**崇明**

**Stay out of the Sun to Look Young**

Forget drinking countless glasses of water or getting your beauty sleep. The secret of looking young is simply to stay out of the sun. A study of hundreds of women has revealed that those who avoided the sun’s rays looked up to 20 years younger than they actually are.

However, other supposed rules for a youthful *complexion* (肤色), from drinking lots of water to sleeping well and exercising regularly, failed to 41 the hands of time. Only keeping out of the sun, and wearing sunscreen when this wasn’t possible, made a 42 , the American Academy of Dermatology’s annual conference will hear today. The interesting 43 comes from a study of 231 women of all ages who were quizzed about their lives, including whether they were sun-lovers. When researchers from Massachusetts General Hospital in the US – commissioned by skincare firm Olay – guessed how old the women were, they found those who 44 in the sun tended to have aged more slowly. A lucky four had so few wrinkles and 45 spots, and such a fresh complexion, that they appeared to be a full two decades younger than they really were.

Researcher Dr Alexa Kimball, a professor of *dermatology* (皮肤医学), said the 46 advice that we drink lots of water to stay healthy is actually a *myth* (谬见), and the body is ‘pretty good’ at judging how much we need.

Previous research by the British Nutrition Foundation reached a 47 conclusion. Experts there said: ‘Just drinking water for the sake of drinking water really has no effect on improving the appearance of skin.’ It isn’t clear why the women who 48 well didn’t have younger-looking skin. But it may be that the question they were asked was too 49 and didn’t take into account their long-term sleep patterns.

A second study, also by Olay, suggested that low-level day to day exposure to the sun is more ageing than 50 , intense exposure. Finally, DNA examination of tiny samples of the women’s skin helped understand the 51 done by the sun. A gene called CDKN2A was more active in facial skin that is exposed to the elements than in samples taken from the bottoms. This gene was also more active in women who said they loved the 52 – and in those who looked older. Dr Kimball said CDKN2A activity is a 53 that a cell is ‘tired out’ and urged women should protect their skin year round and not just when on a beach holiday.

Dr Frauke Neuser, principal scientist at Olay, which has used the 54 to develop its latest face creams, said: ‘This research gives us a detailed picture of the effect of sun exposure on skin ageing and illustrate the importance of protection on a 55 basis.’

41. A. add to B. benefit from C. depend on D. hold back

42. A. mistake B. proposal C. difference D. comment

43. A. finding B. suggestion C. prospect D. possibility

44. A. cheered up B. were exposed C. made trouble D. took care

45. A. age B. trouble C. scenic D. weak

46. A. faulty B. popular C. helpful D. conflicting

47. A. better B. similar C. false D. satisfactory

48. A. ate B. exercised C. acted D. slept

49. A. hard B. apparent C. narrow D. serious

50. A. occasional B. limited C. potential D. initial

51. A. good B. damage C. treatment D. miracle

52. A. beauty B. water C. skin D. sun

53. A. trend B. possibility C. sign D. chance

54. A. product B. research C. approach D. sample

55. A. temporary B. personal C. daily D. strict

奉贤

Artists have long claimed alcohol and other drugs as inspiration for their creativity. But is there really a(n) \_\_41\_\_ between *intoxication*（醉酒）and inspiration? A recent study published in Consciousness and Cognition explored the effects of moderate drunkenness on people’s creativity. The authors suggest that alcohol’s well-known effect in \_\_42\_\_ executive function may be helpful for these types of creation problems: “Sometimes a reduced ability to \_\_43\_\_ one’s attention can have positive implications for select cognitive tasks,” they write.

The findings raise the question of whether drugs that \_\_44\_\_ attention and focus, in particular, *stimulants*（兴奋剂）, would have the opposite effect on creative thinking. \_\_45\_\_, very little research has been done on the issue, and what results exist so far have been mixed. The outcomes may well vary according to individual \_\_46\_\_ to the drugs. \_\_47\_\_, some research has found that while stimulants can \_\_48\_\_ test performance for those who are less intelligent, for the smartest folks, the drugs can have the opposite effect.

If less executive function is linked to more creativity, this may also explain why artists, writers and musicians appear to be more \_\_49\_\_ to have an addiction. Perhaps creative people are more likely than others to be \_\_50\_\_ to drugs in the first place, as a possible source of inspiration. And then, if reduced executive function is \_\_51\_\_ in part for their initial talent, this, too, could make them more easily influenced by \_\_52\_\_ once they start using. Having less executive control before you even take drugs means you’ll have less ability to stop once you start.

Whatever the real relationship between drunkenness, addiction and art, the authors \_\_53\_\_ that their study findings don’t give people \_\_54\_\_ to get drunk to “inspire the *muse*（冥想）.” Co-author Jennifer Wiley, associate professor of psychology at the University of Illinois at Chicago, told the British Psychological Society’s Research Digest: “We tested what happens when people are slightly drunk-not when people drank to \_\_55\_\_. There could be no argument from these findings that drinking excessively would have the same effects.”

A glass of wine or two, however, may occasionally help.

41. A. attraction B. reservation C. connection D. decoration

42. A. strengthening B. damaging C. maintaining D. assessing

43. A. block B. reduce C. disturb D. control

44. A. remain B. drop C. shift D. increase

45. A. However B. Moreover C. Instead D. Therefore

46. A. additions B. responses C. oppositions D. contrasts

47. A. For example B. On the contrary C. As a result D. On the other hand

48. A. conceal B. executive C. improve D. delete

49. A. vital B. likely C. ideal D. difficult

50. A. attracted B. contributed C. responded D. withdrawn

51. A. responsible B. illegal C. natural D. impossible

52. A. confusion B. ambition C. addiction D. exhaustion

53. A. lower B. monitor C. function D. caution

54. A. sacrifice B. privacy C. appreciation D. license

55. A. priorities B. extremes C. bottom D. Affection

普陀

## Depression: Second Biggest Cause of Disability in the World

Depression is the second most common cause of disability worldwide after back pain, according to a review of research. The disease must be treated as a global public health 41 , experts report in the journal PLOS Medicine. The study 42 clinical depression with more than 200 other diseases and injuries as a cause of disability. Globally, only a small proportion of patients have 43 to treatment, the World Health Organization says.

Depression was 44 at number two as a global cause of disability, but its impact varies in different countries and regions. 45 , rates of major depression were highest in Afghanistan and lowest in Japan. In the UK, depression was rated at number three 46 years lived with a disability.

Dr. Alize Ferrari from the University of Queensland’s School of Population Health led the study. “Depression is a big problem and we 47 need to pay more attention to it than we are now,” she told BBC News. There’s still more work to be done in arousing awareness of the disease and also in 48 successful ways of treating it.

“The burden is different between countries, so it tends to be higher in low and middle income countries and 49 in high income countries.” Policy-makers had made an effort to bring depression to the forefront, but there was a lot more work to be done, she added. “There’s lots of stigma (病症) we know 50 with mental health,” she explained.

“What one person recognizes as disabling might be different to another person and might be different across countries as well. There are lots of cultural 51 and interpretations that come in place, which makes it all the more important to 52 awareness of the size of the problem and also signs and how to 53 it.”

The data — for the year 2010 — follows similar studies in 1990 and 2000 looking at the global burden of depression.

Commenting on the study, Dr. Daniel Chisholm, a health economist at the department for mental health and substance abuse at the World Health Organization said depression was a very disabling condition. “It’s a big public health 54 and a big problem to be reflected on but not enough is being done.” Around the world only a tiny 55 of people get any sort of treatment or diagnosis.

The WHO recently launched a global mental health action plan to raise awareness among policy-makers.

1. A. concern B. issue C. priority D. discussion
2. A. compared B. combined C. confused D. contacted
3. A. objection B. access C. adaptation D. contribution
4. A. considered B. evaluated C. determined D. ranked
5. A. For example B. In addition C. In other words D. All in all
6. A. in regard of B. in name of C. in terms of D. in face of
7. A. probably B. definitely C. significantly D. randomly
8. A. coming up with B. making up C. putting up with　D. consisting of
9. A. severer B. heavier C. lighter D. lower
10. A. related B. associated C. relevant D. close
11. A. ingredients B. interactions C. implications D. identities
12. A. remove B. recreate C. raise D. rise
13. A. avoid B. treat C. cure D. detect
14. A. challenge B. agreement C. prediction D. outcome

55. A. amount B. proportion C. quantity D. population

宝山

Cameron Buckner, assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Houston, argues in an article published in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research that a wide range of animal species exhibit so-called “ executive control” when it comes to making decisions, \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_ considering their goals and ways to satisfy those goals before acting.

He acknowledges that language is \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_ for some experienced forms of higher-order thinking, or thinking about thinking. But supported by a review of previously published research, Buckner \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ that a wide variety of animals -- -elephants, chimpanzees( 黑猩猩), ravens( 大乌鸦) and lions, among others ---\_\_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ reasonable decision-making.

“ These data suggest that not only do some animals have a subjective take on the suitability of the \_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ they are evaluating for their goal, they possess a subjective, internal signal regarding their confidence in this take can be used to select among different options,” he wrote.

The question has been \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ since the days of the ancient philosophers, as people considered what means to be human is. One way to address that, Buckner said, is to \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_exactly what sets humans apart from other animals.

Language remains a key difference between animals and humans, and Buckner notes that serious \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ in the 1970s and 80s to teach animal’s human language—teaching chimpanzees to use sign language, \_\_\_49\_\_\_ ----found that although they were able to express simple ideas, they did not engage in \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_thought and language structures.

Ancient philosophers relied upon unreliable \_\_\_51\_\_\_ to study the issue, but today’s researcher conduct complicated controlled experiments. Buckner, working with Thomas Bugnyar and Stephan A. Reber, mental biologist at the University of Vienna, last year \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ the results of a result that determined ravens share at least some of the human ability to think abstractly about other minds, \_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ their behavior by attaching their own observations to others.

In his latest paper, Buckner offers several examples to support his \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_. His goal, Buckner said, was to organize experimental research, “to see that we’re gathered enough evidence to say that animals really are \_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_ in a unique way.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. secretly | B. unintentionally | C. scarcely | D. consciously |
| 42. A. required | B. qualified | C. acquired | D. prepared |
| 43. A. concerns | B. complains | C. conclude | D. convinces |
| 44. A. turn down | B. engage in | C. refer to | D. argue about |
| 45. A. option | B. scheme | C. regulation | D. random |
| 46. A. dismissed | B. ignored | C. debated | D. answered |
| 47. A. evaluate | B. determine | C. overlook | D. initiate |
| 48. A. results | B. successes | C. achievements | D. attempts |
| 49. A. for example | B. this is to say | C. on the contrary | D. as a result |
| 50. A. obvious | B. feasible | C. private | D. complex |
| 51. A. mystery | B. tradition | C. evidence | D. fiction |
| 52. A. substituted | B. published | C. reflected | D. maintained |
| 53. A. adapting | B. symbolizing | C. investigating | D. revenging |
| 54. A. agreement | B. implement | C. requirement | D. argument |
| 55. A. passionate | B. reasonable | C. confused | D. ridiculous |

虹口

**Migrant workers**

In the past twenty years, there has been an increasing tendency for workers to move from one country to another. While some newly independent countries have 41 most jobs to local people, others have attracted and welcomed migrant workers. This is particularly the 42 in the Middle East, where increased oil incomes have enabled many countries to 43 outsiders to improve local facilities. Thus the Middle East has attracted oil-workers from the USA and Europe. It has brought in construction workers and technicians from many countries, including South Korea and Japan.

In view of the 44 living and working conditions in the Middle East, surprising it is not that the pay is high to attract suitable workers. Many engineers and technicians can earn at least twice as much money in the Middle East as they can in their own country, and this is a 45 attraction. An *allied* (联合的) benefit is the low 46 or a complete lack of it. This 47 the amount of pay received by visiting workers and is very popular with them.

Sometimes a disadvantage has a *compensating* (补偿的) advantage. 48 , the difficult living conditions often lead to increased friendship when workers have to depend on each other for safety and comfort. 49 , many migrant workers can save large sum of money partly because of the lack of entertainment facilities. The work is often complex and full of problems but this merely presents greater 50 to engineers who prefer to find solutions to problems rather than do 51 work in their home country.

One major problem which affects migrant workers in the Middle East is that their jobs are 52 ones. They are nearly always on contract, so it is not easy for them to plan ahead with great confidence. This is to be 53 since no country welcomes a large number of foreign workers as permanent residents. In any case, migrant workers accept this 54 , along with others, because of the 55 financial benefits which they receive.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. presented | B. devoted | C. adapted | D. restricted |
| 42. A. style | B. evidence | C. case | D. hint |
| 43. A. call in | B. bring up | C. turn down | D. help out |
| 44. A. excellent | B. difficult | C. fair | D. stable |
| 45. A. casual | B. familiar | C. major | D. final |
| 46. A. consumption | B. pressure | C. competition | D. taxation |
| 47. A. occupies | B. increases | C. blocks | D. protects |
| 48. A. For example | B. In particular | C. By comparison | D. In other words |
| 49. A. Therefore | B. Likewise | C. Consequently | D. However |
| 50. A. agreement | B. outcome | C. prediction | D. challenge |
| 51. A. skillful | B. vivid | C. routine | D. potential |
| 52. A. temporary | B. ordinary | C. voluntary | D. revolutionary |
| 53. A. claimed | B. criticized | C. considered | D. expected |
| 54. A. sacrifice | B. reminder | C. disadvantage | D. appreciation |
| 55. A. limited | B. considerable | C. reasonable | D. potential |

黄浦

**Could Buying Paintings Make You Rich?**

Is investing in paintings a good way to get rich fast? And how should you invest in art?

“With extreme 41 ” is the advice of Patrick Connolly, a financial adviser. “We don’t

42 our customers to invest in art because the downsides are greater than the upsides. It doesn't produce income or earnings. What you 43 is exclusively based on supply and demand, and there are big movements upwards or downwards if there are changes in the economic environment,” he said.

To invest in art as a true investment, you need a starting fund of at least $5,000. But it’s not just about having enough 44 to buy the painting in the first place. Expensive works of art are often stored in protective boxes complete with detectors to monitor humidity and temperature levels, and to protect them from sun damage or other 45 such as a spilled cup of coffee. And if you do put it on your wall, then your insurance costs are likely to be high. If word gets out that you have expensive art hanging on your wall, then you're likely to be a 46 for thieves.

Art is also not a regulated investment so when things go wrong – for example, an artwork turns out to be a *fraud* （赝品）– then investors cannot fall back on 47 for any repayment.

Of course given the current environment of low interest rates, that's still a(n) 48 return than many savings accounts will give you. As art has no association to the stock market, it means paintings can 49 in value even whenthe market crashes, making it a good option for investment 50 .

It is reported that after a decrease in the global art market throughout 2016, *auction*（拍卖） sales 51 in the first six months of 2017. Yet you don't necessarily have to be super-wealthy to invest in art. There are a growing number of art fairs and online marketplaces aimed at buyers with a more 52 budget. Most art industry experts suggest that you buy a piece of art because you like it, not because you want to get rich. The most 53 approach is probably to buy something you like and can 54 and, be prepared to keep it just for your own pleasure. If it goes up in value that should be just a(n) 55 benefit.

41. A. accuracy B. carefulness C. enthusiasm D. generosity

42. A. beg B. control C. forbid D. recommend

43. A. get back B. look into C. take out D. turn to

44. A. desire B. energy C. money D. time

45. A. accidents B. appliances C. measures D. drinks

46. A. partner B. spectator C. target D. therapy

47. A. initiative B. regulation C. strategy D. tradition

48. A. better B. earlier C. healthier D. lower

49. A. fall apart B. fall down C. go ahead D. go up

50. A. funds B. levels C. selections D. rates

51. A. ceased B. proceeded C. recovered D. shrank

52. A. fixed B. limited C. massive D. modest

53. A. creative B. direct C. flexible D. sensible

54. A. afford B. preserve C. transfer D. undertake

55. A. added B. maximum C. obvious D. social

金山区

AlphaGo has struck again, defeating Ke Jie, the world’s number one Go player, 3-0. After his defeat, the young Chinese prodigy said AlphaGo sees the \_\_\_41\_\_\_ of Go while he could only see a small area around him. This win, coupled with last year’s victory over Lee Se-dol, shines a light on the awe-inspiring \_\_\_42\_\_\_ of technology and places AlphaGo among the greatest Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems created to date.

The AI industry is certainly making great advancements, constantly surprising the public with new and interesting tools and making life \_\_\_43\_\_\_. Twenty years ago, just connecting to the Internet was a \_\_\_44\_\_\_. Now, we can do just about anything on our phones, from online banking to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ shows. The shifting sands of technology have placed so many paths in front of humanity that it is hard to \_\_\_46\_\_\_ even the immediate future.

We may talk about how AI can make our lives better, but we also consider the risks. Many stories and films \_\_\_47\_\_\_ around the theme of AI vs. human. One that comes to my mind now is The Terminator. The film is about an AI system called Skynet, which was \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to protect humans. What the programmers did not expect was that Skynet began to think. It came to the conclusion that humans were a danger to its existence, so it started a global nuclear war and tried to “\_\_\_49\_\_\_” humanity.

AlphaGo’s recent achievements highlight the \_\_\_50\_\_\_ that technology and AI can bring about. They also serve to remind us of the \_\_\_51\_\_\_ and risks we may not have had time to think about. Some of us used to \_\_\_52\_\_\_ the possibility of creating an actual “thinking” AI system, or believe that humans will always be able to \_\_\_53\_\_\_ an AI system, but certain facts have now been placed in front of us. All that’s left to be done is to \_\_\_54\_\_\_ the actual “thinking” part of advanced AI systems like AlphaGo to more fields. Once that happens, human beings will be pretty much \_\_\_55\_\_\_. If we do not fully understand the risks of AI systems, we might be flying too close to the “sun”, and like Icarus in Greek mythology, we will fall.

41. A. fun B. secret C. universe D. potential

42. A. intelligence B. advancements C. risks D. threats

43. A. easier B. slower C. harder D. faster

44. A. mess B. headache C. loss D. leisure

45. A. live B. instant C. immediate D. direct

46. A. tell B. frame C. predict D. encounter

47. A. reveal B. reverse C. resolve D. revolve

48. A. processed B. modified C. introduced D. developed

49. A. help B. isolate C. terminate D. investigate

50. A. benefits B. possibilities C. signals D. incident

51. A. questions B. tragedies C. treasures D. disasters

52. A. analyze B. develop C. doubt D. preview

53. A. outsmart B. overhead C. outnumber D. overtake

54. A. adopt B. shrink C. adapt D. control

55. A. intelligent B. powerful C. patriotic D. outdated

静安区

The sights, sounds, and smells of the modern marketplace are rarely accidental. More likely, they are tools of an evolving strategy of psychological marketing called “sensory marketing” to create an emotional association to a(n) \_\_\_41\_\_\_ product or brand.

By relating to people in a far more \_\_\_42\_\_\_way through everyone’s own senses, sensory marketing is able to affect people in a way that traditional mass marketing cannot.

Traditional marketing believes that consumers will systematically consider\_\_\_43\_\_\_ product factors like price, features, and utility. Sensory marketing, by contrast, seeks to resort to the consumer's life experiences and feelings. Sensory marketing believes that people, as consumers, will act according to their emotional urge more than to their \_\_\_44\_\_\_ reasoning. In this way, an effective sensory marketing effort can result in consumers choosing to buy a lovely but expensive product, rather than a plain but cheap \_\_\_45\_\_\_.

In the past, communications with customers were mainly monologues — companies just ‘talked at’ consumers. Then they evolved into dialogues, with customers providing \_\_\_46\_\_\_. Now they’re becoming multidimensional conversations, with products finding their own voices and consumers responding \_\_\_47\_\_\_ to them.

Based on the implied messages received through five senses, consumers, without noticing it, tend to apply human-like personalities to brands, leading to intimate relationship and, hopefully for the brands, persistent \_\_\_48\_\_\_. And that’s the very thing brands are dying to foster in customers rather than instant trend or profits. Most brands are considered to have either "sincere" or "exciting" personalities.

"Sincere" brands like IBM and Boeing tend to be regarded as conservative and reliable while "exciting" brands like Apple, and Ferrari are as imaginative and \_\_\_49\_\_\_. In general, consumers tend to form \_\_\_50\_\_\_ relationships with sincere brands than with exciting ones. This explains the relatively enduring history of the “Sincere Brands”

Certainly, with the eyes containing two-thirds of all the \_\_\_51\_\_\_cells in a person's body, sight is considered the most important of all human senses. Sensory marketing uses sight to create a memorable "sight experience" of the product for consumers which extends to packaging, store interiors, and printed advertising to form a(n) \_\_\_52\_\_\_ image for the brand.  
  In other words, no aspect of a product design is left to \_\_\_53\_\_\_ anymore, especially color. Brand acceptance is linked closely with the appropriateness of the colors on the brand—does the color \_\_\_54\_\_\_ the product at all?  If not, customers, though not realizing it themselves, will \_\_\_55\_\_\_ the brands in all possible ways--sales, reputation, etc. Therefore, brands, isn’t it time now to study the new field of marketing?

41. A. specific B. qualified C. average D. adequate

42. A. economic B. personal C. artificial D. mechanic

43. A. obvious B. potential C. accessible D. concrete

44. A. imaginable B. objective C. psychological D. gradual

45. A. alternative B. reward C. sample D. exhibit

46. A. compliment B. fund C. prospect D. feedback

47. A. temporarily B. subconsciously C. occasionally D. attentively

48. A. loyalty B. philosophy C. endurance D. regulation

49. A. mild B. daring C. steady D. classic

50. A. far-fetched B. hard-won C. long-lasting D. easy-going

51. A. individual B. sensory C. present D. general

52. A. overall B. ambitious C. dramatic D. additional

53. A. chance B. maintenance C. progress D. leadership

54. A. accept B. overlook C. fit D. treat

55. A. shape B. punish C. signify D. exploit

闵行区

Your boss tells you that you did a bad job. Your coworker criticizes you in front of your whole team. Ouch! It's not easy to take criticism, no matter who it comes from. But, it is easy to \_41\_ the blow when you offer criticism to someone in English. Merely by altering your wording and your attitude, you can help someone grow instead of making them feel 42.

Phrases like "You’re wrong! ” and “Your presentation was terrible!" have no place in effective 43. In fact, it's best to leave the word "you" out, if at all possible. 44 attacks make people feel defective, and then they won't really listen to anything you have to say.

Before starting with the criticism, warm the person up with 45 .If you are discussing their work, find several things you truly like about what they have done. For example, "I enjoyed your presentation today. You presented a lot of good and helpful information in it, and I can tell you put a lot of effort into it. I appreciate your hard work." This will lower their 46 and make them feel appreciated.

However, a short 47 compliments followed by "but" such as “It was a helpful talk, but you really need to improve your presentation skills" won't do much to help the process. After you’ve shared your compliments, allow them time to be 48 . As a matter of fact, 49 following your compliment with a “,but” will destroy all you've tried to accomplish by making your 50 seem false and insincere.

Remember that the goal of constructive criticism isn’t to make the person feel terrible: it's to help them grow. Instead of directly 51 the person, try to get the message through to them in the form of light-hearted advice. Phrases like. "Next time you might want to…” or “I find it helpful to " can 52 the blame while still leaving an impact: "Next time you might want to give a little more attention to the audience. I find it helpful to look people in the eyes while I am speaking"

People can't change overnight, especially if they don’t get detailed 53. As you might have known, 54 saying “you need to work on your presentation skills “won’t help a soul! Be detailed in your advice! Show moderation when you criticize anyone and keep in your mind that over-criticism can easily 55 people. Remember, you want them to keep trying and improving. Don't leave them feeling defeated'

41. A. suffer B. accept C. soft D. ignore

42. A defeated B encouraged C. motivated D. disturbed

43. A. discussion B. argument C. explanation D. criticism

44. A. Immediate B. Personal C. Accurate D. Continuous

45. A. interactions B. impressions C. personalities D. compliments

46. A. defense B spirit C. moral D. position

47. A. decisive B. serious C. vague D. concrete

48. A. corrected B. challenged C. debated D. absorbed

49. A. carefully B. reluctantly C. immediately D. occasionally

50. A. praise B. attitude C. assistance D. achievement

51. A. helping B. accusing C. praising D. dismissing

52. A. make up B. focus on C. lead to D. take away

53. A. command B. comment C. instruction D. information

54. A. sincerely B. simply C. politely D. unwillingly

55. A. overload B promote C. inspire D. simulate

浦东新区

When I was a child of seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pocket with coppers.

I went at once to a shop where they sold toys for children. Being \_\_\_41\_\_\_ with the sound of a whistle that I had seen by the way, in the hands of another boy, I handed over all my money for one. I then came home, and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but\_\_\_42\_\_\_ all the family. My brothers and sisters and cousins, when I told of the \_\_\_43\_\_\_ I had made, said I had given four times as much as the whistle was worth. They put me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation(烦恼). Thinking about the matter gave me more \_\_\_44\_\_\_ than the whistle gave me pleasure. \_\_\_45\_\_\_, this was afterwards of use to me, for the impression continued on my mind, so that often, when I was \_\_\_46\_\_\_ to buy something I did not need, I said to myself, “Don’t give too much for the whistle, ” and I saved my money. As I grew up, came into the world, and \_\_\_47\_\_\_ the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who “gave too much for the whistle.”

If I knew a miser（守财奴）who \_\_\_48\_\_\_ every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure

of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens and the joys of friendship, \_\_\_49\_\_\_

gathering and keeping wealth--- “Poor man,” said I, “ you pay too dear for your whistle.” When I met a man of pleasure, who did not try to improve his mind or his fortune but \_\_\_50\_\_\_ devoted himself to having a good time, perhaps neglecting his health, “ Mistaken man, you are providing \_\_\_51\_\_\_ for yourself, instead of pleasure; you are paying too dear for your whistle.” If I saw someone fond of \_\_\_52\_\_\_ who has fine clothes, fine houses, fine furniture, fine earrings, all above his \_\_\_53\_\_\_, and for which he had run into debt, and ends his career in a prison. “Alas,” said I, “he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.” \_\_\_54\_\_\_, the miseries of mankind are largely due to their puffing a(n) \_\_\_55\_\_\_ value on things --- to giving “too much for their whistle.”

41. A. faced B. charmed C. sympathized D. provided

42. A. disturbing B. attracting C. entertaining D. confusing

43. A. trouble B. attempt C. choice D. bargain

44. A. satisfaction B. relief C. annoyance D. stress

45. A. Moreover B. Therefore C. However D. Indeed

46. A. tempted B. determined C. forced D. persuaded

47. A. took B. observed C. admired D. followed

48. A. turned against B. gave up C. cared about D. relied on

49. A. in case of B. instead of C. for the sake of D. in terms of

50. A. merely B. similarly C. strangely D. positively

51. A. inconvenience B. burden C. frustration D. pain

52. A. appearance B. wealth C. comforts D. necessities

53. A. demand B. fortune C. standard D. value

54. A. As a result B. By contrast C. On average D. In short

55. A. unexpected B. great C. false D. extra

青浦区

Travel, a home coming tour

In the UK travel is an enriching life experience that will make your resume stand out amongst other applicants. Travel is not simply a pursuit of\_\_\_41\_\_\_ but also “character-building”，“defining” and potentially “career-boosting”.

Most of the people I know here at university \_\_\_42\_\_ the desire to travel and escape the stress surrounding us. But I don’t think, as UK students, we can blame our addiction to international travel simply on a stressful life. Yes, I have a lot to handle and it’s a fine\_\_\_43\_\_\_ act managing my part-time job, my degree and my social life to a perfect level. In a truly open world, we can get anywhere, see anything and experience every culture under the sun, at the click of a button, the purchase of a \_\_\_44\_\_\_\_

Many people I met while working in China were surprised at the number of countries I’d travelled to. Compared to friends and family I consider myself vastly \_\_\_45\_\_\_. I’ve never set foot across the pond in the U.S.A and Canada, let alone South America and even within Europe my checklist of destinations is far from\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_. I was also met by\_\_\_47\_\_\_at how little travelling I had done within my own borders. This was something I had not really considered before. How much of my own country had I really seen and experienced? To those from a place as vast and varied as China, Britain was really so \_\_\_48\_\_\_in comparison and so to have spent 20 years there and not seen every part of it was quite surprising.

I had a conversation with a Chinese colleague over the reasoning behind our use of golden Cotswold stone, which sounds dull for most people. As a student of history, I found anything\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_fascinating. However it was not the stone within British cities I found interesting. What was curious was that it was something I had never even considered, and yet here was someone\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_on something I had simply taken for granted.

We continued our discussion, yet I was left\_\_\_51\_\_\_that I could not answer her question. In China, as well as a wealth of new culture that fascinated me, I discovered that there were parts of the UK’s culture, history, the very structure of my identity that were so different, so unique from China that I also\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_a newly found interest in my own heritage.

In this respect, travelling enables you with two things. Firstly you develop a(n) \_\_\_53\_\_\_with new cultures, understanding customs, experiencing cuisines and absorbing the sights and smells of every new city. For many employers this\_\_\_54\_\_\_to new locations is seen as tremendous in your personal resume. But alongside increased employability, through international, cross-cultural conversations, you develop an interest in your own history, culture, and customs. You return to your home\_\_\_55\_\_\_ an understanding of other people’s fascination with it and your own sense of love for its peculiarities.

41. A. leisure B. wealth C. company D. personality

42. A. question B. refuse C. detect D. experience

43. A. balancing B. forcing C. judging D. disturbing

44. A. course B. stamp C. diploma D. ticket

45. A. under-stuffed B. under-travelled C. under-used D. under-expanded

46. A. official B. vacant C. complete D. accurate

47. A. excitement B. hatred C. astonishment D. disgust

48. A .young B. beautiful C. remote D. small

49. A. historical B. dramatic C. religious D. perfect

50. A. piled B. hooked C. relied D. carried

51. A. exhausted B. embarrassed C. puzzled D. convinced

52. A. exchanged B. lost C. gained D. traded

53. A. observation B. resolution C. fascination D. illustration

54. A. relation B. preference C. agreement D. adaptability

55. A. objecting to B. filled with C. bothered by D. searching for

松江区

The notion of building brand personality is promoted by Starbucks as a part of company culture to embed meaning in their products and thus attract more customers.

Starbucks literally changed the definition of “a good cup of coffee”. For Starbucks, the brand had three elements: coffee, 41  and stores. Strict control over the quality and processing of the beans 42  that the coffee would be of the highest possible quality. Outstanding store personnel were employed and trained in coffee knowledge and 43 service. Store design, atmosphere and aroma (浓香) all 44 the “Starbucks Experience”.

Almost all Starbucks stores were corporately owned and controlled. Starbucks prided itself on the “Starbucks Experience”, 45 coffee to provide a unique experience for its customers.

46 those traditional coffee houses providing you with the grab-and-go service, Starbucks provides you with more than coffee. You get great people, first-rate music, a comfortable and upbeat meeting place, and 47 advice on brewing excellent coffee at home. At home you’re part of a family. At work you’re part of a company. And somewhere in between is a place where you can sit back and be yourself. That’s what a Starbucks store has been 48 to creating for its customers — a kind of “third place” where they can 49 , reflect, read, chat or listen.

The green Starbucks logo is a mermaid that looks like the end of the double image of the sea. It was designed by Terry Heckler, who got the 50 from the wooden statue of the sea. Mermaid logo also 51 original and modern meanings: her face is very simple, but with modern abstract forms of packaging; the middle is black and white, the only color on the outside surrounded by a circle.

Starbucks makes the typical American culture gradually broken down into elements of 52 : the visual warmth, hearing the way, smelling the aroma of coffee and so on. Just think, through the huge glass windows, watching the crowded streets, 53 sipping a coffee flavor, which is in line with the “Yapi”, the feeling of experience in the 54 life.

But the 55 of Starbucks is not about the coffee, although it’s great coffee. Coffee is only a carrier. Coffee consumption, to a great extent, is an emotional and cultural level of consumption.

1. A. people B. managers C. customers D. clients
2. A. assured B. promised C. ensured D. predicted
3. A. emergency B. environment C. employment D. customer
4. A. consisted of B. benefited from C. contributed to D. headed for
5. A. going beyond B. coming across C. making up D. depending on
6. A. With regard to B. In addition to C. Compared with D. In terms of
7. A. general B. reasonable C. legal D. fascinating
8. A. committed B. alerted C. subjected D. required
9. A. negotiate B. perform C. conceal D. escape
10. A. imagination B. inspiration C. patent D. philosophy
11. A. creates B. cultivates C. credits D. conveys
12. A. brand B. logo C. possession D. experience
13. A. greedily B. gently C. persistently D. indifferently
14. A. busy B. easy C. miserable D. energetic

A. product B. vision C. essence D. importance

徐汇区

Eating fast food makes people impatient even when they are not short of time, a new study claims.

Students in the study became \_\_(41)\_\_ even when shown the logo of burger chain McDonald’s so quickly on screen that they could not \_\_(42)\_\_ it.

Researchers say that daily exposure to fast food brands could have a *subliminal*(潜意识的) effect on \_\_(43)\_\_, making people hurry regardless of whether they are pushed for time. They conclude: “Our experiments suggest that the \_\_(44)\_\_ goal of saving time embedded in fast food may have the unexpected consequence of causing hurriedness and impatience.”

Thinking about fast food increases \_\_(45)\_\_ for time-saving products. “More \_\_(46)\_\_, we found that the mere exposure to fast food symbols reduced people’s willingness to save and led them to prefer immediate \_\_(47)\_\_ over greater future return, finally harming their economic interest.”

Student volunteers were quickly shown six logos from fast-food chains — McDonald’s, Burger King, KFC, Subway, Wendy’s and Taco Bell. They could not consciously see what they were but the subliminal effect was \_\_(48)\_\_. Their reading speed was measured before and after seeing the logos and it was significantly faster afterwards. Participants also preferred time-saving products like three-in-one skincare treatments rather than \_\_(49)\_\_ versions after seeing the logos. When asked whether they would accept a small sum of money immediately or a larger amount in a week’s time, they again chose \_\_(50)\_\_ reward after being exposed to the brands.

Researcher Chen-Bo Zhong, assistant professor of organizational behaviour at Canada’s Toronto University, said: “Fast food represents a culture of time efficiency and immediate \_\_(51)\_\_.” The problem is that the goal of saving time gets activated upon exposure to fast food \_\_(52)\_\_ whether time is a relevant factor in the context. “\_\_(53)\_\_, walking faster is time-efficient when one is trying to make a meeting, but it’s a sign of impatience when one is taking a walk in the park.”

“We’re finding that the mere exposure to fast food is \_\_(54)\_\_ a general sense of hurriedness and impatience. When I sit in a fast food restaurant, I find myself *gobbling*(狼吞虎咽) my Big Mac down at this incredible speed even though there is no \_\_(55)\_\_ at all.”

41. A. hungry B. stressful C. anxious D. timid

42. A. recognize B. investigate C. diagnose D. recall

43. A. motivation B. appearance C. emotion D. behaviour

44. A. common B. unconscious C. primary D. temporary

45. A. preferences B. implications C. ingredients D. intentions

46. A. naturally B. strikingly C. fortunately D. personally

47. A. gain B. proof C. respond D. attention

48. A. concealed B. imposed C. edited D. marked

49. A. separate B. special C. expensive D. original

50. A. potential B. constant C. intense D. instant

51. A. cultivation B. resistance C. satisfaction D. awareness

52. A. in terms of B. on account of C. regardless of D. with respect to

53. A. In other words B. On the contrary C. For example D. In addition

54. A. promoting B. assuming C. insulting D. assessing

55. A. chance B. sense C. rush D. harm

杨浦区

Competition is good for businesses. In the world of *navigation*（导航） systems, however, competition is also a necessity --- it may not be wise to rely on foreign systems for positioning and tracking services. Now, \_\_\_41\_\_\_ remarkable accuracy and reliability, China’s BeiDou system has made its presence felt.

The BeiDou project was set up in 1994. The first BeiDou satellite was not launched until 2000. Now, \_\_\_42\_\_\_, there are already more than 20 BeiDou satellites in *orbit* (轨道) . They form a \_\_\_43\_\_\_ network that provides positioning, navigation and timing services for China and several other Asian countries.

This “home-grown" system is now \_\_\_44\_\_\_ a major upgrade. Earlier this month, two BeiDou-3 satellites, the first of China’s most powerful \_\_\_45\_\_\_of navigation satellites, were launched into space. The launch marks the beginning of the global \_\_\_46\_\_\_ of the BeiDou navigation system. Over the next three years, China plans to send up 30 more BeiDou-3 satellites; The expanded navigation system will \_\_\_47\_\_\_ create a network that is able to support military and civilian applications around the world.

Scientists involved in the project said the new system would give civilian users an accuracy of 2.5 meters to five meters, overtaking that of the \_\_\_48\_\_\_ positioning technologies. BeiDou’s chief designer said the new satellites would be able to \_\_49\_\_\_ which lane a car is using on a motorway and \_\_50\_\_\_ the swing of a building in high winds. It will also be able to guide fire trucks to the nearest water *hydrant* (消防栓).The Chinese military, meanwhile, will be able to use coded signals for *millimeter*（毫米）\_\_\_51\_\_\_ .

China is only the third country in the world to develop a navigation system on its own, after the United States (GPS) and Russia (GLONASS). Developing BeiDou is a necessity. The system \_\_52\_\_\_ national security by ending a reliance on foreign systems. Moreover, it enhances China’s international reputation for technological \_\_\_53\_\_\_.

For most of us, the benefits of the new satellite system will be felt in a couple of years when more phones are \_\_\_54\_\_\_ with BeiDou *chips* (芯片). Many smartphones today still use GPS and GLONASS. That’ll soon change with the development of BeiDou. One product manager \_\_\_55\_\_\_ most smartphones to be able to receive BeiDou signals. He says: “In three years’ time, people may still say ‘I’m using GPS’, but in fact, their phone is tune in to BeiDou. ”

41. A. dominating B. boasting C. shifting D. inputting

42. A. however B. afterwards C. moreover D. therefore

43. A. continental B. local C. domestic D. regional

44. A. enduring B. encountering C. undergoing D. processing

45. A. generation B. information C. examination D. revolution

46. A. extension B. expansion C. interaction D. invasion

47. A. objectively B. eventually C. sufficiently D. essentially

48. A. existing B. progressing C. upcoming D. everlasting

49. A. explore B. investigate C. spot D. remind

50. A. detect B. prevent C. protect D. adjust

51. A. privacy B. accuracy C. fluency D. currency

52. A. convinces B. insures C. highlights D. strengthens

53. A. innovation B. consumption C. emission D. exhibition

54. A. decorated B. furnished C. equipped D. connected

55. A. respects B. instructs C. inspects D. expects

长宁嘉定区

**A Study of Point of View and Argument**

Everyday life is an interaction of view. Sometimes these interactions pass by virtually\_\_\_41\_\_\_ , like when you find yourself forced to by the newest cell phone but suddenly stop and ask yourself, “ Do I even need this thing?” and then realize that the latest ad campaign has \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_you of something without you really knowing it. Sometimes these interactions with others are obvious and deeply felt, like when an emotional argument\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_over why your father won’t quit smoking even though his health is\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ ---you only see your desire for him to be OK, he only sees his independence. then there are those times when those sorts of\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ feel delighted---like when you voice your opinion, as you do every year at the thanksgiving table, about some political issues, and finally---after years of trying---see the \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_of “hmm, you may be right’ on your uncle’s face.

Advertising, media, novels and even the people you love often aim to\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_your opinion. We see the usual practice of close reading not just as a method of doing the academic work of looking closely at text evidence, word and structure, but as an opportunity to bring those practices together, to\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_our students to see the subtle messages in texts and in their lives o help them be strong and \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_consumers of ideas and reflective, caring members of society.

One large, multi-year study suggested that many students graduated without being able to distinguish\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ from the influence of carefully designed opinions and public relations. We believe educators can help \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ this. we want our students to be able to recognize the points of view and arguments in texts and in life----to see when they are happening and to \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_engage them. We want our students to listen to those points of view and argument with an open mind ---to truly listen to what other people believe and respectfully \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_or question what they are saying. we also want our students to live with the confidence of \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_themselves to make sound\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_, to make sense of the world, and to take risks. reading closely In this way can give our students a healthy skepticism（质疑态度） while also helping them to have a more open mind.

41. A. unbelievable B. unnoticed C. mistaken D. available

42. A. convinced B. informed C. reminded D. expected

43. A. takes up B. takes in C. works out D. breaks out

44. A. recovering B. improving C. failing D. rejecting

45. A. interactions B. functions C. messages D. issues

46. A. phrase B. expectation C. reflection D. look

47. A. accept B. influence C. misunderstand D. reject

48. A. engage B. understand C. enable D. recognize

49. A. affordable B. capable C. agreeable D. noticeable

50. A. facts B. conclusions C. conflicts D. arguments

51. A. mistake B. question C. change D. discover

52. A. flexibly B. powerfully C. respectfully D. actively

53. A. look out B. take in C. carry out D. give away

54. A. exposing B. engaging C. trusting D. adapting

55. A. improvements B. appointments C. decisions D. judgments