2017一模卷词汇题

黄浦卷

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| A. administered B. assess C. evaluating D. externally E. improperly F. life-threatening  G. measures H. original I. preexisting J. principles K. vital |

**First Aid: Difference between Death and Life**

First aid is emergency care for a victim of sudden illness or injury until more skillful medical treatment is available. It may save a life or improve certain \_\_\_31\_\_\_ signs including pulse, temperature, and breathing. First aid must be \_\_\_32\_\_\_ as quickly as possible. In the case of the critically injured, a few minutes can make the difference between complete recovery and loss of life.

First-aid \_\_\_33\_\_\_ depend upon a victim’s needs and the provider’s level of knowledge and skill. Knowing what not to do in an emergency is as important as knowing what to do. For example, \_\_\_34\_\_\_ moving a person with a neck injury can lead to permanent health problems.

Despite the variety of injuries possible, several \_\_\_35\_\_\_ of first aid apply to all emergencies. The first step is to call for professional medical help. The victim, if conscious, should be reassured that medical aid has been requested, and asked for permission to provide any first aid. Next, \_\_\_36\_\_\_ the scene, asking other people or the injured person’s family or friends about details of the injury or illness, any care that may have already been given, and \_\_\_37\_\_\_ conditions such as heart trouble. Unless the accident scene becomes unsafe or the victim may suffer further injury, do not move the victim.

First aid requires rapid assessment of victims to determine whether \_\_\_38\_\_\_ conditions exist. One method for \_\_\_39\_\_\_ a victim’s condition is known by the acronym ABC, which stands for:

A – Airway: is it open and clear?

B – Breathing: is the person breathing? Look, listen and feel for breathing.

C – Circulation: is there a pulse? Is the person bleeding \_\_\_40\_\_\_? Check skin color and temperature for additional indications of circulation problems.

KAGEJ BIFCD

徐汇卷

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| A. overtook | B. promising | C. likelihood | D. ridiculous | E. shared | F. controlled |
| G. beliefs | H. reasonable | I. trend | J. tracked | K. demonstrated | |

The rise in stories describing events that never happened, often involving fake people in fake places, has led to Facebook and Google’s (31) to deal with them. But are we really so easy to fool? According to several studies, the answer is yes: even the most obvious fake news starts to become believable if it’s (32) enough times.

In the months running up to the US election there was a *surge*(大浪) in fake news. According to an analysis by Craig Silverman, a journalist, during this time the top 20 fake stories in circulation (33) the top 20 stories from 19 mainstream publishers.

Paul Horner, a creative publisher of fake news, has said he believes Donald Trump was elected because of him. “My sites were picked up by Trump supporters all the time… His followers don’t fact-check anything – they’ll post everything, believe anything,” he told the Washington Post.

Silverman previously (34) rumours circulating online in 2014 and found that shares and social interactions around fake news articles *dwarfed* (使...相形见绌) those of the articles that exposed them. According to Silverman, fake news stories are engineered to appeal to people’s hopes and fears, and aren’t (35) by reality, which gives them the edge in creating shareable content.

You might think you’re immune to falling for these lies, but a wealth of research disagrees. Back in the 1940s, researchers found that “the more a rumour is told, the more (36) 36 it sounds”. They suggested this means that a rumour born out of mild suspicion can, by gaining currency, shift public thinking and opinion.

This false impression of truth was (37) practically in 1977 when researchers in the US quizzed college students on the actuality of statements that they were told may be true or false. The researchers found that simply repeating the statements at a later date was enough to increase the (38) of the students believing them.

Last year, Lisa Fazio at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and her team found that students become more likely to believe a statement that they know must be false if it is repeated.

“Our research suggests that false news can and likely does affect people’s (39) . Even if people are conscious that a headline is false, reading it multiple times will make it seem more trustworthy,” Fazio says.

Reassuringly, the team found that a person’s knowledge has a large influence over their beliefs, but it’s still a worrying (40) given that falsehoods appear repeatedly in our newsfeeds every day.

BEAJF HKCGI

杨浦卷

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| A. dominance B. lifts C. divided D. assumes E. urged F. military  G. suspend H. guidance I. violently J. claimed K. illegally |

Donald Trump \_\_31\_\_ his place as the United States’ 45th president after crossing the 270 electoral vote threshold（门槛）on November 9. The 70-year-old Republican will take over from Barack Obama, a two-term president to occupy the White House.

The rise of Trump, a celebrity businessman with no previous experience in the \_\_32\_\_ or elected office, surprised nearly everyone in politics. Trump’s victory over Clinton will end eight years of Democratic \_\_33\_\_ of the White House. He will govern with Congress fully under Republican control and lead a country deeply \_\_34\_\_ by his campaign against Clinton. Given the numerous Republicans who never backed him, Trump will have to face divisions within his own party, too.

As he claimed victory, Trump \_\_35\_\_ Americans to “come together as one united people.” “I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be president for all Americans,” he said in his victory speech. Striking a gentle tone, Trump continued that he would reach out to a few of those who had chosen not to support him for \_\_36\_\_ and help so that “we can work together and unify our great country.”

As president, Trump’s governing agenda remains unclear. The president-elect has promised to bring changes to the United States. He said he would build a wall along the U.S.- Mexico border to stop immigrants from coming into the country \_\_37\_\_, \_\_38\_\_ immigration from countries with ties to terrorist groups, and bargain with foreign governments such as those of Russia and China. Trump has also promised to prioritize the economic growth that creates jobs and \_\_39\_\_ incomes for all Americans.

Trump is a wild card, many voters said, but he definitely has a chance to be a successful president as long as he recognizes the responsibilities he \_\_40\_\_ and follows through on his promises.

JFACE HKGBD

崇明卷

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| A. available | B. psychological | C. timely | D. estimates | E. distract |  |
| F. express | G. inaccurate | H. trend | I. therapist | J. address | K. recall |

**Smart Phone Application Tracks Mental Health**

Military service is obviously rough on a service member’s mental health. According to some

31 , 30 percent of service members develop some type of mental health issue within four months of returning home after leaving the army.

The military is spending more money than ever to 32 mental health issues within the ranks, and their latest attempt is a smart phone application called the T2 MoodTracker application, which helps service members keep track of their mental health after leaving the army. The app works like a high-tech diary, allowing users to 33 emotions and behaviors that result from therapy, medication, daily experiences or changes happening at work or in the home. The smart phone app isn’t supposed to be a pocket 34 , though. It serves more as an extremely accurate and 35 record of a service member’s mental health.

Perry Bosmajian is a psychologist with the National Center for TeleHealth and Technology, where this smart phone app was created. He says this smart phone app will produce much more accurate results on the 36 conditions of service members who have returned home. “Therapists and physicians often have to rely on patient 37 when trying to gather information about symptoms over the previous weeks or months,” Bosmajian said. “Research has shown that information collected after the fact, especially about mood, tends to be 38 . The best record of an experience is when it’s recorded at the time and place it happens.”

The app specifically tracks anxiety, depression, general well-being, life stress, *post-traumatic* (受伤后的) stress and brain injury. The daily expressions add up over time to produce a(n) 39 that can be observed by physicians and therapists.

The app has been downloaded more than 5,000 times since it became 40 on the Android Market a year ago. Users of iPhones can also have access to the app some time next year.

DJFIC BKGHA

长宁卷

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| A. attached | B. commercially | C. expectations | D. managed | E. obstacles | F. personal |
| G. positive | H. relatively | I. samples | J. sensitive | K. shelved |  |

**Sticky notes**

This invention, commonly used in offices and households throughout the world, came about as a result of a series of accidents. In 1968 Spencer Silver, who was working for a company called 3M at the time, was trying to produce super-strong adhesive, a substance making things stick together, to be used in the building of planes. This, however, wasn’t successful and instead he succeeded in creating an extremely weak adhesive that was 31 to pressure. The new adhesive had two advantages: it could be removed from surfaces quite easily and it could be reused. In spite of these two 32 features, nobody could see any practical use for it. In the end, the invention was 33 .

A few years later, Art Fry, a product development engineer working for 3M, decided to use this adhesive for 34 use. He stuck strips of paper in a book as page markers and a whole new concept was born. However, the idea still wasn’t without 35 . The challenge was to make the glue stay on the sticky note itself, rather than peeling off and staying on the surface it was 36 to. Two more 3M employees were brought in and set the task of producing a coating for the adhesive so that it wouldn’t come off and they

37 just that. Unfortunately, 3M bosses still believed that this invention wasn’t going to be

38 successful and people would continue to use *scrap paper* (小纸片) for their notes rather than sticky notes. That is why sticky notes were only tested within the company, where they became extremely popular. It wasn’t until many years later that 3M bosses finally decided to give out a vast amount of free 39 to other companies to see if anyone would be interested in buying them. To their surprise, 90 per cent of the companies approached went on to order more sticky notes. This went beyond anybody’s 40 . Nowadays, sticky notes come in a variety of shapes and colours and are sold in more than 100 countries.

JGKFE ADBIC

松江卷

A. statuses B. relevantly C. reserves D. highlighting E. population

F. estimated G. downgraded H. driving I. critically J. enforced K. reverse

Good news for giant panda lovers: the cute and cuddly creature has just been brought back from the edge of extinction.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) \_\_31\_\_the species from “endangered” to “vulnerable” as the union released its updated Red List on Sept. 4 at Hawaii with their \_\_32\_\_ growing by 17 percent in the decade leading up to 2014.

Chinese conservation efforts, including forest protection and reforestation, are considered to be the \_\_33\_\_ force behind the animal’s re-prosperity. The number of panda \_\_34\_\_ in China has also jumped to 67, from 13 in 1992. Nearly two-thirds of all wild pandas live there. Restoring the panda’s habitat has given them back their space with food available to them.

Apart from giant pandas, the Tibetan Antelope has also moved from “endangered” to “near threatened”. According to a statement from IUCN, the animal’s numbers have shrunk severely – dropping from around 1 million to a(n) \_\_35\_\_ 65,000–72,500 in the 1980s and early 1990s – due to commercial *poaching* (偷猎). Rigorous protection has since been \_\_36\_\_ to protect the beasts and the population is now likely to be between 100,000 and 150,000.

Despite the improved \_\_37\_\_, wild animals like the giant panda and the Tibetan Antelope still face great challenges. The IUCN warned, for example, that ongoing threats from climate change could eliminate more than 35 percent of the panda’s bamboo habitat in the next 80 years, which would \_\_38\_\_ the species recent gains.

Good progress has been made but there is still work to do. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is devoted to \_\_39\_\_ species from around the world and their statuses in relation to their risk of extinction. The list currently has eight categories, including extinct, extinct in the wild, \_\_40\_\_ endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern and data deficient. These categories are based on criteria relating to population trends, size and structure, and geographic range.

GEHCF JAKDI

宝山卷

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| A. resistant B. concentrating C. recognition D. resembling E. essential F. distinct  G. revealed H. approach I. appreciate J. creativity K. viewed |

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on developing stronger science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) curriculum(课程) and programs, as these disciplines are widely \_\_31\_\_as the means to help innovation and support national economies.

This trend reflects a shift in how school disciplines are being looked at; schools are \_\_32\_\_ on subjects that have traditionally been isolated from each other — science, mathematics, and art — in favor of deeper, interdisciplinary learning. K-12 education leaders are pioneering new methods for combining the arts with STEM activities, \_\_33\_\_ the ways in which subjects naturally connect in the real world. While this new movement is being discussed almost clearly and directly in an education context, its roots are planted across nearly every industry. In many ways, technology is the connective tissue. Similarly, engineering new transportation technologies requires artful design. The growing \_\_34\_\_ of the important unions between different skills is paving the way for STEAM in schools.

Some doubts of this movement have dismissed the \_\_35\_\_ as a mere fashion driven by artists who are concerned their profession is losing critical support in an increasingly technology-focused society. However, the Hilburn Academy argues that STEAM is not just a contemporary program of learning, but an important life philosophy — \_\_36\_\_ for higher education and career success. Schools should provide students plentiful opportunities to \_\_37\_\_ the complexities and complicated layers that include content knowledge. Early examples of STEAM learning include teaching students how mathematical concepts such as geometry(几何学) are rooted in artworks.

While the rise of STEAM learning is relatively new, there are already figures that prove that the integration of these seemingly \_\_38\_\_ disciplines is supporting student performance at school. A study conducted by the University of Florida \_\_39\_\_ that students who are engaged in music class do better in math. For example, female high school students enrolled in a music appreciation class scored 42 points higher on the math section of their SATs. Formal experience with the arts is proven to cultivate innovative thinking, adaptability, and other problem-solving skills that are necessary for mastering STEM abilities. In other words, \_\_40\_\_ is a pioneer for students to understand, use, and apply technologies in new ways.

KBDCH EIFGJ

奉贤卷

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| 1. communicating B. reflection C. implied D. interrupted E. thoughtful   F. value G. agreement H. sharing I. gap J. possible K. conflicts |

The meaning of silence varies among cultural group. Silence may be 31 , or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, uneasiness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every 32 with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person’s needs. Many native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of 33 among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these culture is speaking and suddenly stops, what may be 34 is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these culture, silence is a call for 35 .

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with 36 among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show 37 between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the 38 meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient’s silence is not 39 too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing 40 of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

EIACB KGJDF

浦东卷

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| A. quickly B. analyze C. programmed D. adoption E. boredom F. unaccompanied  G. dramatic H. transform I. distracted J. peacefully K. prospect |

Imagine an urban neighborhood where most of the cars are self-driving. What would it be like to be a pedestrian?

Actually, pretty good. In fact, pedestrians might end up with the run of the place.

In a new study published in the *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, Millard-Ball looks at the \_\_\_ 31\_\_\_ of urban areas where a majority of vehicles are “autonomous” or self-driving. It’s a phenomenon that’s not as far off as one might think.

“Autonomous vehicles have the potential to \_\_\_ 32\_\_\_ travel behavior,” Millard-Ball says. He uses game theory to \_\_\_ 33\_\_\_ the interaction between pedestrians and self-driving vehicles, with a focus on *yielding(让行)* at crosswalks.

Because autonomous vehicles are designed to avoid risks, Millard-Ball’s model thinks autonomous vehicles may bring about a shift towards pedestrian-oriented urban neighborhoods. However, Millard-Ball also finds that the \_\_\_ 34\_\_\_ of autonomous vehicles may be influenced by their strategic disadvantage that slows them down in urban traffic.

“Pedestrians routinely play the game of chicken,” Millard-Ball writes. Crossing the street, even at a marked crosswalk without a traffic signal, requires a probability calculation: what are the odds of survival?

The benefit of crossing the street \_\_\_ 35\_\_\_, instead of waiting for a gap in traffic, is traded off against the probability of injury or even death. Pedestrians know that drivers are not interested in running them down－usually. But there is the chance a driver may be \_\_\_ 36\_\_\_ or drunk.

Self-driving cars are \_\_\_ 37\_\_\_ to obey the rules of the road, including waiting for pedestrians to cross. They could provide the most \_\_\_ 38\_\_\_ transformation in urban transportation systems. Parking, street design, and transportation service networks are likely to be revolutionized. In his latest study, Millard-Ball suggests that the potential benefits of self-driving cars－avoiding \_\_\_ 39\_\_\_ of traffic and traffic accidents－may be outweighed by the drawbacks of an always play-it-safe vehicle that slows traffic for everybody.

“From the point of view of a passenger in an automated car, it would be like driving down a street filled with \_\_\_ 40\_\_\_ five-year-old children,” Millard-Ball writes.

Alternatively, planners could seize the opportunity to create more pedestrian-oriented streets. Autonomous vehicles could start a new era of pedestrian domination.

**KHBDA ICGEF**

**青浦卷**

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| A. approached B. generous C. financially D. effort E. dates F. victim  G. closed H. substituting I. boosts J. visible K. seemingly |

Have you ever watched a television show or a movie and felt like you were watching a really long commercial? If so, then you’ve fallen \_\_31\_\_ to bad product placement (产品植入). Clever marketing folks want their products to be \_\_32\_\_ within a scene, but not the focus. When done correctly, product placement can add a sense of realism to a movie or television show.

Product placement \_\_33\_\_ from as early as 1950s when a drinks company paid to have a character in the movie *The African Queen* toss loads of their product overboard. Since then, there have been countless placements in thousands of movies.

Sometimes product placement just happens. A set dresser (布景人员) might think of something that \_\_34\_\_ the level of credibility or realism of the story. One example is the use of a can of ant killer in a violent fight scene in the popular television programme *The Sopranos*. A spokeswoman for the manufacturer said if the company had not been \_\_35\_\_ about the use of their product, they would not have given it a thumbs-up.

Arranged product placement deals are more prevailing. The most common type is a simple exchange of the product for the placement. A deal is made; in exchange for the airtime, the cast and crew are provided with a(n) \_\_36\_\_ supply of the company's products.

Sometimes, a gift of the product isn’t an appropriate form of compensation, and then the deal, \_\_37\_\_ with money, works well. Someone from a manufacturer’s marketing team hears about a movie project, and approaches the set dresser with a(n) \_\_38\_\_ attractive proposal. They come to an agreement, and the product makes a number of \_\_39\_\_ casual appearances. Both teams are happy.

Before product placement really saw a rapid growth in the mid-1980s, it was pretty much a do-it-yourself \_\_40\_\_. Now there are entire agencies that can handle the job. Some larger corporations will dedicate personnel to seek out opportunities for placement within films, television shows — even games and music.

FJEIA BGCKD

虹口卷

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| A. public B. inadequate C. lowered D. released E. disappointment  F. casting G. possibility H. objective I. desperately J. balance K. compared |

**Why Aren’t Women Happier?**

Why aren’t women happier these days?

That’s the question raised by a thought-provoking study, The Paradox of Declining Female Happiness, \_\_31\_\_ last month. The research showed that over the past 35 years women’s happiness has declined, both \_\_32\_\_ to the past and relative to men even though the lives of women in the US have improved in recent decades by most \_\_33\_\_ measures.

The research, by University of Pennsylvania economists Stevenson and Wolfers, and made \_\_34\_\_ by the National Bureau of Economic Research, found the decline in happiness to be widespread among women across a variety of *demographic* (人口统计的) groups. The researchers, for instance, measured similar declines in happiness among women who were single parents and married parents, “\_\_35\_\_ doubt on the *hypothesis* (假设) that trends in marriage and divorce, single parenthood or work/family \_\_36\_\_ are at the root of the happiness declines among women,” they wrote.

One theory for the decline in happiness is that expectations for workplace and general advancement were raised too high by the women’s movement and women might feel \_\_37\_\_ for not “having it all,” as a Los Angeles Times columnist recently put it.

The researchers acknowledge that’s a \_\_38\_\_:

“If the women’s movement raised women’s expectations faster than society was able to meet them,” the paper says, “they would be more likely to experience \_\_39\_\_ in their lives.” But they add things could change for the better: “As women’s expectations move into adjustment with their experiences, this decline in happiness may reverse.”

Readers, why do you think women are unhappier than in the past? Do you think that if expectations for “having it all” were \_\_40\_\_ to “move into adjustment with experiences,” women might be happier?

DKHAF JBGEC