小猫钓鱼专项练习1

**（A）First Aid: Difference between Death and Life**

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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 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[K]vital\_ signs including pulse, temperature, and breathing. First aid must be \_\_\_32[A]administered\_\_\_ 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[G]measures\_\_\_ 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[E]improperly\_\_ moving a person with a neck injury can lead to permanent health problems.

Despite the variety of injuries possible, several \_\_\_35[J]principles\_\_\_ 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[B]assess\_\_\_ 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[I]preexisting\_\_\_ conditions such as heart trouble. Unless the accident scene becomes unsafe or the victim may 2suffer further injury, do not move the victim.

First aid requires rapid assessment of victims to determine whether \_38[F]life-threatening\_ conditions exist. One method for \_\_\_39[C]evaluating\_\_\_ 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[D]externally\_\_\_? Check skin color and temperature for additional indications of circulation problems.

1. administer vt. 管理；施行，执行；给予，提供；施用，派发（药物等）  
to administer a charity/fund/school 管理一家慈善机构╱一项基金╱一所学校  
to  administer justice/the law  司法；执法

to administer punishment 给予惩罚

to administer a drug

2. 复习suffer

vt. 遭受（to experience sth unpleasant）

\_\_suffer\_\_ pain/heavy losses/defeat/hardship

The restaurant has suffered heavy losses because of the outbreak of novel coronavirus.

vi. （因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等）受苦，受难，受折磨(from)

suffer from asthma/headaches患有哮喘/头疼 suffer from floods/cold and hunger 受冻挨饿

注：suffer from 常常和疾病搭配，一般跟的是持续性的、难以治愈或很可能尚未治愈的疾病，强调“因...而受折磨”，如果只是表达得过一场病，或者是突发疾病，则用suffer，如：

people who suffer from mental illness

Badly fed children suffer a lot of minor illnesses. 饮食不良的孩子经常闹些小毛病。

He suffered a massive heart attack. 他的心脏病发作很严重。

经历了一场大病后，他明白了生命无价。(suffer) (2019宝山一模)

After he suffered a serious illness, he realized that life is priceless.

（B）

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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 | |

2The rise in stories describing events that never happened, often involving fake people in fake places, has led to Facebook and Google’s (31) [B]promising 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)[E]shared 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) [A]overtook 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.

3Silverman previously (34) [J]tracked 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) [F]controlled 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[H]reasonable it sounds”. They suggested this means that a rumour born out of mild suspicion can, by gaining currency, shift public thinking and opinion.

4This false impression of truth was (37) [K]demonstrated 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) [C]likelihood of the students believing them.

Last year, Lisa Fazio at Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and her team found that 5students 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) [G]beliefs . 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) [I]trend given that falsehoods appear repeatedly in our newsfeeds every day.

2. 一些故事的增加已经导致脸书和谷歌承诺对其进行处理，这些故事描述的是从未发生过的事件，经常涉及一些虚假的人和地点。

led to Facebook and Google’s promising to deal with them(动名词复合结构)

3. 3Silverman previously (34) [J]tracked 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. Silverman之前追踪了2014年网上流传的一些传闻，发现含假新闻的文章比揭露这些假新闻的文章会引发更多人的分享和互动。（expose vt. 揭露，揭发）

4. 在1977年当美国研究者询问大学生们是否相信他们被告知或真或假的一些说法时，人们的这种对真实性的错误印象得到了实际证明。

5. 学生更可能会相信一个他们原本确定是错误的说法，如果这个说法被重复的话。