

## 文章 1

Researchers at the University of Kansas say that people can judge 90 percent of a stranger's personality simply by looking at the person's shoes.

"Shoes convey a thin but useful slice of information about their wearers," the authors wrote in the new study published in the Journal of Research in Personality. "Shoes serve a practical purpose, and also serve as nonverbal indications with symbolic messages. People tend to pay attention to the shoes they and others wear."

Medical Daily notes that the number of detailed personality traits detected in the study include a person's general age, their gender, income, political affiliation ( 派别 ), and other personality characteristics, including someone's emotional stability.

Lead researcher Omri Gillath said the judgments were based on the style, cost, color and condition of someone's shoes. In the study, 63 University of Kansas students looked at pictures showing 208 different pairs of shoes worn by the study's participants. Volunteers in the study were photographed in their most commonly worn shoes, and then filled out a personality questionnaire.

So, what do your shoes say about your personality?

Some of the results were expected: People with higher incomes most commonly wore expensive shoes, and flashier footwear was typically worn by extroverts (外向者).

However, some of the more specific results are interesting. For example, "practical and functional" shoes were generally worn by more "agreeable" people, while ankle boots were more closely aligned with "aggressive" personalities.

The strangest of all may be that those who wore "uncomfortable looking" shoes tend to have "calm" personalities.

And if you have several pairs of new shoes or take exceptional care of them, you may suffer from "attachment anxiety", spending a large amount of time worrying about what other people think of your appearance. There was even a political calculation in the mix with more liberal types wearing "shabbier and less expensive" shoes.

The researchers noted that some people will choose shoe styles to mask their actual personality traits, but researchers noted that volunteers were also likely to be unaware that their footwear choices were revealing deep insights into their personalities.

1. We can infer from Paragraph 2 that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. shoes are vital to their wearers
- B. a practical purpose is to wear shoes
- C. shoes may give away their wearers' information
- D. people want to buy new shoes they pay attention to

2. According to Omri Gillath, a stranger's personality can be judged by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the shoes the person wears
- B. the age and sex of the person
- C. the emotional stability of the person

D. the personality questionnaire by the person

3. A woman who cares too much about many pairs of her new shoes often minds \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. her own emotional stability

B. the functional purposes of her shoes

C. other people's opinion about her looks

D. her own income, health and reputation

4. Which might be the best title for the passage?

A. Bad Shoes, Bad Personality

B. Good Shoes, Good Character

C. Shoes Shape a Person's Character

D. Shoes and Their Wearers' Personality

## 文章 2

### A

A new study shows students who write notes by hand during lectures perform better on exams than those who use laptops(笔记本电脑).

Students are increasingly using laptops for note-taking because of speed and legibility(清晰度). But the research has found laptop users are less able to remember and apply the concepts they have been taught.

Researchers performed experiments that aimed to find out whether using a laptop increased the tendency to make notes "mindlessly" by taking down word for word what the professors said

In the first experiment, students were given either a laptop or pen and paper . They listened to the same lectures and were told to use their usual note-taking skills. Thirty minutes after the talk , they were examined on their ability to remember facts and on how well they understood concepts.

The researchers found that laptop users took twice as many notes as those who wrote by hand. However, the typists performed worse at remembering and applying the concepts. Both groups scored similarly when it came to memorizing facts.

The researchers' report said, "While more notes are beneficial, if the notes are taken mindlessly, as is more likely the case on a laptop, the benefit disappears."

In another experiment aimed at testing long-term memory, students took notes as before but were tested a week after the lecture. This time, the students who wrote notes by hand performed significantly better on the exam.

These two experiments suggest that handwritten notes are not only better for immediate learning and understanding, but that they also lead to superior revision in the future.

21. More and more students favor laptops for note-taking because they can \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. write more notes

B. digest concepts better

C. get higher scores

D. understand lectures better

22. While taking notes, laptop users tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. skillful

B. mindless

C. thoughtful

D. tireless

23. The author of the passage aims to \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. examine the importance of long-term memory

B. stress the benefit of taking notes by hand

- C. explain the process of taking notes
  - D. promote the use of laptops
24. The passage is likely to appear in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a newspaper advertisement      B. a computer textbook  
 C. a science magazine              D. a finance report

### 文章 3

#### C

Why do Americans struggles with watching their weight, while the French, who consume rich food, continue to stay thin? Now a research by Cornell University suggests how life style and decisions about eating may affect weight. Researchers conclude that the French tend to stop eating when they feel full. However, Americans tend to stop when their plate is empty or their favorite TV show is over.

According to Dr. Joseph Mercola, a health expert, the French see eating as an important part of their life style. They enjoy food and therefore spend a fairly long time at the table, while Americans see eating as something to be squeezed(被压缩) between the other daily activities. Mercola believes Americans lose the ability to sense when they are actually full. So they keep eating long after the French would have stopped. In addition, he points out that Americans drive to huge supermarkets to buy canned and frozen foods for the week. The French, instead, tend to shop daily, walking to small shops and farmers' markets where they have a choice of fresh fruits, vegetables, and eggs as well as high-quality meats for each meal.

After a visit to the United States, Mireille Guiliano, author of *French Women Don't Get Fat*, decided to write about the importance of knowing when to stop rather than suggesting how to avoid food. Today she continues to stay slim and rarely goes to the gym.

In spite of all these differences, evidence shows that recent life style changes may be affecting French eating habits. Today the rate of obesity (肥胖) —or extreme overweight—among adults is only 6%. However, as American fast food gains acceptance and the young reject older traditions, the obesity rate among French children has reached 17%—and is growing.

53. In what way are the French different from Americans according to Dr. Joseph Mercola?

- A. They go shopping at supermarkets more frequently.
- B. They squeeze eating between the other daily activities.
- C. They regard eating as a key part of their life style.
- D. They usually eat too much canned and frozen food.

54. This text is mainly about the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Americans and French                      B. life style and obesity
- C. children and adults                          D. fast food and overweight

55. This text is mainly developed \_\_\_\_\_.(可不写)

- A. by contrast                      B. by space                      C. by process                      D. by classification

56. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A TV interview.
- C. A health report.

- B. A food advertisement.
- D. A book review.

## 文章 4

### C

People have different ways of dealing with a common cold. Some take over-the-counter(非处方的) medicines such as aspirin while others try popular home remedies(治疗) like herbal or chicken soup. Yet here is the tough truth about the common cold: nothing really cures it.

So why do people sometimes believe that their remedies work? According to James Taylor, professor at the University of Washington, colds usually go away on their own in about a week, improving a little each day after symptoms peak, so it's easy to believe it's medicine rather than time that deserves the credit, USA Today reported.

It still seems hard to believe that we can deal with more serious diseases yet are powerless against something so common as a cold. Recently, scientists came closer to figuring out why. To understand, you first need to know how antiviral (抗病毒的) drugs work. They attack the virus by attaching to and changing the surface structures of the virus. To do that, the drug must fit and lock into the virus like the right piece of a jigsaw(拼图), which means scientists have to identify the virus and build a 3-D model to study its surface before they can design an antiviral drug that is effective enough.

The two cold viruses that scientists had long known about were rhinovirus (鼻病毒)A and B. But they didn't find out about the existence of a third virus, rhinovirus C, until 2006. All three of them contribute to the common cold, but drugs that work well against rhinovirus A and B have little effect when used against C.

"This explains most of the previous failures of drug trials against rhinovirus," study leader Professor Ann Palmenberg at University of Wisconsin-madison, US, told Science Daily.

Now, more than 10 years after the discovery of rhinovirus C, scientists have finally built a highly-detailed 3-D model of the virus, showing that the surface of the virus is, as expected, different from that of other cold viruses.

With the model in hand, hopefully a real cure for a common cold is on its way. Soon, we may no longer have to waste our money on medicines that don't really work.

28. What does the author think of popular remedies for a common cold?

- A. They are quite effective.
- B. They are slightly helpful.
- C. They actually have no effect.
- D. They still need to be improved.

31. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Drugs against cold viruses
- B. Helpful home remedies
- C. No current cure for common cold
- D. Research on cold viruses