**Unit 3**

**Self-test**

**I. Vocabulary**

**Choose the appropriate word or expression to fill in each blank.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Manhattan every day.

A. lives

B. commutes

C. accommodates

D. leaves

2. We took a \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid the town centre.

A. detour

B. bike

C. commute

D. ride

3. Oils are \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the plants.

A. drawn

B. picked

C. extracted

D. saved

4. He is unconscious because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. oxygen

B. hypoxia

C. sense

D. anger

5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that he is always right.

A. angry

B. annoyed

C. shame

D. annoying

6. The general \_\_\_\_\_\_ was that technology was a good thing.

A. result

B. discussion

C. consent

D. consensus

7. The study aims to determine whether there is actually a \_\_\_\_\_\_ basis to the disease.

A. physiological

B. psychologically

C. physical

D. physics

8. As I \_\_\_\_\_\_, it was you who suggested this idea in the first place.

A. forget

B. memorize

C. recall

D. remind

9. --- I just learned that Peter was bankrupt.

--- \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. How’s that? B. OK.

C. I got you. D. Interesting.

10. ---I don’t want to see Mark anymore!

---\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. No problem!

B. OK, I will help you.

C. What do you mean?

D. That’s a good idea!

**II. Listening Comprehension**

**News Report**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one news report. At the end of the news report, you will hear three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

**Questions 1 to 3 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A. It is a kind of electric car.

B. It is a kind of small electric motorcycle.

C. It is a kind of small bicycle.

D. It is a kind of skateboard.

1. A. Because e-scooters were all over sidewalks without the approval of the government.

B. Because e-scooters were all over the highways without the approval of the government.

C. Because e-scooters were all over sidewalks with the approval of the local officials.

D. Because e-scooters were all over the highways with the approval of the local officials.

1. A. E-scooters often replaced short car trips.

B. E-scooters can help to reduce pollution.

C. E-scooters can reduce congestion in cities.

D. E-scooters caused quite a lot injuries.

**Script**

The e-scooter boom began in Santa Monica about 16 months ago. Electric scooters, owned by start-ups looking to mimic the success of ride-hailing companies like Uber, appeared around town. The idea was simple: Use a smartphone app to rent a scooter and then leave it at the end of the ride for the next person.

Soon, people in cities from San Francisco to Paris were complaining that the scooters were all over sidewalks — usually without the approval of local officials.

In Portland, city officials worried that they would soon get their own flock of uninvited scooters. So they established a four-month pilot program with a limit on scooters and a requirement that companies share detailed data about trips and injuries.

That data offers the most detailed analysis of the impact of e-scooters on a city. Scooters often replaced short car trips in Portland, offering some support for one of the biggest selling points the companies have made to communities: They can help reduce congestion and pollution. And the scooters did not lead to as many injuries as some had feared.

**Questions**

1. What is an e-scooter?

2. Why do people in many cities complain?

3. Which of the following about e-scooter is not true according to the news report?

Key: 1. B 2. A 3. D

**Long Conversation**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

**Questions 4 to 7 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.**

4. A. The development of computers.  
B. Doing shopping online.

C. The future of computers.

D. The change of screen size.

5. A. Because you can open windows of any size.

B. Because it can cover the wall.

C. Because people have to use the computer from a distance.

D. Because big screen is cheaper.

6. A. To practice recitation.

B. To do online shopping.

C. To talk to the wall.

D. To deliver things.

7. A. Computers will become less popular.

B. Everybody will be trained to use computers.

C. Computers are getting bigger.

D. Computers will become more user-friendly in the future.

**Script**

W: Do you think everybody should be trained to use computers?

M: That's the technology which is popular at present, but it's difficult to predict what we'll be using in five or ten years' time.

W: Would you like to make a guess?

M: Well, this decade will be remembered for much more powerful computers, much better printers and scanners at affordable prices. Yet, computers are still not very user-friendly even with the latest version of Windows.

W: How do you think things will improve?

M: Well, you may have noticed that screens are getting bigger. We will soon have the big screen which could cover a whole wall.

W: Why would you want anything as big as that?

M: Firstly, you will be able to open windows of any size depending on the distance you want to be from the screen. Keyboards will be portable and of course you'll have the option of voice control.

W: What does that mean?

M: You'll literally be able to talk to the wall, to recite a shopping list, for example. What you say will appear as text on the wall. Your computer will be able to search the local supermarkets for the items you have listed, you'll be given information about quality and price and may even see pictures of what is available. Then you'll fill in an order form and the items will be delivered to your door the next day.

W: Surely, the technology for all this isn't going to be very user-friendly.

M: On the contrary. There'll be different levels of user-friendliness for different users.

**Questions:**

4. What are the two speakers talking about?

5. According to the man, why would people want big screens?

6. How can we use voice control?

7. What can you infer from the conversation?

Key: 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D

**Passage**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear three questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

**Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

8. A. How psychological findings happen.

B. Many scientific discoveries are accidental.

C. The relationship between science and accident.

D. Development of psychology.

9. A. He should be curious.

B. He should be diligent.

C. He should be sagacious.

D. He should be extremely clever.

10. A. Scientific discoveries are the result of prepared mind.

B. Scientists are taught various heuristics to benefit from accidents.

C. Scientist can identify accidents in careful control conditions.

D. Scientists work across various disciplines alone to understand the curious finding.

**Script**

Many domains, especially psychology, are concerned with the way science interacts with chance — particularly "serendipity" (accidents that, through sagacity, are transformed into opportunity). Psychologist Kevin Dunbar and colleagues estimate that between 30% and 50% of all scientific discoveries are accidental in some sense.

Psychologist Alan A. Baumeister says a scientist must be "sagacious" (attentive and clever) to benefit from an accident. Dunbar quotes Louis Pasteur's saying that "Chance favors only the prepared mind". The prepared mind, Dunbar suggests, is one trained for observational rigor. Dunbar adds that there is a great deal of writing about the role that [serendipity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serendipity) ("happy accidents") plays in the scientific method.

Research suggests that scientists are taught various [heuristics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heuristics) (a method of solving problems by finding practical ways of dealing with them) and practices that allow their investigations to benefit, and not suffer, from accidents. First, careful [control conditions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_control) allow scientists to properly identify something as "unexpected". Once a finding is recognized as legitimately unexpected and in need of explaining, researchers can attempt to explain it: They work across various disciplines (subjects studied or taught at universities), with various colleagues, trying various analogies in order to understand the first curious finding. This means scientists themselves may not be able to detail exactly what role luck played though they often call their accidental discoveries lucky.

Anyway it is believed that scientific discoveries are the result of carefully prepared experiments, but also "prepared minds".

**Questions:**

8. What is the passage mainly about?

9. What characteristic should a scientist have to benefit from accidents according to Alan A. Baumeister?

10. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

**Key:** 8. B 9. C 10. D