**小猫钓鱼专项练习4**

**(A)**

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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[E]thoughtful , 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[I]gap 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[A]communicating 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[C]implied is that the person ***wants*** the listener to consider what ***has been*** ***said*** before continuing. In these culture, silence is a call for 35[B]reflection . reflect on one’s mistakes

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with 36[K]conflicts 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[G]agreement 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. 达成共识 reach/come to/arrive at an agreement

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the 38[J]possible 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[D]interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing 40[F]value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

31-35\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_EIACB\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 36-40\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_KGJDF\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

拓展：

\*vary

vary vi. 不同；变化

对友情的看法是因人而异的。Opinions on friendship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

随着...变化 vary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_... (Prices vary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the seasons.)

在...方面不同 vary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_... (These products vary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ size.)

vt. 使改变vary the method of work 更改工作方法

n. variety 种类；变化；多样化

adj. various 不同的；各种各样的

因为各种原因 for a variety of reasons=for various reasons

补充:

variable n. 变量 adj.变量的；可变的；多变的

invariable n. 常数 adj. 不变的

\*gap

n.

1）间隙，缺口

fill the gap

a gap in the conversation 谈话的间隙

He pulled the thick curtains together, leaving just a narrow gap.

他把厚厚的窗帘拉到一起，只留了一条窄缝。

2）差距

**narrow/close/bridge the gap between the rich and the poor 缩小贫富之间的差距**

3）分歧，隔阂

**the generation gap 代沟**

经常和父母交流可以缩小你们之间的代沟。

Communicating with your parents from time to time can narrow the generation gap between you.

**(B)**

|  |
| --- |
| 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? self-driving/driverless cars

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[K]prospect\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_ minority of...

“Autonomous vehicles have the potential to \_\_\_ 32[H]transform\_\_\_ travel behavior,” Millard-Ball says. He uses game theory to \_\_\_ 33[B]analyze\_\_\_ 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[D]adoption\_\_\_ 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? against all odds

The benefit of crossing the street \_\_\_ 35[A]quickly\_\_\_, 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[I]distracted\_\_\_ or drunk.

Self-driving cars are \_\_\_ 37[C]programmed\_\_\_ to obey the rules of the road, including waiting for pedestrians to cross. They could provide the most \_\_\_ 38[G]dramatic\_\_\_ 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[E]boredom\_\_\_ 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[F]unaccompanied\_\_\_ 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. test-oriented education

market-oriented ...

KHBDA ICGEF

拓展：

\*prospect

n. /ˈprɒspekt/

1）可能性，希望(~of sth/~of doing sth/that...)

There is little prospect of peace/seeing these big questions answered.

2）展望，设想The prospect of becoming a father terrified him.

3)prospects [pl.]成功的机会；前景；前途

a job with excellent prospects

vt./vi. 勘探，勘察/prəˈspekt/(~ for gold淘金)

prospective adj. 预期的；未来的；可能的；有希望的

预期的结果/可能的买主 prospective results/buyers

\*outweigh vt. 比...重(重量上)；（重要性或意义）超过...

His opponent outweighed him by 20 pounds.

The advantages of this deal largely outweigh the disadvantages. 这笔交易的利远大于弊。

The potential benefits of self-driving cars may be outweighed by the drawbacks of an always play-it-safe vehicle that slows traffic for everybody.

**\*weigh**

请总结以下句子中2个weigh的词性（具体）及含义：

He 1weighed the box and it 2weighs 10 kg. **1. vt. 称...（重量） 2. vi. 重...**

这只小博美重3kg。(Pomeranian) This little Pomeranian weighs 3kg.

请总结出以下句子中weigh的词性（具体）及含义：

I 3weighed the benefits of the plan against the risks involved. **3. vt. 认真考虑；权衡**

英译中：

**weigh the pros and cons 权衡利弊**

**weigh one’s words 斟酌词句**

\*accompany

陪伴某人accompany sb=keep sb company

为某人钢琴伴奏 accompany sb on the piano