**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 , 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.

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

**(B)**

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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.

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