobbyists use small kilns to fire a variety of ceramic(陶瓷) objects.

There are two main types of kilns. A periodic kiln, used to fire certain kinds of delicate china, is raised to a high temperature and then completely cooled before its contents are removed. A continuous, or tunnel kiln contains several chambers, or zones, which heat, bake, and cool a product. Stacks of clay bricks move through a tunnel kiln on tracks. 53

Gas, oil, and coal are all used to heat modern kilns. 54 But for special jobs, where cleanliness and careful heat are important, kilns must be heated by electricity even though it is more expensive. Small kilns used in the home or in craft shops are also heated electrically because electricity is clean and convenient.

55 When ancient people discovered that heat hardened some materials, they were able to make durable household objects such as jugs and bowls. Today our museums display many kinds of ancient statues and art objects that have lasted because they had been kiln-dried. They come from lands as far apart as China and Greece.

- A. Its temperature may vary.
- B. Then they come out, hardened, and cooled.
- C. Kilns are used in industry and in craft-making.
- D. Kilns have been in use for thousands of years.
- E. An electric kiln is a heating chamber used to transform materials.
- F. Most manufacturers use whichever material is cheapest in their area.
- G. Clay, when heated properly, becomes hard enough to form bowls and plates.

高一暑假综合练习 3

完型填空

Last January I was given a chance to work in another country. At first, I lived a ___1___ life, but soon I met a group of new friends and they were really nice.

Then something ___2___ happened. One of our friends suffered from kidney stones (肾结石), which had to be ___3___ surgically as soon as possible. But it was not as simple as that! Our friend could not ___4___ the operation, which put him into deep ___5___. I didn't know how to help him because I didn't have any money either. However, I never lost hope. Instead I tried to think of other ___6___ and told him not to worry because everything would be all right.

Before I left the hospital, I talked to the surgeon and asked him to do the surgery, saying, I would pay the expenses the next day ___7___ I had that kind of money. Well, I must have been ___8___ because the surgeon agreed to do it! But how was I going to get that much money?

All I knew was that I needed to help my friend! Although it could be challenging to deal with this kind of situation, I decided to make some efforts. I tried to borrow money but failed. I tried ___9___ my things but no one wanted them. Then I had the idea of talking to my boss. I asked him if I could have my next two months' salary in advance—without even thinking on how I would ___10___ for two months with no money. He was surprised and asked me the reason. I told him that I had a friend who was really in need. Luckily I convinced him too and then he gave my two months' salary without any ___11___!

Upon getting the money, I ran to the hospital and paid all the bills. My friend didn't know how to thank me. I just said, "Come on! Give me a ___12___!"

Friendship may not only be found at the happy moment but sometimes you can find it on the ___13___ time in your life! I've done a good thing by being a (an) ___14___ friend and I think it is well worth the ___15___.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. private | B. lonely | C. colorful | D. normal |
| 2. A. strange | B. wrong | C. unexpected | D. unfair |
| 3. A. removed | B. reduced | C. examined | D. lifted |
| 4. A. stand | B. consider | C. perform | D. afford |
| 5. A. anxiety | B. confusion | C. embarrassment | D. dissatisfaction |
| 6. A. reasons | B. options | C. symptoms | D. expectations |
| 7. A. even if | B. as if | C. so that | D. in case |
| 8. A. encouraging | B. annoying | C. astonishing | D. convincing |
| 9. A. saving | B. handling | C. donating | D. selling |
| 10. A. adapt | B. survive | C. continue | D. wander |
| 11. A. analysis | B. dignity | C. hesitation | D. remark |
| 12. A. favor | B. hug | C. promise | D. reply |
| 13. A. best | B. longest | C. strangest | D. toughest |
| 14. A. supportive | B. sensitive | C. aggressive | D. attentive |
| 15. A. tolerance | B. sympathy | C. pressure | D. effort |

语法填空

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

When 19-year-old Sophia said she was thinking of volunteering ____16____ (help) the Make-A-Wish Foundation, nobody understood what she was talking about. But Sophia knew just ____17____ important Make-A-Wish could be. It is a worldwide organization that started in the United States in 1980. It's also a charity that helps children who have got very serious illnesses. It helps children feel happy even though they are sick, by ____18____ (make) their wishes and dreams come true.

B

“Chibi Maruko-chan” (樱桃小丸子) is based on the bestselling autobiographical comic by Sakura Momoko. It ____19____ (broadcast) since 1900 in more than sixty countries. 9-year-old Maruko is a little bit lazy but she is a kind of girl full of ____20____ (curious) about interesting things. Optimistic and easily flattered, Maruko has many happy moments with her loving family and various classmates. This Cartoon ____21____ (describe) a happy heart-warming life story from Maruko's unique point of view.

C

There are small genetic differences ____22____ the sexes at birth which may influence the subjects boys and girls choose. But the difficulty is that by the time children reach school age, there are so many other reasons that it is almost ____23____ (possible) to tell whether boys or girls can do better at science and maths. Interestingly, both regard maths and science as difficult. Yet ____24____ is suggested that girls avoid maths courses, not because they are difficult, ____25____ for social reasons.

A

William E Hoy was born in Houckstown, Ohio, ____26____ May 23, 1862. After completing his study, he started playing baseball. For many years, people talked about Hoy's last ball game in 1903. He ____27____ (play) for Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast Winter League then. It was a memorable game ____28____ Hoy made a wonderful play to help the team won the game. It was a very foggy night and, therefore, very hard ____29____ (see) the ball. Hoy managed to catch a fly ball in spite of the fog.

B

The world is a ____30____ (green) place than it was 20 years ago. Data from NASA Earth satellites ____31____ (show) that human activities in China and India control this greening of the planet, thanks to tree planting and agriculture. The greening in China is from forest (42%) and croplands (32%). China is engineering ____32____ (ambition) programmers to conserve and expand forests with the goal of mitigating land degradation (土地退化), air pollution and climate change.

C

Chinese New Year is an important traditional Chinese holiday ____33____ (celebrate) at the turn of the Chinese calendar. It is also traditional for every family to thoroughly clean the house to sweep away any ill-fortune and to make way for good incoming luck. Windows and doors ____34____ (decorate) with red color paper-cuts and couplet, ____35____ themes often focus on of “good fortune” or “happiness” “wealth”, and “longevity”. Other activities include lighting firecrackers and giving money in red paper envelopes.

阅读理解

A

It's still there, the Vietnamese school where my brother and I used to go. Even with a new coat of paint and the high wire fence, the school I knew ten years ago remains the same.

Every day at 5 p.m., instead of flying kites with our friends, my brother and I had to go to Vietnamese school. No amount of kicking, screaming, or arguing could stop my mother, who was determined to have us learn the language of our culture. She held us by the collar and walked with us the seven long, hilly blocks from our home to school, leaving our tearful faces before the front of the school.

We all sat in little chairs in a big empty room, which had a slight smell of old clothes that had been stored for a long time. I hated that smell. There was a stage far to the right, with an American flag on one side and the flag of the Republic of Vietnam on the other side.

Although the school mainly taught language—speaking, reading, dictation—the lessons always began with an exercise in politeness. With the entrance of the teacher, the best student would tap a bell and everyone would get up, and say in Vietnamese, "How are you, teacher?"

The language always made me embarrassed. More often than not, I had tried to separate myself from the loud voice that followed me whenever I went to the American supermarket outside our area. The voice belonged to my grandmother, a small old woman who could shout louder than anyone on the street. Her Vietnamese was quick, it was loud, it was not beautiful.

In our area, the comings and goings of hundreds of Vietnamese on their daily tasks sounded crazy. I did not want to be thought of as being mad, as talking stupid. When I spoke English, people nodded at me, smiled and encouraged me. Even Vietnamese people would laugh and say that I'd do well in life.

My brother was even stricter than I about speaking English. He was especially cruel towards my mother, scolding her for her poor English. Bits of Vietnamese were often mixed in her conversation.

After two years of struggle, I finally divorced my culture. I was permitted to stop Vietnamese school. I thought of myself as American. At last, I thought I was one of you; I wasn't one of them.

Sadly, I am only an American.

36. What can be learned from the passage?
- A. The author's brother liked learning Vietnamese.
 - B. The author's mother taught him English at home.
 - C. The author didn't like learning Vietnamese when he was young.
 - D. The author's mother put her sons in a language school in Vietnam.
37. The author often felt embarrassed because _____.
- A. his Vietnamese was not beautiful enough
 - B. he could not fly kites like other kids at school
 - C. his grandma spoke Vietnamese loudly in public
 - D. his mother always treated him rudely in the market
38. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author feels _____.
- A. scared
 - B. peaceful
 - C. satisfied
 - D. regretful
39. What's the theme of the passage?
- A. It is important to adapt to a new environment.
 - B. It is important to appreciate your own culture.
 - C. It is important to remember your childhood.
 - D. It is important to learn a foreign language.

B

Mark Twain was my hero when I was nine because that was when I discovered *Tom Sawyer*. But even at the height of my admiration, I couldn't agree with him that Anne, the main character in *Anne of Green Gables*, was "the dearest and most loveable child in fiction since the best-known Alice". I had read *Anne of Green Gables* as well as *Tom Sawyer*, and she had made me as sick as a dog.

Another Mark Twain's quote will explain my problem. He said, "When I was a boy of 14, my father was so ignorant (无知的) that I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be 21, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years." I gradually understood his words as growing up. When I picked up the book again a few years later, I too was astonished at how much it had improved—and shortly afterwards shocked by the fact that not only could I be a fool in all sporting, artistic and practical matters, I could also be so when it came to reading too.

On rereading, then, I learned that Anne is indeed a dear and most lovable child. I couldn't help adoring the girl who insists that her name be spelled with the "e" instead of Ann as she believes that is "so much more distinguished." She is a brave and determined survivor of a severe upbringing who has refused to let her circumstances crush her spirit. She arrives at Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert's farm with everything unfavorable— orphaned, unwanted and her biggest trouble of red-hair and freckled (有雀斑的) face. However, she gets along well, through her strange way of seeing things, through her honest love of beauty and lovable attempts to master her unreasonable desires. She finally wins over the Cuthberts, their neighbors and millions of readers who have met her over the 101 years since the book was first published.

When I settle down with it these days, I've come to see the truth in Mark Twain's praise for the book, and this reminds me of the great truth that you are never too young to start rereading.

40. According to Paragraph 1, we can know the writer _____.

- A. believed Anne to be loveable
- B. admired Mark Twain because of Anne
- C. regarded Tom Sawyer as the dearest child
- D. disagreed with Mark Twain's opinion on Anne

41. By referring to Mark Twain's remark on his father, the writer wants to prove that _____.

- A. people's attitude may change
- B. learning can change a person
- C. the relationships between people can improve
- D. young people never make correct judgments

42. The reason why the writer admires Anne now is that _____.

- A. she is an ambitious girl
- B. she is welcome by the readers
- C. she adapts to her environment well
- D. she changes her name to make it easy to remember

43. The writer's purpose of writing the passage is to _____.

- A. recommend *Anne of Green Gables*
- B. express admiration towards Mark Twain
- C. prove that people's first impression can not be right
- D. encourage us to reread the books that we may not like at first

C

Movie Extras

Would you mind lying in a coffin(棺材)? Would you shave your head? Are you willing to take out your false teeth?

These are just a few of the questions Anne Marie Stewart and her staff sometimes ask the "talent" who serve as non-speaking "extras" in special films, television series, and made-for-TV movies produced in Toronto.

Of course, the majority of extra calls are for more ordinary people, and Stewart has a list of about 650 registered extras. Crowd scenes, which are common, call for everyday people of all ages, ethnic backgrounds, and sizes.

Over at *Movie People*, last-minute requests are not unusual. "We got a request once for an entire brass band of 30 people. They wanted it within the hour," said manager Yvonne McCartney. Another time, the company got a last-minute request for a newborn baby. "We found a baby that was three weeks premature," said Jonathan Aiken, an owner of the company.

Then there was the worried call from a casting director whose "Star" got doggone stubborn one day and decided to just lie down and not work. The director needed a replacement dog, fast. "We got them two in one hour." said Aiken. "It was a matter of good connections and fast phone work." The eight phone lines needed to make 350 to 400 calls a day are one of *Movie People's* major expenses.

Phone lines are the only way to stay in touch with casting directors and extras; but the latter are a group not necessarily interested in a long-term relationship. Most extra jobs pay only \$7 an hour (with a six-hour minimum), while most agencies charge an annual \$75 registration fee and get 10 to 15 per cent of extras' earnings. It's no wonder that the turnover rate is fairly high.

Some people who are between jobs do extra work as a temporary measure, said McCartney. But professionals, such as lawyers, also do the work because it's interesting. Others with flexible jobs have a desire to do something different. Some homemakers want to get out of the house and onto a movie set. Money's not the motivating reason.

"One of the first things I say to people who walk in and ask about being an extra is, 'You have to be available,' "said a person at Karen Clifton Agency. Inc. "The next thing I say is, 'You can't make a living at this.' "

44. What kind of people are movie extras?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. TV series makers. | B. Casting directors. |
| C. Non-professional movie actors. | D. Agents for movie stars. |

45. According to the passage, movie extras should _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. have special talents | B. have a flexible schedule |
| C. make good connections | D. make hundreds of phone calls daily |

46. Why do white collar workers most probably like to be movie extras?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. They want to make more money. | B. They want to start a career in acting. |
| C. They think their regular job is boring. | D. They think being on the stage is enjoyable. |

47. The underlined word "turnover" in the sixth paragraph probably means _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. business profit | B. the loss of staff |
| C. market demand | D. operation expenses |

D

Why texting harms your IQ

The regular use of text messages and e-mails can lower the IQ more than twice as much as smoking marijuana (大麻). That is the statement of researchers who have found that tapping away on a mobile phone or computer keypad or checking for electronic messages temporarily knocks up to 10 points off the user's IQ. This rate of decline in intelligence compares unfavorably with the four-point drop in IQ associated with smoking marijuana, according to British researchers, who have described the phenomenon of improved stupidity as "infomania". The research conducted by Hewlett Packard, the technology company, has concluded that it is mainly a problem for adult workers, especially men.

It is concluded that too much use of modern technology can damage a person's mind. It can cause a constant distraction of "always on" technology when employees should be concentrating on what they are paid to do. Infomania means that they lose concentration as their minds remain fixed in an almost permanent state of readiness to react to technology instead of focusing on the task in hand. The report also added that, in a long term, the brain will be considerably shaped by what we do to it and by the experience of daily life. At a microcellular level, the complex networks of nerve cells that make up parts of the brain actually change in response to certain experiences.

Too much use of modern technology can be damaging not only to a person's mind, but to their social relationship. 1100 adults were interviewed during the research. More than 62 per cent of them admitted that they were addicted to checking their e-mails and text messages so often that they scrutinized work-related ones even when at home or on holiday. Half said that they always responded immediately to an email and will even interrupt a meeting to do so. It is concluded that infomania is increasing stress and anxiety and affecting one's characteristics. Nine out of ten thought that colleagues who answered e-mails or messages during a face-to-face meeting were extremely rude.

The effects on IQ were studied by Dr Glenn Wilson, a psychologist at University of London. "This is a very real and widespread phenomenon," he said. "We have found that infomania will damage a worker's performance by reducing their mental sharpness and changing their social life. Companies should encourage a more balanced and appropriate way of working."

48. We can learn from the passage that "infomania" _____.

- A. has a positive influence on one's IQ
- B. results in the change of part of the brain
- C. lies in the problem of lack of concentration
- D. is caused by too much use of modern technology

49. The research mentioned in the passage is most probably about _____.

- A. the important function of advanced technology
- B. the damage to one's brain done by unhealthy habits
- C. the relevance between IQ and use of modern technology
- D. the relationship between intelligence and working effectiveness

50. The underlined word "scrutinized" probably means "_____".

- A. examined carefully
- B. copied patiently
- C. corrected quickly
- D. admitted freely

信息还原 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do It Yourself

“Do it yourself (DIY)” is a term used to describe building or repairing of something without the aid of experts. It came into common usage in the 1950s in reference to home improvement projects which people might choose to complete independently. 51 It promotes the ability of the ordinary person to learn to do more than what he thinks is possible.

From the late 20th century, we have given in to the convenience of being told the “right way” to do things because it is convenient. 52 We have organized shopping, organized entertainment, and even organized marriage. With the development of industrial revolution, we have had our clothes and furniture made with the help of the machine. Our food supply has left our backyards and ventured (冒险) into the factory. Things get cheaper and easier to find, but we buy as one and eat as one.

DIY culture holds a powerful belief: 53 That statement may seem like the DIY movement is quite self-centered, but there is great evidence that the opposite is true. By creating with our own minds and hands, by relying on what has come before and projecting what will be, we have become open to many possibilities. 54

People can both create to serve their own needs and find the value in what others create. In other words, we can both learn how to make what we desire ourselves and consume goods made by others. 55 But the joy of DIY culture is how we begin to find our interconnectedness, for example, our talents of swimming and skating with the talents of others in our community.

- A. Almost everything in our life has been arranged in a system.
- B. DIY provides us with some particular requirements and tools.
- C. People can have what they want if they can learn to make it themselves.
- D. We question the lifestyle based on our values and fashioned with our hands.
- E. Of course the danger of DIY culture is that we try to become entirely self-confident.
- F. In recent years, DIY has taken on a broader meaning that covers a wide range of skill sets.
- G. We can sew our own clothes, grow vegetables, and do other activities that put us in touch with the processes of life.

高一暑假综合练习 4

完型填空

One Monday morning, the class were excited about the rumor that the science room was on fire over the weekend. Mr. Johnson, my fifth grade teacher ___1___ it and explained that science class would be cancelled due to the ___2___. He also warned us not to go near the room because it could be dangerous.

During the morning break, Kim and I ___3___ to check out the damage. A first hand observation would make us heroes at lunch. We safely ___4___ the science room. We stood on tiptoes(脚尖) looking hard through the door window, trying to see what was like inside when suddenly a firm hold on our shoulders stopped us.

“Where do you belong? Certainly not here!”

I turned around to find a teacher staring ___5___ at us, shouting. In those frozen seconds millions of ___6___ flashed through my mind. My father would kill me for disobeying teachers. ___7___ than that, my mother might be so mad that she might not stop him. My spirits ___8___ even lower when I thought of how angry Mr. Johnson would be. Soon the arresting teacher led Kim and me back to the ___9___, leaving us trembling before Mr. Johnson.

But to our ___10___, there was no yelling and no anger from Mr. Johnson. Instead, he bent slowly to look me in the eye. I was met with a look of ___11___ rather than anger. He spoke softly and carefully as he explained why he was disappointed in my decision to go where I might have got ___12___. As I looked into the eyes of the man who could send me to unimagined consequences at home, tears ___13___ up in my eyes. The thought of disappointing Mr. Johnson ___14___ me while I felt a gentle touch of Mr. Johnson’s hand on my shoulder. I glanced up and he smiled. My love for Mr. Johnson grew greatly in the moment I discovered that he still liked me even after I’d disappointed him. I could see that he cared more about my ___15___ than the fact that I’d broken a rule. It was the first time I felt the power of forgiveness.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. heard | B. believed | C. confirmed | D. studied |
| 2. A. fire | B. rumor | C. focus | D. loss |
| 3. A. pretended | B. asked | C. decided | D. hesitated |
| 4. A. entered | B. found | C. examined | D. reached |
| 5. A. angrily | B. patiently | C. silently | D. curiously |
| 6. A. excuses | B. thoughts | C. words | D. feelings |
| 7. A. Easier | B. Less | C. Later | D. Worse |
| 8. A. flew | B. sank | C. changed | D. moved |
| 9. A. school | B. lab | C. office | D. classroom |
| 10. A. surprise | B. delight | C. regret | D. sorrow |
| 11. A. concern | B. guilt | C. comfort | D. complaint |
| 12. A. hurt | B. burnt | C. lost | D. blamed |
| 13. A. flooded | B. rushed | C. welled | D. rounded |
| 14. A. shocked | B. shamed | C. bored | D. confused |
| 15. A. safety | B. freedom | C. dignity | D. behaviour |

语法填空

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

The *yin-yang* symbol comes from Taoism, a religion born in China. The *yin* is the dark swirl _____16_____ the *yang* is the light one, and each side has a dot of the opposite color, meaning everything _____17_____ (contain) the seed of its opposite. Taoism teaches that there is a power in the universe, which they call the *Tao*. Taoism teaches that we need to learn from both yin and yang. Taoists believe that living in harmony with the *Tao*, a person will not fight _____18_____ the universe's natural law.

B

Jose Adolfo Quisocola from Peru, now 13 years old, _____19_____ (manage) to set up his own “eco-bank” when he was just 7. If students want to open an account with the bank, they have to provide a “deposit(存款)” of 5 kilograms of solid waste, such as paper or plastic. The waste _____20_____ (sell) to local recycling companies, _____21_____ in turn pay the bank for the waste. The bank's members then have this money deposited into their accounts, _____22_____ (allow) them to save up money by recycling.

C

At Uppingham School, there is a program called the Duke of Edinburgh Awards. It encourages students to challenge _____23_____ (they) in a number of ways and helps them develop physical strength and personal skills. The time that is required _____24_____ (spend) on each varies according to the type of award. For the gold award, either the “physical” or “skill” test should last for 12 months. It would be a(n) _____25_____ (forget) experience that turns students into stronger and more tolerant people.

A

Christmas was near. I walked away from my school and followed the worn path through the trees onto the street _____26_____ Cole's grocery store stood. In my pocket was a collection of coins and bills I _____27_____ (earn) the summer before. Cars ran down the street as I opened the door to the store. The noise of the cars disappeared when the door closed _____28_____ me. I was a kid who felt out of place and on a mission. For the first time, I was going to buy a Christmas gift for my mum and dad.

B

According to a recent study, dolphins have displayed certain characteristics of human conversation in their communication. Two dolphins, Yana and Yasha, _____29_____ (study) as they communicated with each other. Researchers found that they would stop talking in order to listen to _____30_____ the other had to “say”, just like a conversation between two humans. Dolphins have been known to be one of the most intelligent _____31_____ (animal). We have studied dolphins for decades, but this new evidence on their communication patterns is one of the most exciting.

C

The Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes is a world heritage(遗产) site _____32_____ (locate) in Gansu Province, Northwest China. In 2016, the first phase of the Digital Dunhuang resource database went online. Now people from all over the world can enjoy high-definition images and panoramic (全景的) tours of 30 caves on the Digital Dunhuang website. Digital Dunhuang _____33_____ (integrate) all kinds of data, including videos, 3D data, pictures and others, into digital images that can be shared globally over the Internet. Although the Digital Dunhuang project has a long way _____34_____ (go), it has significant meaning to _____35_____ (culture) heritage protection.

阅读理解

A

Unlike many surfers who sought the perfect wave, my interests always lay beneath the sea's surface in a world I could only imagine and dream of. When I was twelve, I made my first adventures in the deep. Later I would learn how to dive, expanding my world of exploration many times over.

Perhaps the greatest turning point in my life came when I was in high school and I wrote a letter to the famous Scripps Oceanographic Institution, asking how I might learn more about the sea.

A kind scientist answered my letter and told me how to apply to Scripps for a summer scholarship, which I received. During one of their courses that summer, I met Dr. Robert Norris, a marine geologist. He loved the sea almost as much as I did. Soon he suggested I consider his school, the University of California, for my study. One year later I became a member of the freshman class.

Now my love affair with the sea became a serious endeavor. If I wanted to be an undersea explorer, I needed to learn as much as I could about the laws of the physical world that controlled the environment I wanted to enter. The undersea world is not our natural world. It is unforgiving to those who make mistakes. At its greatest depths the water temperature is near freezing, the pressure is eight tons per square inch, and it is totally dark. It is easy to get lost in such a world. I needed to learn a lot about geography, navigation, geology, biology, and many other things.

I decided another important thing for me to do was to join the U.S. Navy. If I was going to be an undersea explorer, I would have to lead men and women on dangerous adventures where they might get hurt, and I didn't want that to happen. In the Navy I learned discipline, organization, and how to motivate and lead people on adventures so that we could explore the wonders of the deep.

Finally, the time came to put all that I had learned to use, to go forth with a team of men and women and explore — an adventure I am still on and hope to be on for many years to come.

36. What happened to the author at the age of twelve?

- A. He dreamed about undersea exploration.
- B. He began to swim under the deep water.
- C. He surfed on big waves for the first time.
- D. He learned to dive off the cliffs.

37. In college, the author took many different types of courses because he _____.

- A. was told it was easy to get lost in exploration
- B. was advised to take them by Dr. Robert Norris
- C. thought they were needed to fully understand the ocean
- D. believed it would help him succeed in the Navy

38. The author joined the Navy to _____.

- A. develop his leadership skills
- B. get along with people under stress
- C. learn about the dangers of the ocean
- D. gather specific information about ocean life

39. Which word can best describe the author?

- A. Imaginative.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Independent.
- D. Ambitious.

B

Dear Volunteers,

The service you will provide to elderly individuals in Abilene as a Meals on Wheels volunteer is deeply appreciated. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the many miles you will travel and all of the hours you will contribute to help make this one of the best programs in the entire state.

We have our staff members make a home visit before adding each person to the program and try to visit everyone at least once every year. That is hardly enough, and we depend on your contact a great deal! It is important that you report back when you do not get an answer to your knock on the door. The person inside may be hurt or ill. They may be in hospital or out of town and fail to inform us. If they are frequently absent, we may need to determine if they still need meals.

If you find someone with a medical emergency, please call 911 to request medical assistance, and then call the Meals on Wheels office. If you find someone who needs assistance other than for a medical emergency, please call the Meals on Wheels office at 6725050, and we will try to find the appropriate agency or individual to call.

Let us know when a certain person needs extra food. We have a food preparation room of shelf stable items to share with them. Please feel free to take a few magazines when you deliver meals. Many of those we serve cannot afford magazines and enjoy reading. If someone is interested in getting books from the Abilene Public Library, let us know. We can sign them up for the Books on Wheels program. Call if you smell gas strongly when you deliver meals, or if someone needs a space heater, a blanket, or an electric fan. Please convey all needs to us, and we will try to see that they are met. Some of the elderly people who we offer our service may have cancers, liver diseases, AIDS, etc. If you do not want to deliver meals to the people with certain types of health problems, such as these, please let us know.

Sincerely,
Betty L. Bradley, LBSW,
Executive Director

40. Why does the author write this letter?
- A. To express great thanks to volunteers.
 - B. To explain how the old people get help.
 - C. To tell volunteers what they are tasked with.
 - D. To describe the life situation of the old people.
41. What can we learn about the volunteers from the passage?
- A. They order books for needy people.
 - B. They design programs to help people.
 - C. They offer medical help to sick people.
 - D. They deliver food to the elderly people.
42. How does the author learn about the needs of the people served?
- A. The volunteers report back the information to him.
 - B. His staff members call them to get the information.
 - C. He visits them now and then to get the information.
 - D. The family members send the information to his office.

C

Mark Rothko, one of the greatest painters of the twentieth century, was born in Daugavpils, Latvia in 1903. His family immigrated to the United States in 1913, after a 12-day voyage.

Mark moved to New York in the autumn of 1923 and found employment in the garment trade and settled down on the Upper West Side. It was while he was visiting someone at the Art Students League that he saw students painting a model. According to him, this was the start of his life as an artist. He was twenty years old and had taken some art lessons at school, so his initial experience was far from an immediate calling.

In 1936, Mark Rothko began writing a book, which he never completed, about the similarities in the children's art and the work of modern painters. The work of modernists, which was influenced by primitive art, could, according to him, be compared to that of children in that "Child art transforms itself into primitivism, which is only the child producing a copy of himself." In this same work, he said that "The fact that one usually begins with drawing is already academic. We start with colour."

It was not long before his multiform developed into the style he is remembered for. In 1949 Rothko exhibited these new works at the Betty Parsons Gallery. For reviewer Harold Rosenberg, the paintings were unique and primitive. Rothko had, after painting his first multiform, separated himself from the world in East Hampton on Long Island, only inviting a very few people, including Rosenberg, to view the new paintings. The discovery of his works' specialty came at a period of great sorrow: his mother Kate died in October 1948. As part of this new uniformity of artistic vision, his paintings no longer had individual titles. From this point on they were simply untitled, numbered or dated. However, to assist in distinguishing one work from another, traders would sometimes add the primary colours to the name. Additionally, for the next few years, Rothko painted in oil only on large vertical tents. This was done to surround the viewer, or, in his words, to make the viewer feel enveloped within the picture.

43. When did Rothko want to be an artist?

- A. When he immigrated to the U.S.A.
- B. When he watched students drawing.
- C. When he moved to the Upper West Side.
- D. When he joined the Art Students League.

44. What did Rothko think of modern art?

- A. It could be produced by children.
- B. It could be compared to child work.
- C. It was a certain kind of primitive art.
- D. It was academic from the very beginning.

45. Why does the author mention Rothko's uncompleted book?

- A. To prove Rothko's concentration on painting.
- B. To show Rothko's research on the modern art.
- C. To suggest Rothko's unique personal painting style.
- D. To explain the inspiration of Rothko's painting style.

46. Rothko's distinctive style _____.

- A. took shape in 1948
- B. was affected by Rosenberg
- C. resulted from his boyhood experience
- D. was rooted in the separation from the world

D

On March 28th, the New York Times will begin charging all but the most infrequent users to read articles online.

In a letter to readers, Arthur Sulzberger, Jr., the publisher of the paper, laid out the details of the paywall, which he said will go into effect immediately in Canada and on March 28th for the rest of the world. He called the move “an important step that we hope you will see as an investment in The Times, one that will strengthen our ability to provide high-quality journalism to readers around the world and on any platform.”

Sulzberger said that readers will be able to read 20 articles per month at no charge. Once they click on the 21st piece, however, they'll be presented with three payment options: \$15 for four weeks of online and mobile application access, \$20 for access to the site and the iPad application, or \$35 for access to everything. People who already receive the printed paper through home delivery will enjoy free and unlimited access to the Times on all platforms.

These details largely agree with earlier reports on how the paywall would work. The Times had made it clear that it did not want to imitate the total paywalls put into effect by papers such as The Times of London and Newsday, which block access to all contents unless the reader pays.

The paper also signaled that it wants to stay relevant in the social media world. According to Sulzberger's announcement, people who come to the Times site from Facebook, Twitter or from blogs will be able to read those articles even if they have gone over their monthly limit.

However, Sulzberger said that a limit will be placed on “some search engines”, meaning that after readers have accessed a certain number of articles from search engines, any further articles they access from there will be added to their monthly count. It was reported that the only search engine that will be affected this way is Google, where there will be a five-article limit. This marks a clear attempt by the Times to close what could be a giant loophole(漏洞), since so much online traffic is directed through Google. But it also presents a risk for the paper for the same reason.

Sulzberger seems well aware of the risk. “The challenge now is to put a price on our work without walling ourselves off from the global network,” he said, adding that the Times must “continue to engage with the widest possible audience.”

47. The author's main purpose in the text is to _____.
A. describe research findings
B. make advertisements
C. report a piece of news
D. suggest a solution
48. Why will the Times charge their online readers?
A. It needs a way to offer better service to its readers.
B. It wants to stay relevant in the social media world.
C. It has too many readers coming from the other sites.
D. It is seeking new financial sources for its development.
49. Who will be limited to the New York Times articles?
A. Those subscribing to the printed newspapers.
B. Readers clicking through from Facebook.
C. Those using Google search engine.
D. Readers paying \$35 a month.
50. What challenge may the paywall bring to the New York Times?
A. It may bring the Times more competition with the other media.
B. It may stop the Times connecting to the global network.
C. It may result in huge drops in papers' online readership.
D. It may block the readers from the other websites.

信息还原 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

A study showed eating even a little less salt could greatly help the heart. The study was published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The scientists used a computer model to predict how just three grams less salt a day would affect heart disease in the United States.

The scientists said the results would be thirteen percent fewer heart attacks, eight percent fewer strokes（中风），four percent fewer deaths and eleven percent fewer new cases of heart disease. ____51____

Researchers said it could prevent one hundred thousand heart attacks and ninety-two thousand deaths every year. The researchers were from the University of California, San Francisco, Stanford University and Columbia University. They and public health professionals in the United States are interested in a national campaign to persuade people to eat less salt. ____52____.

However, some scientists say such a campaign is an experiment with the health of millions of people.

Michael Alderman is among the critics(批评家). He is a high blood pressure expert and professor at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. Doctor Alderman says that eating less salt results in lower blood pressure. ____53____. And he says salt has other biological effects. He says calling for reductions in the national diet could have good effects, but it could also have harmful results.

Another critic is David McCarron, a nutrition and kidney（肾）disease expert at the University of California. He and his team looked at large studies of diets in thirty-three countries. ____54____. Most of them eat more salt than American health officials advise.

Doctor McCarron says the worldwide similarity suggests that a person's brain might decide how much salt to eat.

Both Doctor McCarron and Doctor Alderman have connections to the Salt Institute, a trade group for the salt industry. Doctor Alderman is a member of an advisory committee. ____55____ Doctor McCarron is paid for offering scientific advice to the Salt Institute.

- A. But he says he receives no money from the group.
- B. Such campaigns are already in place in Britain, Japan and Finland.
- C. And two hundred forty billion dollars would be saved in health care.
- D. They say people eating less salt have equal chances to have diseases.
- E. And it may also result in fifteen percent increase of the kidney death rate.
- F. They found that most people around the world eat about the same amount of salt.
- G. But he says studies have not clearly shown that lowering salt means fewer heart attacks or strokes.

高一暑假综合练习 5

完型填空

A Good Custodian

I know a woman who tries hard to be a good custodian. I pass her every day after school as she pushes her cart down my hallway. Of course, she is my building's cleaner.



custodian

One Tuesday morning I came into school and saw a note on my desk from my custodian.

It seemed that some unbearable first year students had damaged the bathroom in a particularly disgusting way and she had been __1__ to clean it. This took __2__ than she had expected. She had left the typewritten note on my desk to __3__ for not being able to clean my room as she was __4__ to do.

At the beginning of the period, I shared her note with my first period class. When I mentioned that our custodian had apologized to us, their first __5__ was to volunteer to seek out and beat up those first-year students for making our custodian have to clean up their __6__. It turned out that just about all of my students also knew our custodian by name---all of them responded with smiles and talked for a long time about this time or that time when she'd __7__ each of them in the hallway. That she felt she needed to apologize __8__ a strong reaction from many of the kids.

As the class period was about to end, I asked them to check the floor like I do every period and thanked them for picking up any garbage __9__ it wasn't theirs. My entire class disappeared; they each disappeared instantly __10__ their desks to pick up those annoying tiny pieces of paper that __11__ so easily from notebooks. One girl made a(an) __12__ that I later used with my other classes: "Her job might be to clean the room, but she shouldn't have to clean up __13__ us. There's a difference."

I believe that people know the difference between right and wrong. I believe that people appreciate it when others sincerely take care of them. And I believe that people, even adolescents who are not quite yet mature, appreciate it when they see someone who takes __14__ in her work. Sometimes we need a __15__ of the things we take for granted...things like a good custodian to take care of us.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. advised | B. persuaded | C. allowed | D. charged |
| 2. A. shorter | B. longer | C. more | D. less |
| 3. A. apologize | B. regret | C. appeal | D. complain |
| 4. A. recommended | B. believed | C. approved | D. scheduled |
| 5. A. answer | B. reaction | C. decision | D. behavior |
| 6. A. room | B. desks | C. mess | D. chaos |
| 7. A. visited | B. called | C. praised | D. greeted |
| 8. A. made | B. showed | C. earned | D. accepted |
| 9. A. even if | B. only if | C. if only | D. if ever |
| 10. A. above | B. under | C. beyond | D. across |
| 11. A. leave | B. fall | C. fly | D. miss |
| 12. A. promise | B. agreement | C. announcement | D. comment |
| 13. A. after | B. before | C. with | D. for |
| 14. A. advantage | B. pride | C. action | D. chance |
| 15. A. keeper | B. caretaker | C. reminder | D. observer |

语法填空

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

After college, Dolores became a teacher. But she noticed that many of her students were not getting enough food to eat. Dolores decided to quit her job so that she could spend more time ____16____ (help) her students and their families. Through all her hard work, new laws were passed that gave families more help. So far Dolores Huerta ____17____ (work) for more than 30 years in many different ways to make other people have a ____18____ (good) life.

B

While the rest of the world turns among four seasons, Chinese are going ____19____ 24 periods every year. Around 2,500 years ago, Chinese people determined 24 sections in Earth's revolution orbit. Each section is called a solar term(节气) ____20____ represents a unique period of a year. The 24 Solar Terms were originally worked out mainly for farming. In December 2016, the 24 Solar Terms ____21____ (write) onto the *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*(非物质文化遗产) of *Humanity*.

C

Founded in 1987, the China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe performs *Thousand-hand Bodhisattva* (千手观音) dance. All these dancers can't hear the music, making this performance even ____22____ (cool). The music is performed by the visually ____23____ (damage) and the dance numbers are performed by those hard of hearing. They hope that through their music and performances they can inspire others, ____24____ disabled or not, to gain confidence and pursue what ____25____ (make) them happy and fulfilled.

A

Xiao Rushui, 14, is a talented tennis player. The famous player Martina Hingis praised Xiao for her “aggressive” forehand on the court. Like many teenage athletes, Xiao picked up the sport because her parents thought it would help her stay ____26____ (health). Xiao became the ____27____ (win) of the girls' U14 group at the China Open Junior Tour in Beijing on Oct. 7. She ____28____ (attend) the Australian Open next year and train for one week in the US as part of her prize.

B

People from different generations often live and work together. Sometimes they're happy ____29____ (be) together, other times they're not. One of the reasons for their unhappiness may be a generation gap ____30____ there are the differences between the generations' ideas, attitudes, and interests. Of course, people can have differences and still be happy together, but according to the experts, communication between the generations ____31____ (help) everyone get along. This skill builds relationships stronger and makes generation gap smaller.

C

Over 2,000 years ago, the city of Zhenyuan was built on a natural moat, ____32____ (sandwich) between mountains, intending to keep safe. But today, tourists flow ____33____ this ancient city. Numerous small canals, rivers and bridges dot the landscape of the famous Venice of the Orient(东方威尼斯). ____34____ it was the only access point by ship from South China to the central plains, merchant ships ____35____ (harbor) here from Vietnam, Thailand and India.

阅读理解

A

Throughout childhood, kids are encouraged to take good care of their bodies by getting enough rest, exercising regularly, eating healthful foods, and drinking plenty of water. But recently children and teenagers have been warned to protect their skin. Skin cancer is on the rise among young people. Teens should make some basic lifestyle changes to help slow this trend.

Melanoma, a skin cancer, is the second most common form of cancer for people aged 15 to 29. Unfortunately, the risk of developing it has increased in recent years. One of the most important causes of melanoma is UV radiation (辐射) damage. Scientists think that some of this damage is directly linked to the use of tanning beds (皮肤美黑床). Now they have found that these beds produce UVA radiation and UVB radiation, both of which are dangerous.

Clearly, avoiding tanning beds is one way teens can protect their skin, but they must do more. They need to protect themselves from too much sun exposure as well. They must learn to stay out of the sun in summer. Doctors say that to avoid the harmful rays of the sun, young people should stay indoors between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., when the rays are the strongest. When teens have to be outdoors during these hours, they should use sunscreen that provides protection from both UVA and UVB rays.

Protection is the most effective weapon in the battle against melanoma, but paying close attention to the skin is also vital. Melanoma often begins as a mole (痣) on the skin. If it's caught before it spreads below the skin's surface, it's highly curable. Therefore, teens should watch for both new moles and existing moles. If they see anything that looks unusual, they should visit a skin doctor right away.

Teens who continue to bake in the sun to achieve that perfect tan should realize the potential consequences of their behavior. Is a sun-kissed look really worth the risk of melanoma? It's not too late to change your habits and reduce your exposure to harmful UV rays. Take action now to protect your skin and avoid this deadly disease later.

36. Teens are warned to protect their skin because _____.

- A. their lifestyles are not healthy
- B. skin helps slow the radiation damage
- C. skin cancer is growing among teenagers
- D. they spend longer time staying outdoors

37. In Paragraph 2, the author mainly talks about _____ of melanoma.

- A. the cause
- B. the prevention
- C. the symptom
- D. the treatment

38. _____ is the effective protection of skin.

- A. Using tanning beds
- B. Eating more healthful foods
- C. Visiting a skin doctor frequently
- D. Reducing exposure to strong UV rays

B

The biggest criticism (批评) of social networking is that our young people are losing their offline friends to online friends. In fact there is a lot of research that shows these criticisms are generally unfounded. Research by Allen et al. found that people are not replacing offline friends with online companions but are using them to support their offline relationships. They also found that our online friendships actually allow us to have discussions with a much more diverse set of people than in the real world and improve our psychological happiness.

However, there is one part of social networking that is deeply worrying. We find ourselves in a hyper-connected world where people access social media day and night, excited to make announcements about the tiniest details of their lives. Research is starting to show that this culture is negatively affecting not our friendships but our character.

Professor Larry D. Rosen, in his book *iDisorder*, presents evidence that social networking is turning us into narcissists (自恋者). He says that young people who overuse social networking sites can become vain, aggressive, and show anti-social behavior in their offline lives. But perhaps an even more disturbing effect is that one of our most basic emotions seems to be disappearing—empathy. This is the emotion that bonds us together; it allows us to see the world from our friends' points of view. Without it, we are far less able to connect and form meaningful adult relationships.

Sherry Turkle, a professor of social sciences at MIT, suggests that people are no longer comfortable being alone. This is something confirmed by a study where 200 university students were asked to go without social media for 24 hours. Many admitted an addiction to their online social network; most complained that they felt cut off from family and friends. But being alone is a time, Turkle argues, when we self-reflect and get in touch with who we really are. It is only when we do this that we can make meaningful friendships with others. She believes, as is the title of her 2011 book, that we are simply "Alone Together."

These potential changes in our characters are rather disturbing. If nothing is done, our young people could well be in trouble. Therefore, suggestions about ways to encourage our young people to avoid the problems of social networking should be made, so they can develop the kinds of friendships that are required to grow into well-adjusted and happy adults.

39. The underlined word "unfounded" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.
A. undoubted B. false C. acceptable D. illegal
40. In this passage, the author mainly argues that _____.
A. internet culture causes various problems
B. we are losing some most important emotions
C. online friendships do good to offline friendships
D. social networking affects young people's personalities
41. By the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4, Turkle probably means _____.
A. we rely on social network for connection B. being alone is necessary for being together
C. being alone makes us know ourselves better D. we hardly communicate while being together
42. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. we are becoming unable to understand others well
B. young people will develop offline friendships
C. young people can't go without social media
D. social media have more advantages

C

A woman in the US is able to speak for the first time in 11 years after a pioneering voice box transplant (移植).

Brenda Jensen said the operation was a great success which had saved her life. Thirteen days after the surgery she said her first words: "Good morning, I want to go home." It is the first time a voice box and windpipe have been transplanted at the same time and only the second time a voice box has ever been transplanted.

Ms. Jensen, 52, had been unable to speak on her own since her voice box was damaged during surgery in 1999. Since then, she has been unable to taste or smell food, could breathe only through a hole in her windpipe and could talk only with the help of an electronic voice box.

In October, surgeons at the University of California Davis Medical Centre removed the voice box and 6cm of the windpipe from a donor body. In an 18-hour operation, this was transplanted into Ms. Jensen's throat and the team connected it to her blood supply and nerves(神经).

Professor Martin Birchall from University College London, who was part of the surgery team, said: "We've learned that we can repair nerves to make even very complex organs function again. It'll open the door to better facial transplants and will be extremely important as tissue engineering develops."

A voice box transplant might be life changing, but it is not life saving. Everyone who receives a transplant must take drugs to control the immune system (免疫系统) for the rest of their lives. These drugs can reduce life expectancy, so they are normally set aside for life saving procedures.

One of the reasons Ms. Jensen was a suitable person for this transplant was that she was already taking immune controlling drugs after a kidney-pancreas transplant four years ago. Professor Peter Belafsky, part of the surgical team, said: "Brenda was an exceptional candidate for the transplant because she was highly motivated. Anyone who's met Brenda knows that she is a strong and determined person with a great outlook on life in spite of the many physical challenges she's faced over her lifetime."

43. The voice transplant operation is of great significance because it proves that ____.

- A. facial transplants are now easier to perform
- B. new medical technology is always possible to discover
- C. nerve repairing is a breakthrough in tissue engineering
- D. the drugs taken after the operation help the patient live longer

44. Ms. Jensen was a suitable person for this transplant because she was _____.

- A. strong-willed and prepared
- B. experienced and brave
- C. seriously ill and motivated
- D. determined and realistic

45. Which of the following is the right time order of the event?

- a. Ms. Jensen received a voice box transplant operation.
- b. Ms. Jensen began to take immune controlling drugs.
- c. Doctors removed the voice box from a donor body.
- d. Ms. Jensen had a kidney-pancreas transplant operation.

- A. acdb
- B. dbca
- C. bdca
- D. cabd

46. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Transplant Saves A Woman's Life
- B. Overcoming Obstacles to Speak Again
- C. First Words from New Voice Box
- D. Courageous Woman Defeating Fears

D

"Wanna buy a body?" That was the opening line of more than a few phone calls I got from self-employed photographers when I was a photo editor at *U.S. News*. Like many in the mainstream press, I wanted to separate the world of photographers into "them", who trade in pictures of bodies or run after famous people like Princess Diana, and "us", the serious newspeople. But after 16 years in that role, I came to wonder whether the two worlds were easily distinguishable.

Working in the reputable world of journalism, I told photographers to cover other people's difficult life situations. I justified marching into moments of sadness, under the appearance of the reader's right to know. I worked with professionals talking their way into situations or shooting from behind police lines. And I wasn't alone.

In any American town, after a car crash or some other horrible incident when ordinary people are hurt or killed, you rarely see photographers pushing past rescue workers to take photos of the blood and injuries. But you are likely to see local newspaper and television photographers on the scene - and fast. . .

How can we justify doing this? Journalists are taught to separate doing the job from worrying about the consequences of publishing what they record. Repeatedly, they are reminded of a news-business saying: Leave your conscience in the office. A victim may lie bleeding, unconscious, or dead. Your job is to record the image (图像). You're a photographer, not an emergency medical worker. You put away your feelings and document the scene.

But catastrophic events often bring out the worst in photographers and photo editors. In the first minutes and hours after a disaster occurs, photo agencies buy pictures. They rush to obtain the rights to be the only one to own these shocking images and death is usually the subject. Often, an agency buys a picture from a local newspaper or an amateur photographer and puts it up for bid by major magazines. The most sought-after special pictures command tens of thousands of dollars through bidding contests.

I worked on all those stories and many like them. When they happen, you move quickly: buying, dealing, trying to beat the agencies to the pictures.

Now, many people believe journalists are the hypocrites (伪君子) who need to be brought down, and it's our pictures that most anger others. Readers may not believe, as we do, that there is a distinction between clear-minded "us" and mean-spirited "them". In too many cases, by our choices of images as well as how we get them, we prove our readers right.

47. When journalists are working, they are told to _____.
 - A. work with their conscience
 - B. respect the privacy of the victim
 - C. separate their work from feelings
 - D. ask police for permission to take photos
48. The 5th and 6th paragraphs mainly tell us that _____.
 - A. speed determines the success of a news story
 - B. photo agencies are greedier than serious newspeople
 - C. photographers have free access to photos of accidents
 - D. profit is the driving force behind the competition for photos
49. It can be learned from the last paragraph that serious newspeople _____.
 - A. obtain photos differently from news agencies
 - B. are no better than self-employed photographers
 - C. are more devoted to work than non-professionals
 - D. have a higher moral standard than self-employed photographers
50. The underlined word "them" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. photo editors
 - B. photo agencies
 - C. serious newspeople
 - D. self-employed photographers

信息还原 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Claustrophobia

Claustrophobia, or fear of enclosed spaces, is one of the most common fears. Claustrophobia can be deep fear or even panic as a result of being in a small space.

Claustrophobia can develop after a troubling childhood experience (such as being trapped in a small space during a childhood game), or from another unpleasant experience later on in life related to small spaces (such as being stuck in a lift). _____ 51 _____ This response then becomes programmed in the brain, making an association between being in a tight space and feeling anxious or out-of-control. As a result, the person often develops claustrophobia.

According to Mark Powers, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology at Southern Methodist University, "Claustrophobia is a specific fear and not a type of panic disorder. The primary specific danger forecasts for claustrophobia are that either the person will be trapped or run out of air."

_____ 52 _____ Claustrophobia symptoms can include: sweating, accelerated heartbeat, upset stomach, passing out, light-headedness, shaking, breathing problem, etc.

Some common situations can cause anxiety in claustrophobia sufferers. The claustrophobia sufferer will look for an exit when inside a room, avoid driving on the highway or major roads where there is heavy traffic when inside a car, avoid taking lifts when inside a building, or stand near a door when at a party. _____ 53 _____

Claustrophobia can have harmful social and psychological effects, since the patient will often avoid situations in which she thinks she will have an anxiety attack, leading to hiding and sadness.

_____ 54 _____ According to Dr. Powers, "Exposure treatment, a form of mind-behavioral treatment, usually results in a total reduction in anxiety symptoms if conducted properly."

Flooding is a type of exposure treatment in which the person is exposed to a situation until the anxiety attack passes; a less extreme form of exposure treatment is counter-conditioning. Counter-conditioning includes behavior treatment, as the person is taught visualization and relaxation techniques before being slowly reintroduced to the cause situation.

_____ 55 _____ Medications to help treat claustrophobia include things which help to ease the heart pounding often associated with anxiety attacks.

- A. The good news is that claustrophobia is very treatable.
- B. The past experience can trace back to the moment of birth.
- C. According to some doctors, claustrophobia is worse than the fear of heights.
- D. When a person experiences such an event, it can often cause a frightening panic attack.
- E. In extreme cases, the very sight of a closed door can lead to feelings of anxiety in a person.
- F. Treatment for claustrophobia can also include medication or a combination of several treatments.
- G. When a person with claustrophobia finds herself in a restricted space, her body responds in certain ways.

高一暑假综合练习 6

完型填空

Speaking Up

I never looked up when my friends were talking and joking about the retarded (智障的) boy a few tables away. It didn't even cross my mind that he might feel ___1___ when people whispered about him. So I just let them talk.

Then came the day when I learned my little brother Martin's testing for autism (自闭症) came out positive (阳性). I had never thought about him like that. I broke ___2___, crying. Everything had just changed. He was no longer a(n) ___3___ little boy.

Over time, I was able to accept his ___4___ a little more. We had to move because Martin needed treatment. So Martin and I both started at a new school. One day, I was standing in the bus line waiting when a "short" bus (for the retarded) came and ___5___ up some kids. The children in the other line started making ___6___ about the "retarded" on that bus and I felt a ___7___ feeling in my heart. I said quietly that those comments weren't very nice, but no one listened.

My family moved again. In the new school I got a chance to speak up pretty soon. That day, in a band class, my teacher ___8___ our playing to make some comments, "...Guys, we're playing like the kids on the short bus! Come on!"

The entire room was laughing loudly. I felt very ___9___. Then, I raised my hand. I wasn't sure what I was going to say but I wanted to be heard.

The whole class ___10___ down. My mouth opened and this came out: "I don't think we should make fun of the short bus, because there are people on that bus who have a lot in common with us and have the same feelings as we do." I could feel my voice getting louder. "So I would ___11___ it if you didn't make fun of them."

The room was very quiet and everyone stared at me. My teacher ___12___ for his words and then started the song again. At the end of the class, everyone was giving me strange looks. But I didn't ___13___, because I knew three things: I had spoken the truth, I had taught everyone something, and while everyone in the classroom was being a follower, I had ___14___ to take a different path since I wanted to become a ___15___ and a role model.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. amazed | B. hurt | C. uncertain | D. cold |
| 2. A. off | B. in | C. down | D. away |
| 3. A. normal | B. noisy | C. outstanding | D. impressive |
| 4. A. pain | B. interest | C. opinion | D. illness |
| 5. A. set | B. took | C. brought | D. picked |
| 6. A. jokes | B. complaints | C. choices | D. discoveries |
| 7. A. violent | B. strange | C. confusing | D. clear |
| 8. A. encouraged | B. bothered | C. enjoyed | D. stopped |
| 9. A. bad | B. embarrassed | C. tense | D. guilty |
| 10. A. sat | B. slowed | C. quieted | D. looked |
| 11. A. excuse | B. appreciate | C. stand | D. permit |
| 12. A. apologized | B. fought | C. allowed | D. argued |
| 13. A. understand | B. notice | C. return | D. care |
| 14. A. helped | B. decided | C. agreed | D. hoped |
| 15. A. reporter | B. thinker | C. leader | D. trainer |

语法填空

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个适当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Most of us have seen the full moon ____16____ (rise) over the horizon. How big the moon ____17____ (seem) at that time! Yet hours later, when the moon is high in the sky, it looks much ____18____ (small) --- almost as if a dollar. Once a time, scientists took photos of the full moon in different time. When the diameter (半径) of the moon ____19____ (measure) in these photos, it was exactly the same! This experiment tells us the big moon or little-moon experience is a trick played on our eyes.

B

Peter Durand invented ____20____ (can) food in 1810, but there's a problem. Durand didn't have a good way to open the cans. In 1858, Ezra Warner invented a can ____21____ (open). It used a piece of metal to cut and remove the top from the can, but it was difficult to use. Finally, in 1870, William Lyman added a wheel to it. The metal went around the top of the can and removed it ____22____ (easy). Finally, people were able to open cans without a lot of work.

C

Recent studies show that we can be more productive at work ____23____ we take short breaks regularly. Give your body and brain a rest by stepping outside, doing something you enjoy. If you find something you love doing outside of the office, you'll be less likely ____24____ (bring) your work home. It could be anything---gardening, cooking, music, sports --- but ____25____ it is, make sure it's a relief from daily stress rather than another thing to worry about.

A

Sharks have lived in the oceans for over 450 million years, long before dinosaurs ____26____ (appear). There are now about 360 kinds of sharks, ____27____ size, behavior, and other characteristics differ widely. ____28____ (luckily), every year people catch and kill over 100 million sharks. They hunt sharks for sport, food, medicine and their skin. It takes most kinds of sharks 10 to 15 years ____29____ (begin) reproducing (繁殖). And they give birth to fewer than ten young sharks. For this reason, over-fishing of sharks is the special danger to the future of the animal. Sharks ____30____ (need) in the world's ocean ecosystems. Although they don't need us, we need them.

B

One morning, there were many people waiting here and some of them looked very anxious and ____31____ (disappoint). When the bus finally came, they all hurried on board. Suddenly, some passengers noticed a boy on a bike ____32____ (wave) his arms to the driver. But he refused to stop ____33____ they reached the next stop. The boy came up to the door of the bus, and talked to the driver. Then the driver stood up and asked, "Did anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?" A woman on the bus shouted, "Oh dear! It's ____34____ (I)." She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy had done. And the crowd of ____35____ (stranger) became friendly to one another.

阅读理解

A

Researchers continue to show the power behind our sense of smell. Recent studies have found, among other things, that the smell of foods like pizza can cause uncontrollable anger in drivers on roads.

The review explains that smell is unique in its effects on the brain. According to Conrad King, the researcher who carried out the review, "more than any other senses, the sense of smell goes through the logical part of the brain and acts on the systems concerned with feelings. This is why the smell of baking bread can destroy the best intentions of a dieter."

Smell, which dictates the unbelievable complexity of food tastes, has always been the least understood of our senses. Our noses are able to detect up to 10,000 distinct smells. Our ability to smell and taste this extremely large range of smells is controlled by something like 1,000 genes (基因), which make up an amazing 3% of the human genome. Researchers Richard Axel and Linda Buck were together awarded a Nobel Prize in 2004 for their ground-breaking research on the nature of this extraordinary sense. These two scientists were the first to describe the family of 1,000 olfactory (嗅觉) genes and to explain how our olfactory system works.

According to one study in the research review, smelling fresh pizza or even the packaging of fast foods can be enough to make drivers feel impatient with other road users. They are then more likely to speed and experience uncontrollable anger on roads. The most reasonable explanation is that these can all make drivers feel hungry, and therefore desperate to satisfy their appetites.

In contrast, the smells of peppermint and cinnamon were shown to improve concentration levels as well as reduce drivers' impatience. Similarly, the smells of lemon and coffee appeared to promote clear thinking and mental focus.

However, the way genes regulate smell differs from person to person. A study by researchers in Israel has identified at least 50 olfactory genes which are switched on in some people and not in others. They believe this may explain why some of us love some smells and tastes while others hate them. The Israel researchers say their study shows that nearly every human being shows a different pattern of active and inactive smell-detecting receptors.

36. What did Richard Axel and Linda Buck find out?

- A. The category of food smells.
- B. The logical part of human brain.
- C. The nature of human olfactory system.
- D. The relationship between food and feelings.

37. What do we know from the last paragraph?

- A. Some people can recognize up to 50 smells.
- B. Every person has a different pattern of genes.
- C. Different people are sensitive to different smells.
- D. There are still some olfactory genes to be found out.

38. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Logic and behaviour.
- B. Smell and its influence.
- C. Sense ability and food tastes.
- D. Olfactory genes and its system.

B

Camaraderie over Competence

The importance of liking people is the subject of an article in the Harvard Business Review, which has carried out an experiment to find out who we'd rather work with. Hardly surprisingly, the people we want most as our workmates are both: brilliant at their jobs and delightful human beings. And the people we want least are both unpleasant and useless. More interestingly, the authors found that, given the choice between working with lovable fools and competent jerks (性情古怪的人), we irresistibly choose the former. Anyway, who likes those stupid men who annoy or hurt other people? We might insist that competence matters more, but our behavior shows we stay close to the people we like and sharing information with them.

What companies should therefore do is get people to like each other more. The trick here is apparently to make sure staffs come across each other as often as possible during the day. They also should be sent on bonding courses and so on to encourage friendliness and break down displeasure. However, more outdoor-activity weekends and shared coffee machines inspire no confidence at all.

The reality is that people either like each other or they don't. You can't force it. Possibly you can make offices friendlier by tolerating a lot of chat, but there is a productivity cost to that. In my experience, the question of lovable fool against competent jerk may not be the right one. The two are interrelated: we tend not to like our workmates when they are completely hopeless. I was once quite friendly with a woman whom I later worked with. I found her to be so outstandingly bad at her job that I lost respect for her and ended up not really liking her at all. Then is there anything that companies should be doing about it?

By far the most effective strategy would be to hire people who are all pretty much the same, given that similarity is one of the main determinants of whether we like each other. I think this is a pretty good idea, but no one dares recommend this anymore without offending the diversity lobby group. There is only one acceptable view on this subject: teams of similar people are bad because they stop creativity. This may be true, though I have never seen any conclusive proof of it.

Not only do we like similar people, we like people who like us. So if companies want to promote more liking, they should encourage a culture where we are all nice to each other. The trouble is that this needs to be done with some skill.

39. According to the research, which kind of colleagues would most people tend to choose?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Nice but unintelligent. | B. Creative but unattractive. |
| C. Competent but unfriendly. | D. Humorous but unambitious. |

40. The author talks about her experience to show that _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. people respect outstanding leaders | B. people tend to like optimistic workmates |
| C. a workmate's working ability is important | D. talkative workmates makes offices friendlier |

41. Some people think that similar people working together may _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. offend each other | B. create fewer new ideas |
| C. talk more and work less | D. be likely to stick together |

42. To encourage workmates to like each other, companies could _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. arrange the training course for workers to study together |
| B. organize team-building activities outside the office |
| C. encourage a diversity of opinions in workplace |
| D. employ staff who have a lot in common |

C

Time Travel

If you could travel in time, where would you go? Perhaps you would watch an original performance of a Shakespeare's play in Elizabethan England? What about hanging out with Laozi in the Spring and Autumn Period? Or maybe you'd voyage far ahead of the present day to see what the future holds.

The possibility of time travel is indeed appealing. Stories exploring the subject have been around for hundreds of years. Perhaps the best known example is science fiction novel *The Time Machine*, which was written by H. G. Wells and published in 1895 for the first time. It was adapted into at least two feature films of the same name, as well as two television versions, and a large number of comic book adaptations. It is generally credited with the popularization of the concept of time travel using a vehicle that allows an operator to travel purposefully and selectively. The term "time machine", coined by Wells, is now universally used to refer to a vehicle transporting people into the far future.

But could time travel actually be possible? Some scientists say yes, in theory. They propose using cracks in time and space called "wormholes", which could be used as shortcuts to other periods. Einstein's theory of relativity allows time travel in extreme circumstances. And British physicist Stephen Hawking says you could travel into the future with a really fast spaceship—going at nearly the speed of light. Though building such a spaceship would of course be no simple task.

Even if you could travel into the past, there is something called the "**grandfather paradox**". It asks what would happen if a time traveler were to go back in time and have his own grandfather killed for some reason, and therefore prevent himself from being born. If the time traveler wasn't born, how would he travel back in time?

And would you really like to visit the future? In H. G. Wells' book, the main character travels into distant time where he arrives at a beach and is attacked by giant crabs. He then voyages 30 million years into the future where the only living thing is a black object with tentacles (触角).

If that's what's in store, maybe we are better just living in the present day after all.

43. The novel *The Time Machine* mentioned in Paragraph 2 aims to show _____.

- A. People's interest in time travel
- B. the special feature of the book
- C. the long history of time travel
- D. the contribution of H. G. Wells

44. Einstein's and Hawking's theories _____.

- A. have similarities in many ways
- B. push the invention of the first spaceship
- C. have proved wrong by some time travelers
- D. suggest the possibility to invent the time machine

45. In Paragraph 4, "**grandfather paradox**" probably refers to the idea that _____.

- A. the traveler is prevented from meeting his grandfather
- B. the traveler goes back in time to seek for his grandfather
- C. the grandfather's death makes the traveler's birth impossible
- D. The reunion of the traveler and his grandfather brings happiness

46. According to the passage what is probably the author's attitude towards time travel?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Skeptical.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Unconcerned.

D

Speed-reading is a necessary skill in the Internet age. We skim over articles, e-mails and WeChat to try to grasp key words and the essential meaning of a certain text. Surrounded with information from our electronic devices, it would be impossible to cope if we read word by word, line by line. But a new trend calls on people to unplug and enjoy reading slowly, listing benefits beyond the intelligent stimulation.

A recent story from *The Wall Street Journal* reported on a book club in Wellington, New Zealand, where members meet in a cafe and turn off their smartphones. They sink into cozy chairs and read in silence for an hour. Unlike traditional book clubs, the point of the slow reading club isn't exchanging ideas about a certain book, but to get away from electronic devices and read in a quiet, relaxed environment. According to the Journal, the Wellington book club is just one example of a movement started by book lovers who miss the old-fashioned way of reading before the Internet and smartphones.

Slow readers, such as *The Atlantic's* Maura Kelly, say a regular reading habit sharpens the mind, improves concentration, reduces stress levels and deepens the ability to sympathize. Another study published last year in *Science* showed that reading novels helps people understand other's mental states and beliefs, a fundamental skill in building relationships.

Yet technology has made us less attentive readers. Screens have changed our reading patterns from the straight and information. left-to-right sequence to a wild skimming and skipping pattern as we hunt for important words and information. Reading text punctuated with links leads to weaker comprehension than reading plain text. The Internet may have made us stupider, says Patrick Kingsley from *The Guardian*. Because of the Internet, he says, we have become very good at collecting a wide range of interesting news, but we are also gradually forgetting how to sit back, reflect, and relate all these facts to each other.

Slow reading means a return to an uninterrupted, straight pattern, in a quiet environment free of distractions. Aim for 30 minutes a day, advises Kelly from *The Atlantic*. "You can squeeze in that half hour pretty easily if only during your free moments, you pick up a meaningful work of literature, " Kelly said. "Reach for your e-reader, if you like. Kindles make books like *War and Peace* less heavy, not less substantive, and also ensure you'll never lose your place."

47. The book club in Wellington mentioned in Paragraph 2 shows _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. the new trend of slow reading | B. the decline of electronic devices |
| C. the importance of exchanging ideas | D. the increasing number of club readers |

48. According to Patrick Kingsley, people are stupider partly because of _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. a non-stop reading pattern | B. the straight, left-to-right screen |
| C. a wide range of interesting news | D. the lack of reflection |

49. According to the passage, slow reading _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. contributes to understanding among people | B. promotes the current technology advances |
| C. provides people with a quiet environment | D. cures the memory loss of elderly people |

50. What's the best title for the passage? _____

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Benefit of Reading Clubs. | B. Return of Slow Reading. |
| C. Reading of the Internet Age. | D. Influence of Speed Reading. |

信息还原 根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Attraction of the Minions

When it comes to film, people usually favor good over evil, focus on the hero and ignore the supporting characters. 51

Originally comedic background characters in the film *Despicable Me* (卑鄙的我), these yellow pill-shaped nuts, have totally stolen the show and turned into a popular figure.

That summer the characters debuted (首演) in their own self-titled movie in theaters abroad, having the second biggest opening weekend of all time for a cartoon film according to *USA Today*.

Recently, McDonald's has been including Minion toys with kids' meals in some areas, causing loyal fans to flock to the restaurant to collect them all. 52 The movie's huge popularity even surprised its writers. "We never knew the Minions were going to be so popular. It just became a force of nature," the film's co-writer Cinco Paul told the *Los Angeles Times*.

53 For many, the appeal is obviously their cuteness. Their simple nature can easily surpass cultures and age groups. Even children can draw them. Thousands of examples of fan-made Minion art from fingernails to Halloween clothes are visible on global social media platforms.

But there's more to the phenomenon than just cuteness. US entertainment website Hit Fix explains that their way of communicating makes the creatures influential as well. 54 But it seems everyone can understand them through their exaggerated (夸张的) movements and expressions.

More importantly, their childlike manner is a brand of humor that wins hearts. "Clumsy foolish Minions are recognized as the ultimate β personalities," wrote Peter Debruge of US entertainment magazine *Variety*.

They desire nothing more than to serve their most despicable master. 55 "Perhaps we love Minions because they remind us of ourselves," *Huffington Post* associate Web editor Sara Boboltz wrote, "or an evil version of ourselves."



- A. So what makes the banana-loving Minions a big hit?
- B. Besides, their childlike manner entertains fans more.
- C. And this evil characteristic arouses sympathy among humans.
- D. Related video games, toys and other goods are sweeping the world.
- E. Minions is a 2015 American 3D computer-animated family comedy film.
- F. But when it comes to the Minions, these conventions go right out the window.
- G. The largely speak in nonsense words with the occasional recognizable terms like "potato".