**Day 1**

**A**

**Welcome to Shanghai Ocean Aquarium (水族馆)**

Covering a total area of 22,400 square meters, Shanghai Ocean Aquarium (SOA) is located in Pudong New Area. With a theme of ‘“cross Continents — Through Worlds of Water,” the aquarium is divided into 8 zones, displaying more than 300 species and a total of more than 14,000 precious fish from five continents and four oceans.

What will you discover at the ocean aquarium?

Take an underwater journey that starts from China and continues throughout the major continents and regions of the world. Walk through a 200-meter-long undersea tunnel, one of the longest of its kind in the world, to have a close contact with the color1 ful ocean world. Admire the uniqueness of ocean life from the Polar Regions to the tropics, particularly rare and precious species from the famous Changjiang River.

Opening time

9:00-18:00

9:00-21:00 for Summer Holiday (July and August), National Day Holiday and Chinese New Year Holiday

Admission

Adult £10/ Child £6

Free guided tours run hourly from Monday to Saturday between 10 am and 3 pm.

On Sundays, service of a VR tour is offered, £5 for each person.

For groups with more than ten members, we offer free entry to 2 children (under 10) at most.

Since its opening in February, 2002, SOA has received more than I million tourists every year from within China and all over the world. For more information, visit https://www.trip.com/travel-euidc/shanghai/shanghai-ocean-aquarium-80473/, call (86-21) 58779988 or email us at Iearning@sh-soa.com.

1. In Shanghai Ocean Aquarium, visitors can do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. admiring precious fish              B. walking through underwater tunnel

C. swimming in the sea              D. increasing knowledge about sea life

2. Two adults with 10 eight-year-old kids will pay at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they all employ VR tour service this Sunday.

A. £80              B. £98              C. £128              D. £140

3. Where does this passage probably come from?

A. A news report.              B. A science textbook.

C. A nature magazine.              D. A tourist guide.

**B**

I was working the overnight shift in a remote hospital in the Rocky Mountains. Late in the evening, a young African teenager was brought into the emergency department. He lived at sea level and had never been in the mountains. After skiing all day, he felt really ill. Everyone assumed it was altitude sickness.

He was sweating and had abdominal (腹部的) pain. His heart rate increased. We sent off his lab work, and his blood sugar came back at almost 600 — normal is less than 100. His platelets (血小板), necessary for stopping bleeding, came in at 10,000; they should have been over 150,000. I did an ultrasound of his abdomen, and it looked like his belly was full of blood. This wasn’t altitude sickness. And in the short time I’d been trying to figure out what was wrong, he was getting sicker. The friends he was traveling with were terrified, and rightly so.

The mystery was finally solved with an old-fashioned microscope. When we looked at his blood, we saw some sickled (镰形的) red blood cells. That’s how we were able to diagnose sickle cell trait. If you have sickle cell trait — which means you got the sickle cell gene from just one parent instead of two — you have no symptoms at low altitude, but high altitude can sometimes cause the red blood cells to turn into sickle shapes and take oxygen from vital organs. This teenager didn’t know he had it, but the effect of the altitude on his blood cells was so extreme that after just a short time in the mountains, he suffered great pain.

He needed platelets immediately, but we didn’t have enough at the remote hospital. And there was a snowstorm, so the medical helicopters couldn’t fly. It was a scary night. Just as we were abandoning all hope, we met an ambulance that drove halfway up from the city with blood products and transferred him to the city hospital for emergency surgery. The story has a happy ending: He recovered fully.

4. What do we know about the African teenager?

A. He only skied for a short while.

B. He lived in the Rocky Mountains.

C. He had never heard of altitude sickness.

D. He was unaware of the danger of high altitude.

5. What was the teenager’s condition when rushed to the hospital?

A. He was feeling cold.              B. He was bleeding continually.

C. His heart rate was going down.              D. His blood contained little sugar.

6. How did the doctor diagnose the teenager’s sickle cell trait?

A. By doing an ultrasound.              B. By examining his parents.

C. By using a traditional approach.              D. By doing a chemical experiment.

7. Which of the following played a part in saving the teenager according to the last paragraph?

A. Luck.              B. Money.

C. Fame.              D. Belief.

**C**

Japanese researchers are genetically changing mosquitoes so that they become carriers of a vaccine (疫苗) that could vaccinate millions for free. The researchers have already genetically changed a mosquito species so that its saliva (唾液) contains a protein that acts as a vaccine against leishmaniasis(利什曼病）, a deadly disease that leads to terrible skin problems. The team confirmed that mice bitten by the genetically-engineered mosquito developed an antibody to the disease, meaning they had built up immunity (免疫力).

“You would be vaccinated without even noticing. You wouldn’t need any drug and you wouldn’t need to show up at a fixed place for mass vaccinations,” said Shigeto Yoshida, the associate professor who has led the research. “Repeated bites would only strengthen the immunity.”

Similarly the mosquitoes could be used to help treat malaria (疟疾),   perhaps a decade from now, said the malaria expert.

Nearly one million people die each year from malaria ---- most of them are children ---- mainly in Africa and Asia, according to the World Health Organization. Now a problem is that no effective vaccine exists. “There is a treatment that works, but it is beyond the reach of people who need to worry about food for tomorrow,” Yoshida said.

However, Yoshida expects that the genetically-engineered mosquito will finally help wipe out the deadly disease in the developing world. “Technically speaking, I believe it’s a matter of 10 years or so, but it’s not clear whether society would accept it,” he said.

Another problem is that the genetically-engineered mosquito may still pick up and spread the infected blood of a person who has already caught malaria. Yoshida’s team is hoping it can solve this problem by developing a mosquito species that kills the malaria virus inside its own body.

8. How have scientists turned mosquitoes into carriers of a vaccine?

A. By changing their genes.              B. By killing the virus in their bodies.

C. By letting them bite mice.              D. By injecting vaccines into their bodies.

9. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using mosquitoes as vaccine carriers?

A. It’s free of charge.              B. It’s convenient.

C. It’s more effective.              D. It’s unnoticeable.

10. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?

A. People welcome the idea of using mosquitoes to treat malaria.

B. Mosquitoes carrying vaccines may still spread malaria.

C. It is not long before people will use mosquitoes to get rid of malaria.

D. A mosquito can kill the malaria virus inside its own body.

11. The main purpose of the passage is to        .

A. introduce a possible solution to malaria

B. encourage people to use mosquitoes to fight against diseases

C. show that Japan has very advanced technology

D. call on people to help people suffering from malaria in Africa and Asia

**D**

NOT that long ago, the world wondered whether clean energy could survive without government support. Now the question is how far it can spread. The number of electric vehicles. which was about 1 million in 2015, last year reached 2 million. In electricity generation, too, trend is with the greens. In the first half of this year wind, solar and hydro generated a record 35% of Germany's power.

Greater success is breeding greater ambition. California is proposing to reach 60% renewable energy by 2030: 176 countries have clean-energy goals. Hawaii, America's most oil-dependent state, has promised to be 100% renewable by the middle of the century. So have 48 poor countries vulnerable to climate change. This week the number of multinationals making a commitment to running their operations on 100% renewable energy rose to 100.

But not every target is helpful. To see why, consider that goal of 100% renewable energy. It makes solving climate change seem easy. In fact, though wind and solar can generate the whole country's electricity some day, renewables still account for less than 8% of the world's total power output. Moreover, cleaning up electricity is only part of the battle. Even though gas-fired heating and cooking can be at least as big a source of greenhouse-gas emissions, renewable heating gets little attention. Transport policy is unpredictable, too. Carmakers may hit their goal of annual sales of 10 million electric vehicles in a decade, but battery-powered road transport, shipping and aviation are dreams. A much-quoted claim that America could rely on wind, solar and hydro alone for its electricity has recently been bitterly criticized by a group of respected academics.

Most importantly, a 100% renewables target confuses means with ends. The priority for the planet is to stop net emissions（净排放量）of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide. Putting too much emphasis on wind, solar and other renewables may block off better carbon-reduction paths. After decades of investment, it is wrong to leave nuclear power off the table. Carbon emissions in Germany actually rose because it chose to phase out nuclear power gradually and so burned more coal. New technologies, such as "direct air capture" systems designed to separate carbon dioxide from the air, may in time prove vital. Likewise, greater energy efficiency could reduce emissions by even more than using renewables would.

12. It can be inferred from the passage that       .

A. the problem of climate change will be solved by using 100% renewable energy

B. with new technologies, Germany successfully cut down carbon emissions

C. it is probable that ships will one day be powered by battery

D. America is not likely to completely rely on wind, solar and hydro energy one day

13. According to the passage, carbon emissions may be reduced by       .

A. promoting energy efficiency

B. blocking off carbon-reduction paths

C. using non-renewable heating

D. abandoning electric vehicles

14. The underlined phrase "phase out" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to       .

A. ignore              B. reduce              C. use              D. invent

15. In which column can this passage be read?

A. Fashion              B. Politics              C. Economy              D. Education

**Day 2**

**A**

**A Guide to the University**

Food

The TWU Cafeteria is open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. It serves snacks (小吃), drinks, ice cream bars and meals. You can pay with cash or your ID cards. You can add meal money to your ID cards at the Front Desk. Even if you do not buy your food in the cafeteria, you can use the tables to eat your lunch, to have meetings and to study.

If you are on campus in the evening or late at night, you can buy snacks, fast food, and drinks in the Lower Café located in the bottom level of the Douglas Centre. This area is often used for entertainment such as concerts, games or TV watching.

Relaxation

The Globe, located in the bottom level of McMillan Hall, is available for relaxing, studying, cooking, and eating. Monthly activities are held here for all international students. Hours are 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., closed on Sundays.

Health

Located on the top floor of Douglas Hall, the Wellness Centre is committed to physical, emotional and social health. A doctor and nurse is available if you have health questions or need immediate medical help or personal advice. The cost of this is included in your medical insurance. Hours are Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to noon and 1:00 to 4:30 p.m.

Academic Support

All students have access to the Writing Centre on the upper floor of Douglas Hall. Here, qualified volunteers will work with you on written work, grammar, vocabulary, and other academic skills. You can sign up for an appointment on the sign-up sheet outside the door: two 30-minute appointments per week maximum. This service is free.

1. What can you do in the TWU Cafeteria?

A. Do homework and watch TV.              B. Have meals and meet with friends.

C. Add money to your ID and play chess.              D. Buy drinks and enjoy concerts.

2. Where and when can you cook your own food?

A. The McMillan Hall, Sunday.              B. The Lower Café, Sunday.

C. The TWU Cafeteria, Friday.              D. The Globe, Friday.

3. Which of the following is true according to the guide to the university?

A. You can get some medical training in the Wellness Centre for free.

B. You can turn to the Wellness Centre at any time in case of an emergency.

C. You can seek help from the Writing Center by applying online in advance.

D. The volunteers in the Writing Center can help you with your academic work.

**B**

Dating back to 2002, this is the fifth time that I have traveled overseas to work with Roma people, whom you probably know better as “gypsies”. Every time I came home feeling as though I had gotten far more than I gave.

The Roma live mostly in central and eastern Europe and to some extent in the Americas. Due to some reasons, throughout their history they are usually the last to be hired and the first to be fired, generally speaking. They live far away from town normally and in poverty.

Getting education is a common subject. That is where we come in. This time, I, along with three other men, was working in a village in Slovakia. Most Roma people there can’t speak English well, and we went to help out with that, hoping to make a difference to their life.

Staying with the Roma, I have learned anyone can help others. The first time I went abroad was to work with a Roma charity. When we arrived in a small village in Hungary, we found that several of the Roma were missing. They would return the next day, because they had traveled a few hours away to serve in a prison. That is, these who we thought needed us were off helping some other people who needed them.

We may think we are traveling over to “give” to them. Actually, we also received warm hospitality. Some small gifts would sometimes come our way, as they expressed their thanks. On the last day of this trip, the local Roma warmly invited us to stay for a coffee with home-baked sweets. These poor people always find some ways to welcome trusted visitors.

Here what I want to say is that the Roma people that I have worked or talked with are just as smart and able as we are. They are wise Roma people in many ways, though having lived quite differently from most of us. There is nothing fault born with them. They are in every way that matters. We are all the same human beings.

4. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell about?

A. The disadvantaged backgrounds of the Roma.

B. The traditional cultures of the Roma.

C. The healthy lifestyle of the Roma.

D. The long history of the Roma.

5. In the author’s fifth time traveling abroad, he helped the Roma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. develop the local tourism              B. get more work opportunities

C. protect their living environment              D. improve their English language skills

6. What can we learn about the Roma from paragraphs 4 and 5?

A. They never trust outsiders easily.

B. They pay great attention to charity.

C. They are very kind and warm-hearted.

D. They dislike expressing their feelings directly.

7. Which of the following may the author agree with according to the text?

A. We should help the weak as much as possible.

B. The Roma should be treated fairly.

C. The Roma are special.

D. It is never too late to pay a visit to Europe.

**C**

“I think I’m nothing more than a dead fish.” “I don’t want to do anything.” “I’m so beat and so sad.”…The young generation in our country used to enjoy their “happy culture” but now they have become “beat and sad” slowly and secretly. Some people even called it “the beat culture”. The “Beat” youths don’t want to do anything. They have no purpose, no desire and they are totally depressed so that they only want to live an aimless life. The “Ge You slouch (葛优瘫)” and the song I feel like having been drained are the examples.

Many media concern themselves about this phenomenon and try to persuade the youths into embracing positive and healthy feelings and encourage them to work hard to get rid of decadence. This is really a kind gesture. However, we don’t have to worry too much about this “beat culture.” In fact, it’s not a negative thing. “Beat” never means despair, but a way of self-mockery(自嘲)and pressure relief.

In general, the youths in China are not “beat”. According to a recent international research, the youths in China hold positive attitude towards the future. 29% of the Chinese interviewees believe they will live and work in peace in China because “as long as you work hard, you can have your own day”. Around 93% of the Chinese interviewees believe the future is promising because of medicine industry, renewable energy sources and computer. Compared with Chinese youngsters, youths in developed countries are more pessimistic (悲观的).

Of course there are some social reasons for the appearing of “the Beat Culture”. As urbanization develops rapidly, youths living in big cities are facing new challenges that their forefathers have never met before. Loneliness and feelings of insignificance and powerlessness are easy to get hold of the young people. Without proper care, they could threaten our mentality and cause many social problems. These problems probably need our attention more.

8. “The Beat culture” includes the following examples except that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. the young generation don’t feel like doing anything.

B. the young generation consider themselves dead fish.

C. the young generation in big cities are facing new challenges.

D. the young generation enjoy the song I feel like having been drained.

9. Which word has the most similar meaning with “decadence” in Paragraph2?

A. loneliness              B. laziness

C. sufferings              D. pessimism

10. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Most people believe that with hard work, people can have their own day.

B. These days, young people suffer much more loneliness than their parents.

C. Chinese youths are more negative than young people in developed countries.

D. Social development does bring some pressure to the younger generation.

11. What’s the main idea of the text?

A. The Chinese youths are not the beat generation.

B. How does “the Beat Culture” affect the Chinese youth.

C. “The Beat Culture” is positive to Chinese youngsters.

D. “The Beat culture” is popular among the Chinese youngsters.

**D**

The scientists placed underwater speakers in areas where coral had been dying in Australia’s northern Great Barrier Reef. They played certain sounds over a period of about 6 weeks and studied the results. The team reported that twice as many fish arrived in areas where the sounds of healthy coral were played. Among the arriving fish were species that feed on all major food sources.

The researchers noted the importance of having many different kinds of fish return to the area. Different species of fish perform many activities that support the ocean environment and sea life. “Damaged reefs have a higher chance of recovery if they have healthy fish population,” the scientists wrote in the report.

Steve Simpson said that “healthy coral reefs are remarkably noisy places.” They contain the sounds of many kinds of shrimp, fish and other sea creatures. Young fish listen for these sounds when they are looking for a place to settle. He added that reefs “become ghostly quiet” when they suffer destruction that is usually related to human-caused pollution. Coral damage can cause unappealing smells and sounds that drive shrimp and fish away.

Mark Meekan is a fish biologist. He said that the return of these fish is the first step to seeing major improvements in reef health. “Recovery is underpinned by fish that clean the reef and create space for corals to regrow,” he said. Tim Gordon says he believes sound can be used to bring back dead coral in areas suffering major destruction in oceans across the world.

University of Bristol professor Andy Radford said the underwater sounds are a promising way to fight coral reef damage at the local community level. But he noted that other threats need to be reduced as well. These include climate change, pollution and overfishing. From local management innovations to international political action, we need meaningful progress at all levels to paint a better future for reefs worldwide.

12. Why did researchers attract fish by playing sounds underwater?

A. To study the population of fish.              B. To catch fish as major food sources.

C. To recover damaged reefs naturally.              D. To record the sounds of healthy corals.

13. How did Steve explain the coral reefs?

A. By presenting the research results.              B. By making comparisons.

C. By listing some specific data.              D. By giving some examples.

14. What does the underlined word “underpinned” in Para.4 mean?

A. Destroyed.              B. Affected.              C. Supported.              D. Attacked.

15. What does Professor Andy stress?

A. Reef needs protection at all levels.

B. Climate change is more serious than reef damage.

C. Overfishing threatens world coral reef.

D. Pollution needs international political action.

**Day 3**

**A**

**The Guide to Film Festivals**

Cannes Film Festival

Cannes, France in May

Top prize: Palme d’Or

History: The first Cannes Film Festival took place in September 1939, but it didn’t happen again until after World War II. The Palme d’Or prize was introduced in 1955. The festival became established during the 1960s and is now known as the world’s most important and influential film festival.

Did you know? About 20 feature films compete each year for the Palme d’Or. Previous winners include Michael Moore and Quentin Tarantino. Unlike the Oscars, the top prize is frequently shared between two films. Famous films that have won the Palme d’Or include Apocalypse Now, Taxi Driver, La Dolce Vita and The Third Man. The festival attracts more than 40,000 people every year.

Venice Film Festival

Venice, Italy in August/ September

Top prize: Golden Lion

History: The Venice Film Festival is the oldest film festival still in existence. The film festival was in 1932 and it attracted over 25, 000 people. The festival did not appear again until 1934, when there was a competition between 19 countries. The festival was held three times during World War II and has been held almost every year since then.

Did you know? Films at the 61st Venice Film Festival in 2004 were nominated for 16 awards at the Oscars — the highest ever for the festival. These films included Vera Drake, Shark Tale, Collateral and Finding Neverland.

The London Film Festival

London, UK in October/ November

Top prize: Non-competitive

History: The London Film Festival started in 1956 when a group of film critics led by the famous Dilys Powell, the film critic for The Sunday Times, got together over dinner. They discussed the festivals at Cannes and Venice, and they agreed that London needed one, too. They wanted to give people the opportunity to see films from around the world that were not being shown in the cinemas. The first festival showed 20 films at the National Film Theatre on the South Bank.

Did you know? The festival is one of Europe’s largest public film events, screening about 280 films from 60 countries. Although it is non-competitive, the British Film Institute awards the Sutherland Trophy to the most original and imaginative first feature film screened at the festival.

1. The Venice Film Festival\_\_\_\_

A. didn’t attract many people at first

B. has been running longer than any other film festival

C. is regarded as the most essential film festival

D. has been held every year since 1934.

2. What was the purpose of the London Film Festival at the beginning?

A. To make some films public.              B. To bring film critics together.

C. To choose the best original feature films.              D. To compete with other film festivals.

3. What does the underlined word “screening” in the last paragraph mean?

A. producing              B. watching              C. judging              D. showing

**B**

Alan Naiman was known for being very careful about how he spent his money. But even those closest to him had no knowledge of the fortune he quietly gathered and the last act he had planned.

Naiman died of cancer at age 63 last January. The man from the American state of Washington gave most of his money to groups that help the poor, sick, disabled and abandoned children.

He gave them $11 million. The large amount of his fortune shocked the groups that received his gifts and even his best friends. That is because Naiman had been known to repair his own shoes with duct tape. He had sought deals to buy food from grocery stores at closing time and taken friends out to lunch at low cost restaurants.

Naiman died unmarried and childless. He loved children but also was intensely private. He saved, invested and worked extra jobs to gather money. He rarely spent the money on himself after seeing how unfair life could be for children who suffer most.

Naiman was a former banker who worked for the past 20 years at the state Department of Social and Health Services. He earned $67,234 a year and also took on side jobs. Sometimes, he worked as many as three at a time. He saved and invested enough to make several millions of dollars. He also received millions more from his parents after they died.

He left $2.5 million to the Pediatric Interim Care Center in Washington. The center is a private organization that cares for babies born to mothers who abused drugs and children with drug dependency. The center used the money to pay off its mortgage (按揭) and buy a new vehicle to transport the children.

Naiman gave $900, 000 to the Treehouse, where children without parents can choose toys and necessities for free. Treehouse is using Naiman’s money to expand its college and career support services Statewide.

4. Why were Naiman’s best friends shocked at his donation?

A. He left nothing to his s.

B. He was dishonest in his economic conditions.

C. He received wealth from his parents secretly.

D. He used to be very careful to spend money.

5. Naiman was greatly concerned about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. his money              B. his career

C. children in trouble              D. life after retirement

6. What does Paragraph 5 mainly talk about?

A. Why Naiman’s parents turned rich.

B. Where Naiman’s fortune came from.

C. How hard Naiman worked all his life.

D. How clever Naiman was to gather money.

7. How did Naiman’s money benefit the Pediatric Interim Care Center?

A. It improved its transport system.

B. It offered more toys to children.

C. It sent more children to college.

D. It helped more women give up drugs.

**C**

Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a “disease”.

On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates encouragement to develop treatments.

“It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects,” he said.

“Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control.” he said. “In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop interferences. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range. ”

But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, “It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable.”

“It was always known that the body accumulates damage” he added. “The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as preventive medicine for age-related conditions. ”

Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

“There're many people who recover from cancer, stroke, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease,” Hayflick said. “Even if those causes of death were removed, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years.”

8. What do people generally believe about aging?

A. It should cause no alarm whatever the circumstances.

B. It should be regarded as a kind of disease.

C. They just cannot do anything about it.

D. They can delay it with advances in science.

9. How do many scientists view aging now?

A. It might be prevented and treated.

B. It can be as risky as heart disease.

C. It results from a vitamin deficiency.

D. It is an irreversible(不可逆转的) biological process.

10. What do we learn about the medical community?

A. They now have a strong interest in research on aging.

B. They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.

C. They have ways to prevent people's aging process.

D. They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent.

11. What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe?

A. Aging is hardly separate from disease.

B. The human lifespan cannot be lengthened.

C. Few people live up to the age of 92.

D. Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

**D**

Sixty percent of Americans play video games daily, according to Techjury. In order to escape from the reality of quarantine (隔离), more people have turned to video games and VR (virtual reality) has become more popular than ever.

The world of VR isn't new to the gaming industry. It has been an ongoing concept for years, dating back to the 1800s. NASA popularized VR technology in 1989, bringing light to advancements that had never been seen before, and in 1991, SEGA introduced VR to gamers.

Gaming companies such as Oculus and HTC have redefined gaming by allowing players to involve themselves deeply in the world of VR through personal headsets. VR users are able to socialize through chat rooms, create 3D art and exercise through heart-pumping gameplay. Once a user puts on a headset, they are immediately transported into a virtual world. This allows the player to have a better experience compared to simply staring at a TV with a game controller.

Although VR has many positive aspects, using virtual reality too much can cause health problems among users. When using VR, it is common for people to lose spatial (空间的) awareness. Therefore, users are encouraged to play in an area that is clear of furniture and other objects causing potential danger. Eye strain can also be caused by using VR too much, so it is important to limit your time playing in virtual reality and take breaks in order to minimize the possibility of experiencing negative health effects.

How VR will develop in the future is unknown to us. However, new advancements for it are on the way. Teslasuit, a company specializing in VR equipment, is creating haptic (触觉的) suits for VR gameplay. These suits will allow users to feel aspects of VR while in game and will increase involvement, build 360-degree awareness and engage muscle memory. There are an endless number of possibilities that users                            can experience and create in VR, and the boundaries of the virtual world are limitless.

12. The second paragraph is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the function of VR

B. the origin of VR games

C. the history of online games

D. the future of the gaming industry

13. Compared with playing games on TV, playing VR games enables players to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. do physical exercise together in nature

B. have a more realistic gaming experience

C. enjoy better-quality pictures and sounds

D. play games without disturbing others

14. What does the underlined word “strain” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. ontact.              B. Movement.              C. Opening.              D. Damage.

15. What attitude does the writer hold towards the future of VR?

A. Negative.              B. Objective.              C. Confident.              D. Suspicious.

**Day 4**

**A**

**Kings Camps**

About Our Camps

Kings Camps is part of the Kings Active Foundation and is devoted to helping young people reach their potential (潜能). We provide sports camps and summer camps at over 40 places across the UK for children aged 4—17. We bring together the very best aspects of sports and holiday clubs to provide friendship, fun and exciting adventures for young people from the UK and around the world.

Why Choose Kings Camps

\* Creative, inspiring camps: We have a strong belief that sport has an important role to play in a happy childhood and we’ll provide some places, new and creative ways to inspire. They are not for profit (利润).

\* Learn important life skills: Kings Camps equip children with important life skills and understanding that being active is necessary to health and well-being.

\* International students are welcome: We welcome children from outside of the UK who will make friends here by communicating with kids from different backgrounds, but we do request that they at least understand English to make sure of their safety and that of others, and of course their enjoyment.

Comments

Ryan has enjoyed every aspect. When we’ve asked about his day, he’ said it was “amazing and fantastic”. All the staff are extremely friendly, enthusiastic and have a true belief in what they are doing.

—Tnacy Lee

Fantastic friendly staff! It’ an action-packed week of multiple sports. My sweetheart made new friends, overcame swimming fears came away more confident tool I cannot recommend it enough!

—Kay Court

1. What does Kings Camps aim to do?

A. Combine sports and holiday clubs.              B. Get kids to play outdoors.

C. Provide adventurous and challenging camps.              D. Encourage kids to develop their potential.

2. What’s necessary for international students?

A. Awareness of safety.              B. Love for outdoor sports.

C. Basic English ability.              D. Good communicating skills.

3. Who probably made the comments?

A. Parents.              B. Teachers.

C. Campers.              D. Staff.

**B**

Mr. White is quite different to me. I had a lot of anger inside of me, when I first met him. I’ ve lived my whole life in Spanish Harlem, but in my neighborhood, there are shoot-ups all the time, which is terrible. I know kids who have been shot or beaten up. I have some friends who ended up in prison. I could have ended up that way, too, but Mr. White wouldn’t let that happen.

Mr. White worked long time, making sure I did my work. With him company my grades rose. In fact, the scores of our whole class rose. One day, he took our class to see The Phantom of the Opera, and it was the first time some kids had ever been out of Harlem. Before the show, he treated us to dinner at a restaurant and taught us not to talk with our mouths full. We did not want to let him down.

Mr. White was selected as Disney’s 2000 Teacher of the Year. He said he would draw three names out of a hat; those students would go with him to Los Angles to get the award. But when the time came to draw names, Mr. White said, “You’re all going.”

On graduation day, there were a lot of tears. We didn’t want his class to end. In 2001, he moved to Atlanta, but he always kept in contact. He started giving lectures about education, and wrote a bestselling book based on his classroom rules, The Essential 55. In 2003, Mr. White took some of us on a trip to South Africa to deliver school supplies and visit orphanages. It was the most amazing experience of my life. It’s now my dream to one day start a group of women’s clubs, helping people from all backgrounds.

4. Without Mr. White, the writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. might have joined a women’s club              B. might not have won the prize

C. might have put into prison              D. might not have moved to Atlanta

5. How many students’ names were finally drawn out of a hat by Mr. White?

A. None.              B. Three.              C. Fifty-five.              D. All.

6. In the passage, the writer intends to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Mr. White went to South Africa because he liked traveling

B. Mr. White helped to set up a group of women’s clubs

C. a good teacher can raise his or her students’ score

D. a good teacher has a good influence on his or her students

7. What is the writer’s attitude towards Mr. White?

A. He speaks highly of Mr. White.

B. He looks down upon Mr. White.

C. He doesn’t show his attitude towards Mr. White.

D. He takes a neutral attitude towards Mr. White.

**C**

A customer stands on the other side of the counter at my work, eyeing the menu. “The food here is so caloric,” she complains, and then looks at me. “You don’t eat here, do you? It certainly doesn’t look like it.” My face turned red.

I’m not quite used to how others see me. Since June 2018, I’ve lost almost 50 pounds. When I made the choice to change my body physically, everyone around me told me that I would be happier: Skinny meant pretty, and pretty meant happy and satisfied. After looking through dozens of before-and-after changes on Instagram and other social media, I was more eager to make myself smaller, to better fit into the world. But none of that happened. I didn’t feel more whole, or more peaceful. More than anything, I felt lied to.

Human health is unbelievably complex, and there’s so much more to our well-being than caloric balance. For several months, I often felt very tired and got angry easily, convinced that my body was a machine and I had to hard-wire it to look as physically perfect as possible. But at the end of the day, I realized that saying no to my body’s natural desire only left me feeling upset.

Our world is filled with losing weight. Nearly every time I listen to the radio, I hear some ads criticizing empty promises of giving you a better body, achieved only by this gym membership/ this prepackaged Keto shake/ this waist trainer. These all live by the same message: That food is dangerous, and the less we eat, the better off we are. In extreme cases, this message can lead to eating disorders, which will affect over 30 million people in their lifetimes, according to the Body Image Therapy Center.

These ideas could not be further from the truth. We eat food for a reason: It gives us energy, it keeps our body functioning, and it makes us human. I urge everybody to adopt a diet based on sustainability (可持续发展), to eat for energy, based on what makes us happy. We all deserve healthy relationships with food and mindful eating is the best place to start.

8. How did the author feel when hearing the customer’s words?

A. Quite proud.

B. A bit angry.

C. Rather guilty.

D. A little embarrassed.

9. Why did the author desire more strongly to lose weight later?

A. She was laughed at by others.

B. She got encouragement from her family.

C. She was attracted by pictures on the Internet.

D. She got tired easily when being overweight.

10. What did the author think of her weight loss experience?

A. It made her disbelieve others.

B. It did harm to her well-being.

C. It helped lift her confidence a bit.

D. It taught her about determination.

11. What is the problem with the ads mentioned according to the author?

A. They are far from creative.

B. They hurt human’s relationships with food.

C. They cause many people to do too much exercise.

D. They mislead some youths into having wrong ideas of beauty.

**D**

Most people feel that dreams are unique to humans, but many dog owners will likely disagree. They have noticed that their dogs at various times during the sleep may shake legs, snort (哼) and sometimes growl (低声吼叫) which gives the impression that they are dreaming. These things may wonder us about whether dogs dream.

Scientists confirm that dogs probably do dream. It turns out that dog brains and human brains have many similarities during sleep cycles. Researchers used special machines to measure electrical activity in a dog’s brain and a human’s brain. Scientists already knew that when humans dream, a certain part of the brain is active during sleep. Researchers discovered that the same part of the brain is active in sleeping dogs. Scientists have other data that back up these findings.

Many people dream that they are trying to move but cannot. Interestingly, part of that experience is not a dream. When people sleep, the brain produces a chemical that causes the dreamer to become temporarily paralyzed (使麻痹). Researchers think this happens so that people cannot physically act out dreams while they are sleeping. Dog brains make the same chemical. In one study during which this chemical was blocked, sleeping test dogs performed physical activities, such as standing up, sniffing around the room for imaginary rabbits, or chasing imaginary balls.

Because of these similarities, researchers believe that the content of a dog’s dream might come from the same source as a human’s dream. “People’s dreams are usually based on things they did that day,” says Dr. Samantha Hudspith. “So we have reasons to believe that dogs dream about the things they’ve done that day. Of course, there will never be a way to prove this. Dogs cannot describe their dreams the way that humans can.”

12. Which statement is TRUE?

A. Only humans dream.

B. The dogs’ shaking legs during the sleep means that they must be dreaming.

C. The contents of dogs’ dream is the same as those of humans.

D. Whether dogs dream of the things they’ve done that day can not be confirmed.

13. What happened to a sleeping dog when this chemical mentioned in paragraph 3 was cut off?

A. It woke up.              B. It stopped dreaming.

C. It acted out its dream.              D. It couldn't move its body.

14. Where is the passage from?

A. The guide              B. The report              C. The magazine              D. The brochure

15. What is the best title for the text?

A. Similarities Between Humans and Dogs              B. Do Dogs Dream?

C. Signs of Dog Dreams              D. Why Do Dogs Dream?

**Day 5**

**A**

**Wifi UltraBoost**

Have you ever noticed how much slower your Internet gets during the peak hours of the day? Luckily, there's finally a solution! It takes only one simple device, Wifi UltraBoost, to put an end to this and many other annoying Internet problems!

How does it work?

Wifi UltraBoost spots your existing signal, improving its characteristics and then sends already expanded Wi-Fi through all the barriers it meets on its way—whether it's concrete walls or multiple floors. It also solves our main problem-Internet providers slowing down the speed — by preventing data usage reports from reaching Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in the first place.

What are the main features of it?

• Works with any Internet router (路由器).

• Uses the frequency of 2. 4 GHz.

• Transfers rates of up to 300Mbps.

• Easy to set up.

What problems does it solve?

• Slow Internet connection.

• Weak Wi-Fi signals beyond 30 meters.

• Bad quality of video calls.

• Wi-Fi "dead spots" around your house.

• Thick walls that weaken the signal.

How to use it?

• Step 1: Get Wifi UltraBoost from the official website.

• Step 2: Plug Wifi UltraBoost into a socket (插座)and start the equipment.

• Step 3: Be amazed at your Wi-Fi speed!

Why get Wifi UltraBoost today?

Wifi UltraBoost brings noticeable results immediately after you plug it in. For a limited time, Wifi UltraBoost is available to you 60% cheaper (instead of $99. 99)! Order now and enjoy your improved Internet connection!

1. What is Wifi UltraBoost?

A. An application to transform networks.

B. An organization to limit Internet speed.

C. A piece of equipment to improve Wi-Fi.

D. A formal provider to offer Internet service.

2. What can Wifi UltraBoost do?

A. Guarantee high-quality video calls.

B. Help Internet routers function normally.

C. Set up connection among Wi-Fi signals.

D. Save the electricity used to surf the Internet.

3. What might be the current price of Wifi UltraBoost?

A. $ 99.99.              B. $59.99.              C. $ 69,99.              D. $ 39.99.

**B**

Lu kaigang, a twenty-one year villager from rural Guangxi, China, known for his modeling countryside videos on short-video platform Kuaishou has gained international attention from the world famous fashion houses. He has received invitations to walk at the some of the largest fashion weeks on the global stages.

Lu has over 4 million followers on his Kuaishou account, where he posts videos under the name“Xiao Xianren”. Lu rose to fame chasing his passion for modelling while working as a restaurant waiter and a factory worker in Nanning, the capital of Guangxi. “I have had a supermodel dream since I was ten, while I was still in a primary school. I saw a fashion show on TV when I feel it was so cool to do that on the catwalk, ”said Lu. Since then, he practices the catwalk every day.

Without any professional training, he learned catwalk from fashion show video. He turned everywhere into his runway, from a narrow passage to a deserted factory.

“From clothing designing and making to filming and posting, these were extremely time-consuming but barely received feedback on line in the beginning. But I still enjoyed the process, ” said Lu. “The early dozens of videos I posted even didn’t receive ‘likes’,” Lu recalled. But I believed what I’ve done would be recognized by the world someday.” Lu insisted on posting his fashion works onto Kuaishou where he hoped to be seen by more people.

Many laughed at Lu’s early works as they thought of him as a funny clown (小丑) wearing very strange costumes. Howerver, Lu’s insistence, coupled with Kuaishou’s powerful algorithms (演算法), enable Lu to be seen, which eventually helped him to enter mainstream fame.

Lu’s big break came in August 2019 when Lu’s fans uploaded his videos from Kuaishou to YouTobe. As those videos became acclaimed, more people became curious about Lu and his international career took off from there. As his followers grew on Kuaishou and other social media platforms, mass media started taking notice.

4. What do we know about Lu Kaigang?

A. He dreamed to be supermodel when famous.

B. The largest fashion house sent him invitations.

C. He was famous for his own videos in Kuaishou.

D. He posted videos to YouTobe on his own.

5. Where had Lu worked before becoming famous?

A. In a factory.              B. In a hospital

C. In a big company              D. In a fashion house

6. What can we inferred about Lu’s works?

A. They were once laughed at.

B. Kuaishou’s advertisement made them famous

C. They were accomplished with photographers.

D. They received many likes from the beginning.

7. What does the underlined word “acclaimed” in the last paragraph mean?

A. Proper              B. imaginative              C. Narrow              D. Popular

**C**

Thanks to research currently being done ih the field of nanotechnology, it may be possible to cure a disease like cancer using tiny particles(微粒) injected into a person — particles that would not only find the cancer, but also destroy it without harming anything else in the body.

The main thing to know about nanotechnology is that it’s small — really small. The prefix nano refers to a nanometer, which is one-billionth of a meter. How small is that exactly? A comma on a page of a book may be more than half a million nanometers wide.

Researcher Ted Sargent, a leader in the field of nanotechnology, describes how using quantum (量子) dots—particles that are a few nanometers in size — will help diagnose a disease. The particles, Sargent explains, shine brightly when exposed to UV light and can be inserted into the body. They can also be programmed to bond only to a particular cancer cell. Doctors can then use a camera and look for the color1 ed particles, which will help them determine where cancer cells are growing in a person’s body. Using this technology, it will be possible to detect cancer at a stage when there are perhaps only a thousand bad cells.

Once a certain type of cancer is detected, nanotechnology will also improve the way it is treated. Nanoparticles will allow doctors to attack cancerous tumors (肿瘤) without disturbing healthy cells. Doctors can deliver cancer-killing drugs, carried via the nanoparticles, to the bad cells only or they can also destroy cancer cells identified by nanoparticles, using laser rays. Ultimately, technologies like this will allow doctors to deliver cancer treatment earlier, faster, and more thoroughly, with fewer side effects.

Unfortunately, though nanoparticles have great medical potential, there are serious concerns that they could have negative environmental and health effects. In recent studies researchers found that half the human cells died after exposing lab-grown human cells to water containing large amounts of nanoparticles.

Because nanotechnology is so potentially useful, many scientists don’t think research into its many uses should be stopped; learning more about nanotechnology should remain a priority. Scientists do believe that governments should allocate more money for safety-related studies—to make sure that large concentrations of nanoparticles do not get into our food and water supplies and cause serious problems.

8. What is this passage mainly about?

A. The dangers and side effects of nanotechnology.

B. The various ways of detecting different cancers.

C. The development and application of nanotechnology.

D. How nanotechnology can be used in medical science.

9. What’s the size of a nanometer?

A. The size of a comma.              B. One-billionth of a meter.

C. A billion nanoparticles wide.              D. The same size as a quantum dot.

10. Exposing human cells to large amounts of nanoparticles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. does not have any influences              B. may prevent many side effects

C. causes one second cells’ death              D. could cure a variety of cancers

11. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. Nanotechnology proved to be useless and the research should be ended.

B. Scientists want to see research into nanotechnology continue with caution.

C. Many scientists think that nanotechnology is too dangerous to be permitted.

D. Nanotechnology is so useful that many governments are investing in research.

**D**

A new product from Microsoft Corporation can do just that for people who have trouble seeing. They may be blind or visually impaired. The product, an app, is currently available for free for Apple's iPhone and iPad. The app is called Seeing AL “ Al" is short for artificial intelligence, a term for computers with an ability to think and learn like human beings.

Seeing Al uses both a camera and artificial intelligence to identify places, objects and people. The app then announces what the camera sees so users will know what is in front of them.

People can also use Seeing Al to learn words in English. With the app open, you can point your iPhone or iPad at any object and it will say what the object is. With Seeing Al, users can hear a description of not just objects, but other people. It can even tell you about their emotions. It will not just say that someone is smiling. The app will say that the person is happy. Or surprised. Or angry. People can use the app when going to a store or supermarket. It can read product bar codes so users will know whether a can is filled with fruit or dog food. Microsoft says Seeing Al will soon be able to identify banknotes so people know whether they are holding a bill that is worth $ 100 or $ 1.

At restaurants, diners can use the new app to hear a list of drinks and other menu things. It can recognize both food choices and prices. People can use the app to read signs and get directions, although Microsoft warns against using it for navigation（导航）purposes.

One of the more interesting tools of Seeing Al is its ability to read documents. The app can read documents aloud and even help a user position them on the center of the electronic device.

The app is currently available in just the US, Canada, India, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Singapore——however, Microsoft says that the app will be available in other countries and districts soon.

12. Who is Seeing Al intended for?

A. People working at the restaurant.

B. People having visual disabilities.

C. People buying goods in the supermarket.

D. People having difficulty in learning languages.

13. Microsoft warns users not to use Seeing Al for .

A. navigating              B. reading documents

C. describing a person              D. reading product bar codes

14. What can we infer about Seeing Al?

A. It was developed by Apple

B. It can be used on computers.

C. It is helpful to people who is blind.

D. Everyone can use it with a smartphone.

15. Which of following is true about Seeing Al?

A. It will have more new functions.

B. It has already replaced people's eyes.

C. It will soon be available on Android.

D. It helps people learn English and Chinese words.

答案

Day1

A篇：1.C 2.C 3.D

B篇：4.D 5.B 6.C 7.A

C篇：8.A 9.C 10.B 11.A

D篇：12.D 13.A 14.B 15.C

Day2

A篇：1.B 2.D 3.D

B篇：4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B

C篇：8.C 9D 10.D 11.A

D篇：12.C 13.B 14.C 15A

Day3

A篇：1.B 2.A 3.D

B篇：4.D 5.C 6.B 7.A

C篇：8.C 9.A 10.D 11.B

D篇：12.B 13.B 14.D 15.C

Day4

A篇：1.D 2.C 3.A

B篇：4.C 5.A 6.D 7.A

C篇：8.D 9.C 10.B 11.B

D篇：12.D 13.C 14.C 15.B

Day5

A篇：1.C 2.A 3.D

B篇：4.C 5.A 6.A 7.D

C篇：8.D 9.B 10.C 11.B

D篇：12.B 13.A 14.C 15.A