

auction	['ɔ:kʃən]	<sup>v.t.</sup> n.	拍卖			
carve	[kɑ:v]	v.	雕刻			
opera	['ɒpərə]	n.	歌剧 歌剧			
kid	[kid]	n.	小孩 v. 戏弄			
obstruct	[əb'strʌkt]	<sup>n.</sup> v.	阻碍			
pregnant	['pregnənt]	<sup>adj.</sup> v.	怀孕的 意味深长的			
bar	[bɑ:]	n.	块 酒吧 v. 门上, 阻挡			
documentary	[ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri]	<sup>adj.</sup>	纪录片的 n. 纪录片			
resist	[ri'zist]	v.	防止 抵抗			
warmth	[wɔ:mθ]	n.	温暖			
metre	['mi:tə]	n.	米 (公制)			
precede	[pri'si:d]	v.	领先 领先			
hysterical	[hi'sterɪkl]	<sup>adj.</sup>	歇斯底里的			
storage	['stɔridʒ]	n.	存储			
ambitious	[æm'biʃəs]	<sup>adj.</sup>	雄心壮志的			
abuse	[ə'bjʊ:z; ə'bjʊ:s]	<sup>n.</sup> v.	滥用, 虐待			
affection	[ə'fekʃən]	n.	喜爱			
sophomore	['sɔ:fəməʊr; 'sɔ:fəmə:]	n.	大二学生			
credential	[kri'denʃəl]	n.	证明书			
dump	[dʌmp]	<sup>v.</sup> n.	倒; 垃圾场			

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But --- some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to , a good laugh is unlikely to have benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the , studies dating back to the 1930's indicate that laughter muscles,

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of feedback, that improve an individual's emotional state.

one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry they are sad but they become sad when tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a (n) expression. Those forced to exercise their enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around , the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

- C X 1. [A]among [B]except [C]despite [D]like  
D 2. [A]reflect [B]demand [C]indicate [D]produce  
D B 3. [A]stabilizing [B]boosting [C]impairing [D]determining  
B C 4. [A]transmit [B]sustain [C]evaluate [D]observe  
A B 5. [A]measurable [B]manageable [C]affordable [D]renewable  
B 6. [A]In turn [B]In fact [C]In addition [D]In brief  
A 7. [A]opposite [B]impossible [C]average [D]expected  
D X 8. [A]hardens [B]weakens [C]tightens [D]relaxes  
C 9. [A]aggravate [B]generate [C]moderate [D]enhance  
A X 10. [A]physical [B]mental [C]subconscious [D]internal  
B 11. [A]Except for [B]According to [C]Due to [D]As for  
C 12. [A]with [B]on [C]in [D]at  
D X 13. [A]unless [B]until [C]if [D]because  
C 14. [A]exhausts [B]follows [C]precedes [D]suppresses  
B 15. [A]into [B]from [C]towards [D]beyond  
D 16. [A]fetch [B]bite [C]pick [D]hold  
A X 17. [A]disappointed [B]excited [C]joyful [D]indifferent  
D 18. [A]adapted [B]catered [C]turned [D]reacted  
A 19. [A]suggesting [B]requiring [C]mentioning [D]supposing  
C 20. [A]Eventually [B]Consequently [C]Similarly [D]Conversely

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But 1 despite some claims to the contrary, chuckling probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 produce short-term changes in cardiovascular function and respiration, 3 boosting heart rate, respiratory rate and depth, as well as oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4 sustain, a good guffaw is unlikely to have 5 measurable cardiovascular benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6 In fact, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7 opposite. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 relaxes muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the guffaw subsides.

Such physical relaxation might conceivably help 9 moderate the effects of psychological stress. After all, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 physical feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 According to one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 in physical reactions. American psychologist William James and Danish physiologist Carl Lange argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 because they are sad but that they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 precedes tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 from muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany and his colleagues asked volunteers to 16 hold a pen either with their teeth-thereby creating an artificial smile-or with their lips, which would produce a 17 disappointed expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 reacted more exuberantly to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 suggesting that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20 Similarly, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.