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\_\_\_ 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.

**31-35\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 36-40\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

（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 | |

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.

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