

2017 年 6 月第一套

选词填空

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During vigorous exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a phenomenon called “central fatigue”, in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements effectively. It was not known, however, whether (central fatigue) might also affect motor systems (not directly involved) (in the exercise itself), such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a carbohydrate (碳水化合物) solution either with a moderate dose of caffeine (咖啡因), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a placebo (安慰剂) without, during 3 hours of cycling. After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still control their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, preventing their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was sufficient to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying increased eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

- A) cautiously
- B) commit
- H) limited
- K) sensitive
- L) slowing

批注 [词1]: 然而, 不用担心, 因为喝咖啡可以让你的肌肉和眼睛重新振作起来。

fear not 不用害怕

批注 [词2]: 中枢性疲劳

批注 [词3]: 然而, 这还不得而知__中枢疲劳是否也会影响那些不能直接参与到运动中的诸多系统

motor system 运动系统

批注 [词4]: 或是适量的咖啡因

moderate dose 适度剂量

批注 [词5]: a. 足够的; 充分的

段落匹配

The blessing and curse of the people who never forget

A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail – and after years of research, neuroscientists are finally beginning to understand how they do it.

A) For most of us, memory is a kind of scrapbook, a mess of blurred and faded snapshots of our lives. As much as we would like to **cling on to** our past, even the most **poignant** (beautiful and meaningful) moments can be washed away with time.

B) Ask Nima Veiseh what he was doing for any day in the past 15 years, however, and he will give you the minutiae (very small details) of the weather, what he was wearing, or even what side of the train he was sitting on his journey to work. "My memory is like a library of VHS tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping," he explains.

C) Veiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party. He had always had a good memory, but the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind: from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. "I could tell you everything about every day after that. "

D) Needless to say, people like Veiseh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives. Quick explanations – such as the possibility that it may be associated with autism – have proven to be unfounded, but a couple of recent papers have finally opened a window on these people's extraordinary minds. And this research might even suggest ways for us all to relive our past with greater clarity.

E) 'Highly superior autobiographical memory' (or HSAM for short), first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?

F) McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her: he would give her a date and ask her to tell him about the world events on that day. True to her word, she was correct almost every time.

批注 [词6]: 紧紧抱住; 不愿放弃; 坚持

批注 [词7]: a. 尖锐的; 辛酸的; 切中要害的

G) It didn't take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to cotton on (realize what was happening) to her "total recall", and thanks to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veisheh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.

批注 [词8]: 全面回忆

批注 [词9]: a. 随后的

H) Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember "autobiographical" life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say (they are also not better than average people at remembering what drinks their friends order when they are in the bar) "Sometimes I don't remember what happened five minutes ago, but I can remember a detail from 22 January 2008," explains "Bill", who asked us not to use his full name to avoid unwanted attention. And although their memories are vast, they are susceptible to some of the mistakes we all make: in 2013, Lawrence Patihis (now at the University of Southern Mississippi) and colleagues found that people with HSAM still suffer from "false memories". They can be primed to (trained to, taught to) remember world events that never actually occurred, for instance. Clearly, there is no such thing as a "perfect" memory – their extraordinary minds are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?

批注 [词10]: a. 自传体式的

批注 [词11]: a. 易受影响的; 易受感动的

批注 [词12]: a. 有缺陷的; 有瑕疵的; 有裂纹的

I) Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy proneness(倾向) and absorption. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity to pay complete attention to the sensations and the experiences. "I'm extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail," explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. "I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person."

批注 [词13]: n. 吸收; 全神贯注

J) The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for a recollection, says Patihis, and the fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again in the coming weeks and months. Each time this initial memory trace is "replayed", it becomes even stronger. In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day – but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.

K) Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past "Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became obsessed with calendars and what happened to them," says Patihis.

L) The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veiseh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time, he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now **lodged** deep in his autobiographical memories.

M) "Imagine being able to remember every painting, on every wall, in every gallery space, between nearly 40 countries," he says. "That's a big education in art by itself. " With this comprehensive knowledge of the history of art, he has since become a professional painter.

N) Donohue, now a history teacher, agrees that it helped during certain parts of her education. "I can definitely remember what I learned on certain days at school. I could imagine what the teacher was saying or what it looked like in the book. "

O) Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. "It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments," says Donohue. "You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh. . . You can't turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try. " Veiseh agrees. "It is like having these open wounds—they are just a part of you," he says.

P) This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful "flashbacks", in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. "Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that's not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new. "

36. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.

37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.

38. Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.

批注 14: v. 固定; 卡住; 存放; 保管; 租房; 借住

-
39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.
40. People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.
41. Most people do not have clear memories of past events.
42. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.
43. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.
44. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.
45. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity.

仔细阅读 (一)

The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

There's only one problem with the cliché (套话). It isn't true.

"In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis **other than** a few small **pilot studies** conducted decades ago," Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a **shifting of gears** in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying."

Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because "autopilot is death." **They choose purpose over happiness**—having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer's disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede (逐渐淡化).

Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from **gloomy**. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you've built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

批注 [闫15]: 除了

批注 [闫16]: 初步研究; 预备实验

批注 [闫17]: 转变

批注 [闫18]: 他们选择了目标而不是幸福

批注 [闫19]: a. 黑暗的; 沮丧的; 阴郁的

Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. **The run has been taken; now is the time to leap.** Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself. "

批注 [闫20]: 助跑已经准备好, 现在是时候跳跃了

The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a **"measured haste"** to get big new things done while there is still time.

批注 [闫21]: 适当加速

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. **A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself.** What could have been considered the beginning of a **descent** is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

批注 [闫22]: 寿命的延长改变了人生本来的叙事结构
narrative n. 叙事; 描述

批注 [闫23]: n. 下坡路; 斜道;

46. What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"?

- A. It has led to a lot of debate.
- B. It is widely acknowledged.
- C. It is no longer fashionable.
- D. It misrepresents real life.

47. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

- A. It may be the beginning of a crisis.
- B. It can be a new phase of one's life.
- C. It can be terrifying for the unprepared.
- D. It may see old-age diseases approaching.

48. How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?

- A. It can be quite **rosy**.
- B. It can be burdensome.
- C. It undergoes radical transformation.
- D. It makes for the best part of one's life.

批注 [闫24]: a. 红润的; 美好的; 乐观的

49. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time _____.

-
- A. to relax
 - B. to mature
 - C. to harvest
 - D. to reflect

50. What does the author say about midlife today?

- A. It is more meaningful than other stages of life.
- B. It is likely to change the narrative of one's life.
- C. It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.
- D. It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life.

仔细阅读 (二)

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others **elevate** the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

批注 [词25]: v..提拔; 举起; 抬举

One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

"There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says New Yorker cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modern characters. "I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end. "

But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. "There's part of this **sickening** horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second" Chast's designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny **rowboat**, reflect that delicateness.

批注 [词26]: a.令人厌恶的; 令人震惊的; 令人烦恼的; 给人不祥的感觉的

批注 [词27]: n. 划艇

Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The **elaborate** patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

批注 [词28]: a. 精心制作的; 详尽的;
v. 精心制作; 详细描述

"There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not **prevail** in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

批注 [词29]: v. 盛行; 战胜; 获胜

The tradition, dating back to 300 B. C. , was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

51. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?

- A. It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.
- B. It is their major source of protein in winter.
- C. It can easily be made into a work of art.
- D. It can bring wealth and honor to them.

52. What do we learn about the decorated "eggs" in Russia?

- A. They are shaped like jewel cases.
- B. They are **cherished** by the rich.
- C. They are heavily painted in red.
- D. They are favored as a form of art.

批注 [词30]: v. 珍贵; 爱护; 抱有; 怀有

53. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?

- A. Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.
- B. Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.
- C. Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.
- D. Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.

54. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?

- A. She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.
- B. She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.
- C. She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.
- D. She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.

55. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?

- A. It originated in the eastern part of Europe.
- B. It has a history of over two thousand years.
- C. It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.
- D. It is especially favored as a church decoration.

2017 年 6 月第二套

选词填空

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops (啤酒花), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a relatively recent addition to the beverage. This was mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a surprising ingredient in residue (残留物) from 5000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While excavating two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers suggest they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient “beer-making tools,” and the earliest direct evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To test that hypothesis, the team examined the yellowish, dried remains inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley (大麦), and about 10% were bits of roots, including lily, would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a staple food in central China until about 2000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have arrived in the region not as food, but as raw material for beer brewing.

b) consuming d) exclusively

批注 [词31]: n. 饮料

批注 [词32]: brew

v. 酿; 泡; 煮

n. 啤酒; 茶; 咖啡

批注 [词33]: 当科学家们在中国的中部地区对两个考古坑进行发掘的时候, 发现了罐和容器的碎片.

excavate v. 挖掘

pit n. 矿坑; 陷阱

plains a. 平的; 简单的; 朴素的; 清晰的 v. 平原

fragment n. 碎片

批注 [词34]: n. 过滤器

批注 [词35]: n. 假设

批注 [词36]: a. 微黄色的; 淡黄的

批注 [词37]: n. 百合花

批注 [词38]: a. 家养的; 驯服的

批注 [词39]: n. 主要产品; 订书钉; 主题

a. 主要的; 常用的

批注 [词40]: n. 定时; 时间

批注 [词41]: consuming a. 强烈的

exclusively ad. 唯一的; 专有的; 排他的

段落匹配

Team spirit

A) Teams have become the basic building blocks of organisations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for "team players". Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilisation, of course: even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, "Global Human Capital Trends", based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to embark on (开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.

B) Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organising employees into **cross-disciplinary** teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy (等级体制).

C) The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on agility (灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that "we compete against market transitions (过渡), not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two." Digital technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. **The "millennials" (who will soon**

批注 [词42]: a.跨学科的

make up half the workforce in rich countries) were raised (from nursery school) (onwards to work) (in groups).

D) The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganised its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by speciality (专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, Team of Teams, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army's hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.

E) A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators jump on a management bandwagon (追随一种管理潮流), it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary . . . But don't count on it."

F) Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of (coordination and motivation) (that chip away at) (the benefits of collaboration). High-flyers who are forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.

G) Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time: America's National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew's first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use "team" as

批注 [闫43]: 即将构成富裕国家半数劳动力的"千禧一代"
从幼儿园到工作的整个过程中都处于集体之中
nursery school 幼儿园
onwards to 开始

批注 [闫44]: 但不要指望他
(但不要过分依赖团队)

批注 [闫45]: 由于协调和动机问题,团队合作的好处收到了削弱,团队也因此受到了阻碍.
hinder a. 后面的 v. 阻碍/成为阻碍
chip away at 削弱; 损害

批注 [闫46]: 被强制在团队中工作的那些能干的人可能会被低估,而免费搭便车的人反而会得到认可
High-flyers n. 成功的人; 有野心的人
undervalued a. 贬值的; 被低估的
free-riders n. 搭顺风车的人
empowered v. 被授予权利

批注 [闫47]: a. 深厚的; 意义深远的

批注 [闫48]: = tricky
a. 狡猾的; 机警的

a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.

H) The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of sentimentalism (感情用事): the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more "inclusive" is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's boss, says that "If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big." **They need to immunise teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain "deviant" (离经叛道者) (who are willing to do something) (that may be upsetting to others).**

I) A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over where and how they do their work—which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.

J) However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Team-building skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.

36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take **prompt** action.

37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.

38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.

39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.

40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.

批注 [词49]: 他们要让团队避免趋同思维. H 认为, 最好的团队应该有“离经叛道者”, 他们应该做一些可能让别人感到不安的事情
immunize v. 使免疫
group-think n. 群体思维
ones 指代 团队
upsetting a. 令人心烦的

批注 [词50]: v. 提示; 鼓励; 促进; 激起; 导致
a. 敏捷的; 及时的;
n. 提示; 提示符; 鼓励; 催眠; 付款期限
ad. 准时地

41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.

42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.

43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to **work wonders**.

批注 [闫51]: 创造奇迹

44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.

45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

仔细阅读 (一)

Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

批注 [闫52]: a. 小气的

This has **wiped 6% off** the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from 1. 19 billion pounds in 2011 to 1. 12 billion pounds in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to 1. 11 billion pounds in 2016.

批注 [闫53]: 除去; 清洗; 洗刷

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a **subsequent** rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from 43 pounds in 2014 to 41 pounds in 2015.

批注 [闫54]: a. 随后的

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money. "Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume," said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. "These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer. "

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain **fussy**—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons' toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

(One in 10 buyers) rank toilet rolls (made from recycled paper) among their top considerations, (highlighting) (how overall the environment) is much less (of a consideration) (for shoppers) (than product quality). In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because _____.

- A. Britons have cut their spending on it.
- B. its prices have gone up over the years.
- C. its quality has seen marked improvement.
- D. Britons have developed the habit of saving.

47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?

- A. It will expand in time.
- B. It will remain **gloomy**.
- C. It will experience ups and downs.
- D. It will recover as population grows.

48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?

- A. Special offers would promote its sales.
- B. Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
- C. Luxurious features add much to the price.
- D. Consumers have a variety to choose from.

49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?

- A. They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.

批注 [词55]: a. 无忧无虑的; 挑剔的; 紧张的; 过分琐碎的

批注 [词56]: 1/10 的购买者把利用再生纸制造的卫生卷纸列为了首选, 这突出表明, 相比于环境, 购买者更加关注于商品质量的现象是很普遍的。
rank among 跻身于...; 属于...之列
highlighting 使...显著
后半句 :
(整体环境如何)是个更小的考虑因素(对于购买者)(比商品质量)

批注 [词57]: a. 黑暗的; 诅咒的; 抑郁的

-
- B. They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
- C. They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
- D. They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.
- B. Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.
- C. Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.
- D. Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

仔细阅读 (二)

"One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger," says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were randomly (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used nicotine (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk **therapy** with a nurse before and after quit day.

批注 [词58]: n. 治疗; 疗法

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher than if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But **that wasn't the case**. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction

批注 [词59]: 事实并非如此

likely gave them cravings (瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that Point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's **compelling**. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

批注 [词60]: a. 引人注目的; 令人信服的; 不可抗拒的
v. 强迫的

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A. She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
- B. She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
- C. She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D. She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

- A. They were given physical training.
- B. They were looked after by physicians.
- C. They were encouraged by psychologists.
- D. They were offered nicotine replacements.

53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

- A. It is idealized.
- B. It is unexpected.
- C. It is encouraging.
- D. It is misleading.

54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking _____.

- A. is something few can accomplish

-
- B. needs some practice first
C. requires a lot of patience
D. is a challenge at the beginning

55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

- A. They find it even more difficult.
B. They are simply unable to make it.
C. They show fewer **withdrawal symptoms**.
D. They feel much less pain in the process.

批注 [词61]: n. 脱瘾症状

2017 年 6 月第三套

选词填空

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

New York's Attorney General's office launched an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers claim it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers deserved to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said.

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a **telecom** provider got into trouble over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT& T \$100 million over **accusations** that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of data.

批注 [词62]: n. 电信

批注 [词63]: accusation n. 控告; 指控; 指责

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most hated provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many relating to its monthly data **cap** and overage (超过额度的) charges.

Some Americans are getting so frustrated with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today actually fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "**cord-cutters**."

段落匹配

From Accountant to Yogi: Making a **Radical** Career Change

A) At some point, almost all of us will experience a period of radical professional change. Some of us will seek it out; for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers. Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.

B) We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself. In her search to live a life of purpose, Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home. In the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people. Even if your personal reinvention is less **drastic**, we think there are lessons from her experience that apply.

C) Where do the seeds of change come from? The Native American Indians have a saying: "**Pay attention to the whispers so you won't have to hear the screams.**" Often the best ideas for big changes come from unexpected places—it's just a matter of **tuning in**. Great leaders recognize the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come. Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: "About the time my daughter was five years old, I started having a sense that 'this isn't right.'" She then realized that her life no longer matched her vision for it.

批注 [闫64]: 即使这些供应商遵守法律
stay on the right side of...
与...一致

批注 [闫65]: n. 帽子
v. 覆盖

批注 [闫66]: "剪线族"
这些消费者取消有线服务, 转向 Hulu 和 Netflix 等费用较低的服务, 后者提供的节目与有线电视基本相同, 但价格要便宜得多。

批注 [闫67]: a. 激进的; 根本的; 彻底的

批注 [闫68]: a. 激烈的; 猛烈的

批注 [闫69]: 注意低语, 这样你就不必听到尖叫声。

批注 [闫70]: 收听; 使...协调

D) Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby. "I did what everybody else thought looked successful," she says. Leah easily could have fallen into (a trap) (of feeling content); instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.

批注 [闫71]: 在那之前

E) Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. "I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations," she recalls.

批注 [闫72]: L 本来容易掉进满足的陷阱
content a. 内容; 目录; 满足; 容量
a. 满意的

F) However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself. "I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio," she said, "and having a moment of clarity right then and there: Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I'm not happy and I want to change and I'm done with this. " In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.

批注 [闫73]: 就在那个时刻, 在那个地方突然感觉很清醒

G) Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way. When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked. She recalls:

H) One day a man I worked with, Ryan, who had his office next to mine, said, "Leah, let's go look at this space on Queen Anne. " He knew my love for yoga and had seen a space close to where he lived that he thought might be good to serve as a yoga studio. As soon as I saw the location, I knew this was it. Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of "I have to do this. " Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.

I) Creating the future takes time. That's why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future. When it's time to make the leap, they take action and immediately drop what's no longer serving their purpose. Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work.

J) Soon after, she knew she had to make a bold move to fully commit to her new future. Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete. Such drastic change is not easy.

K) Steering through change and facing obstacles brings us face to face with our fears.

Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: "I was probably up against the most fear I've ever had," she says. "I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all. "

L) She connected with her sense of purpose and dug deep, cultivating a tremendous sense of strength. "I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn't going to let fear just take over. I was thinking, 'OK, guys, if you want to try to shut me down, shut me down. ' And I knew it was a negotiation scheme, so I was able to say to myself, 'This is not real. '" By naming her fears and facing them head- on, Leah gained confidence. **For most of us, letting go of (the safety and security) (of the past) (gives us great fear). Calling out our fears explicitly, as Leah did, can help us act decisively.**

M) The cycle of renewal never ends. Leah's growth spurred her to open her second studio—and it wasn't for the money.

N) I have no desire to make millions of dollars. It's not about that; it's about growth for me. Honestly, I didn't need to open a second studio. I was making as much money as I was as an accountant. But I know if you don't grow, you stand still, and that doesn't work for me.

O) Consider the current moment in your own life, your team or your organization. Where are you in the cycle of renewal: Are you actively preserving the present, or selectively forgetting the past, or boldly creating the future? What advice would Leah give you to move you ahead on your journey? Once we're on the path of growth, we can continually move through the seasons of transformation and renewal.

36. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one's desired future.

37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career.

38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly.

批注 [闫74]: L 回忆起一件让她感觉恐惧的事情，那时候她的投资者威胁着要关闭她的工作室
incident n. 事件
trigger n. 起因；触发器 v. 触发；引起；开动

批注 [闫75]: 对于我们大多数人来说，放下过去的安全和保障让我们感到了巨大的恐惧。像 L 那样明确的说出我们的恐惧可以帮助我们果断的采取行动
let go of 释放；松手放开
explicitly a. 明确地；
decisively ad. 果断地；决然地

39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.

40. Leah's interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life.

41. Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention.

42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success.

43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their stable careers.

44. The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.

45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials. Leah felt powerful internally.

批注 [词76]: v. 提示; 鼓励; 激起; 促进; 导致

a. 敏捷的; 立刻的; 及时的

n. 提示; 鼓励; 催促

ad. 准时地

批注 [词77]: 微小的信号可能意味着重大的改变即将来临, 因此值得注意

merit n. 优点; 功绩; 功过

v. 值得; 应受报答

仔细阅读 (一)

Urbanization—migration away from the suburbs to the city center—will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report.

批注 [词78]: n. 房地产

The report says America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walkability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful.

批注 [词79]: n. 步行友好性

批注 [词80]: 公共交通导向型

As smaller cities copy the model of these "24-hour cities," more affordable versions of these places will be created. The report refers to this as the coming of the "18-hour city," and uses the term to refer to cities like Houston, Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which are "positioning themselves as highly competitive, in terms of livability, employment offerings, and recreational and cultural facilities."

Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America's largest population group, Millennials (千禧一代), will continue to put off buying a house. Apartments will retain their appeal (for a while) (for Millennials), haunted by (what happened to home-owning parents).

批注 [词81]: 公寓对他们的吸引力将会保持一段时间, 因为他们被发生在他们已买了房的父母身上的事情所困扰

retain v. 保持; 困; 记住

haunted a. 闹鬼的; 受到困扰的

This trend will continue into the 2020s, the report projects. After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents' footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center.

Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America's failing **infrastructure**. Most roads, bridges, transit, water systems, the electric grid, and communications networks were installed 50 to 100 years ago, and they are largely taken for granted until they fail.

The report's writers state that America's failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive.

Apart from the specific trends highlighted above, which cause some investors to worry, **the report portrays an overall optimism borne by the recent healthy real-estate "upcycle" and improving economy.** Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a "good to excellent" expectation of real-estate profitability in 2015. While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate "bubble," the report's writers **downplay** that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

46. According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness _____.

- A. an accelerating speed
- B. a shift to city centers
- C. a new focus on small cities
- D. an **ever-increasing** demand

47. What characterizes "24-hour cities" like New York?

- A. People can live without private cars.
- B. People are generally more competitive.
- C. People can enjoy services around the clock.
- D. People are in harmony with the environment.

48. Why are Millennials **reluctant** to buy a house?

- A. They can only afford small apartments.

批注 [词82]: n. 基础设施;

批注 [词83]: 这份报告还描绘了最近良性的房地产升级改造和经济改善所带来的总体乐观情绪
portray v. 描绘
be borne by 由... 承担

批注 [词84]: v. 轻视; 贬低; 低估

批注 [词85]: 不断增长的

批注 [词86]: a. 不情愿的; 勉强的; 顽抗的

B. The house prices are currently too high.

C. Their parents' bad experience still haunts them.

D. They feel attached to the suburban environment.

49. What might hinder real estate development in the U. S. ?

A. The continuing economic recession in the country.

B. The lack of confidence on the part of investors.

C. The fierce global competition.

D. The worsening infrastructure.

50. How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U. S. real-estate market in 2015?

A. Pessimistic.

B. Hopeful.

C. Cautious.

D. Uncertain.

仔细阅读 (二)

The brain is a seemingly endless library, whose shelves house our most precious memories as well as our lifetime's knowledge. But is there a point where it reaches capacity?

The answer is no, because brains are more sophisticated than that. Instead of just crowding in, old information is sometimes pushed out of the brain for new memories to form.

Previous behavioural studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting. But in a new study, researchers **demonstrated** for the first time how this effect occurs in the brain.

In daily life, forgetting actually has clear advantages. Imagine, for instance, that you lost your bank card. The new card you receive will come with a new personal identification number (PIN). Each time you remember the new PIN, you gradually forget the old one. This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories **interfering**.

批注 [词87]: v. 证实; 揭露; 显示

批注 [词88]: interfere
v. 干涉; 妨碍; 打扰; 冲突; 介入

And most of us may sometimes feel the frustration of having old memories interfere with new, relevant memories. Consider trying to remember where you parked your car in the same car park you were at a week earlier. This type of memory (where you are trying to remember new, but similar information) is particularly vulnerable to **interference**.

批注 [词89]: interference
n. 干扰; 冲突; 干涉

When we acquire new information, the brain automatically tries to incorporate (合并) it within existing information by forming associations. And when we retrieve (检索) information, both the desired and associated but irrelevant information is recalled.

The majority of previous research has focused on how we learn and remember new information. But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated.

A very small number of people are able to remember almost every detail of their life. While it may sound like an advantage to many, people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome.

In a sense, forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories, so the most relevant memories are ready for **retrieval**. Normal forgetting may even be a safety **mechanism** to ensure our brain doesn't become too full.

批注 [词90]: n. 取回; 索回(recovery)

批注 [词91]: n. 方法; 机制

51. What have past behavioural studies found about our brain?

- A. Its capacity actually knows no limits.
- B. It grows sophisticated with practice.
- C. It keeps our most precious memories until life's end.
- D. New information learned pushes old information out.

52. What is the benefit of forgetting?

- A. It frees us from painful memories.
- B. It helps slow down our aging process.
- C. It facilitates our access to relevant information.
- D. It prevents old information from forming associations.

53. What is the emphasis of current studies of memory?

- A. When people tend to forget.
- B. What contributes to forgetting.
- C. How new technology hinders memory capacity.
- D. Why learning and forgetting are **complementary**.
54. What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life?
- A. It adds to the burden of their memory.
- B. It makes their life more complicated.
- C. It contributes to their success in life.
- D. **It constitutes a rare object of envy.**
55. What does the passage say about forgetting?
- A. It can enlarge our brain capacity.
- B. It helps get rid of negative memories.
- C. It is a way of organizing our memories.
- D. It should not cause any alarm in any way.

批注 [词92]: a. 相辅相成的; 相互补充的

批注 [词93]: 它构成了一种罕见的嫉妒
constitute v. 构成了

2017 年 12 月第一套

选词填空

A rat or pigeon might not be the obvious choice to tend to someone who is sick, but these creatures have some **superior** skills that could help the treatment of human diseases.

Pigeons are often seen as dirty birds and an urban **nuisance**, **but they are just the latest in a long line of animals** that have been found to have abilities to help humans. Despite having a brain no bigger than the **tip** of your **index finger**, pigeons have a very **impressive** visual memory. Recently it was shown that they could be trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer in images.

批注 [词94]: 关于照料一个生病的人的问题, 老鼠或鸽子或许不是一个显而易见的选择

pigeon n. 鸽子

tend to 照料

批注 [词95]: n. 讨厌的人/事; 麻烦的东西

批注 [词96]: 但在最新一系列的动物研究中发现

批注 [词97]: 食指

批注 [词98]: a. 感人的; 令人印象深刻的

Rats are often associated with spreading disease rather than preventing it, but this long-tailed animal is highly sensitive. Inside a rat's nose are up to 1,000 different types of olfactory receptors (嗅觉感受器), whereas humans only have 100 to 200 types. This gives rats the ability to detect slight smells. As a result, some rats are being put to work to detect TB (肺结核). When the rats detect the smell, they stop and rub their legs to indicate a sample is infected.

Traditionally, a hundred samples would take lab technicians more than two days to examine, but for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes. This rat detection method doesn't rely on specialist equipment. It is also more accurate—the rats are able to find more TB infections and, therefore, save more lives.

E. peak

G. prohibiting

J. specify

L. suspicious

N. treated

批注 [词99]: prevent v. 预防; 防止
prohibit v. 阻止; 禁止 (比 prevent 严重)

批注 [词100]: a. 轻微的; 少量的
v/n. 轻视; 怠慢

批注 [词101]: n/v. 擦; 摩擦

批注 [词102]: a. 可疑的; 怀疑的

段落匹配

Do In-Class Exams Make Students Study Harder?

Research suggests they may study more broadly for the unexpected rather than search for answers.

[A] I have always been a poor test-taker. So it may seem rather strange that I have returned to college to finish the degree I left undone some four decades ago. I am making my way through Columbia University, surrounded by students who quickly supply the verbal answer while I am still processing the question.

批注 [词103]: 迅速给出口头回答
supply v/n. 提供; 供给

[B] Since there is no way for me to avoid exams, **I am currently questioning (what kind are the most taxing) and ultimately beneficial.** I have already sweated through numerous in-class midterms and finals, and now I have a professor who issues take-home ones. I was excited when I learned this, figuring I had a full week to do the research, read the texts, and write it all up. **In fact, I was still rewriting my midterm (the morning it was due). To say I had lost the thread is putting it mildly.**

[C] As I was suffering through my week of anxiety, overthinking the material and guessing my grasp of it, I did some of my own polling among students and professors. David Eisenbach, who teaches a popular class on U.S. presidents at Columbia, prefers the in-class variety. He believes students **ultimately** learn more and encourages them to form study groups. "That way they socialize over history outside the class, which wouldn't happen without the pressure of an in-class exam," he explained. "Furthermore, in-class exams force students to learn how to perform under pressure, an essential work skill."

[D] He also says there is less chance of cheating with the in-class variety. In 2012, 125 students at Harvard were caught up in a **scandal** when it was discovered they had cheated on a take-home exam for a class entitled "Introduction To Congress." Some colleges have what they call an "honor code," though if you are smart enough to get into these schools, **you are either smart enough to get around any codes or hopefully, too ethical to consider doing so.** As I sat blocked and clueless for two solid days, I momentarily wondered **if I couldn't just call an expert on the subject matter which I was tackling, or someone who took the class previously, to get me going.**

[E] Following the Harvard scandal, Mary Miller, the former dean of students at Yale, made an impassioned appeal to her school's professors to **refrain** from take-home exams. "Students risk health and well being, as well as performance in other end-of-term work, when faculty offers take-home exams without clear, time-limited boundaries," she told me. "Research now shows that regular quizzes, short essays, and other assignments over the course of a term better enhance learning and **retention.**"

[F] Most college professors agree the kind of exam they choose largely depends on the subject. A quantitative-based one, for example, is unlikely to be sent home, where one could ask their older brothers and sisters to help. Vocational-type classes, such as computer science or journalism, on the other hand, are often more research-oriented and lend themselves to

批注 [词104]: 我现在正在思考什么样的考试最费力并且最终是最有益的

taxing a. 费力的; 繁重的

ultimately a. 最后; 基本上; 根本上

批注 [词105]: 事实上, 直到要交作业的那天早上我还在改这篇期中考试论文. 说我的论文缺乏条理算是轻的了

rewrite n/v. 改写; 重写

due a. 到期的; 应得的 n. 应付款; 应得之物

thread n. 线; 思路; 螺纹; 衣服 v. 穿过

批注 [词106]: ad. 最后; 根本上; 基本上

批注 [词107]: n. 丑闻; 流言蜚语

批注 [词108]: 你要足够聪明才能避开这些准则, 要么是(但愿如此)自身有非常高的道德要求而选择遵守这些准则

code n. 准则

ethical a. 伦理的; 道德的

批注 [词109]: 我能不能直接给研究我正在应付的这个课题的有关专家或以前上过这门课的人打电话, 让他们来帮助我完成这个考试

tackle v. 应付; 处理; 交涉; 强求; 抓获

批注 [词110]: v. 节制; 克制; 避免; 制止
n. 叠句; 副歌

批注 [词111]: n. 保留; 扣留; 滞留

take-home testing. Chris Koch, who teaches "History of Broadcast Journalism" at Montgomery Community College in Rockville, Maryland, points out that reporting is about investigation rather than the memorization of minute details. "In my field, it's not what you know—it's what you know how to find out," says Koch. "There is way too much information, and more coming all the time, for anyone to remember. I want my students to search out the answers to questions by using all the resources available to them."

[G] Students' test-form preferences vary, too, often depending on the subject and course difficulty. "I prefer take-home essays because it is then really about the writing, so you have time to edit and do more research," says Elizabeth Dresser, a junior at Barnard. Then there is the stress factor. Francesca Haass, a senior at Middlebury, says, "I find the in-class ones are more stressful in the short term, **but there is immediate relief (as you swallow information like mad), (and then you get to forget it all)**. Take-homes require thoughtful **engagement** which can lead to longer term stress as there is never a moment when the time is up." Meanwhile, Olivia Rubin, a sophomore at Emory, says she hardly even considers take-homes true exams. "If you understand the material and have the ability to articulate (说出) your thoughts, they should be a breeze."

[H] How students ultimately handle tests may depend on their personal test-taking abilities. There are people who always wait until the last minute, and make it much harder than it needs to be. And then there are those who, not knowing what questions are coming at them, and having no resources to refer to, can freeze. **And then there are we rare folks who fit both those descriptions.**

[I] Yes, my advanced age must **factor into** the equation (等式), in part because of my inability to access the information as quickly. As another returning student at Columbia, Kate Marber, told me, "We are learning not only all this information, but essentially how to learn again. Our fellow students have just come out of high school. A lot has changed since we were last in school."

[J] If nothing else, the situation has given my college son and me something to share. When I asked his opinion on this matter, he responded, "I like in-class exams because the time is already reserved, as opposed to using my free time at home to work on a test," he responded. It seems to me that a **compromise** would be receiving the exam questions a day or two in advance, and then doing the actual test in class with the ticking clock overhead.

批注 [闫112]: 但是一旦你拼命地把信息塞到脑子里后, 就会立即得到解脱, 然后你就会忘记这一切

批注 [闫113]: n. 婚约; 约会; 交战; 诺言

批注 [闫114]: 然后还有像我们这样上面两条都占了的极少数人

folk n. 人们

discription n. 摘要; 说明; 描述

批注 [闫115]: 考虑到

批注 [闫116]: n/v. 妥协; 折中

[K] Better yet, how about what one Hunter College professor reportedly did recently for her final exam: She encouraged the class not to stress or even study, promising that, "It is going to be a piece of cake." When the students came in, sharpened pencils in hand, there was not a blue book in sight. Rather, they saw a large chocolate cake and they each were given a slice.

36. Elderly students find it hard to keep up with the rapid changes in education.

37. Some believe take-home exams may affect students' performance in other courses.

38. Certain professors believe in-class exams are ultimately more helpful to students.

39. In-class exams are believed to discourage cheating in exams.

40. The author was happy to learn she could do some exams at home.

41. Students who put off their work until the last moment often find the exams more difficult than they actually are.

42. Different students may prefer different types of exams.

43. Most professors agree whether to give an in-class or a take-home exam depends on type of course being taught.

44. The author dropped out of college some forty years ago.

45. Some students think take-home exams will eat up their free time.

仔细阅读 (一)

That people often experience trouble sleeping in a different bed in unfamiliar surroundings is a phenomenon known as the "first-night" effect. If a person stays in the same room the following night they tend to sleep more soundly. Yuka Sasaki and her colleagues at Brown University set out to investigate the origins of this effect.

Dr. Sasaki knew the first-night effect probably has something to do with how humans evolved. The puzzle was what benefit would be gained from it when performance might be affected the following day. She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins that these animals put half of their brains to sleep at a time so that they can rest while remaining **alert** enough to avoid predators (捕食者). This led her to wonder if people might be

批注 [词117]: a. 警觉的; 机敏的
v/n. 警觉; 警惕

doing the same thing. To take a closer look, her team studied 35 healthy people as they slept in the unfamiliar environment of the university's Department of Psychological Sciences. The participants each slept in the department for two nights and were carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains. Dr. Sasaki found, as expected, the participants slept less well on their first night than they did on their second, taking more than twice as long to fall asleep and sleeping less overall. During deep sleep, the participants' brains behaved in a similar manner seen in birds and dolphins. On the first night only, the left hemispheres (半球) of their brains did not sleep nearly as deeply as their right hemispheres did.

Curious if the left hemispheres were indeed remaining awake to process information detected in the surrounding environment, Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night. She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by **stirring** people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.

批注 [词118]: a. 激动人心的; 轻快的
n. 出现; 萌芽
stir v. 搅动; 活动; 打动

46. What did researchers find puzzling about the first-night effect?

A. To what extent it can trouble people.

B. What role it has played in evolution.

C. What circumstances may **trigger** it.

D. In what way it can be beneficial.

批注 [词119]: n. 起因; 诱因

47. What do we learn about Dr. Yuka Sasaki doing her research?

A. She found birds and dolphins remain alert while asleep.

B. She found birds and dolphins sleep in much the same way.

C. She got some idea from previous studies on birds and dolphins

D. She conducted studies on birds' and dolphins' sleeping patterns.

48. What did Dr. Sasaki do when she first did her experiment?

A. She monitored the brain activity of participants sleeping in a new environment.

B. She recruited 35 participants from her Department of Psychological Sciences.

C. She studied the differences between the two sides of participants' brains.

D. She tested her findings about birds and dolphins on human subjects.

49. What did Dr. Sasaki do when re-running her experiment?

A. She analyzed the negative effect of irregular tones on brains.

B. She recorded participants' adaptation to changed environment.

C. She exposed her participants to two different **stimuli**.

D. She compared the responses of different participants.

50. What did Dr. Sasaki find about the participants in her experiment?

A. They tended to enjoy certain tones more than others.

B. They tended to perceive irregular beeps as a threat.

C. They felt sleepy when exposed to regular beeps.

D. They differed in their tolerance of irregular tones.

批注 [词120]: n. 刺激; 刺激物

仔细阅读 (二)

It's time to reevaluate how women handle conflict at work. Being overworked or **over-committed** at home and on the job will not get you where you want to be in life. It will only slow you down and hinder your career goals.

批注 [词121]: 过度忠诚的; 过度承诺

Did you know women are more likely than men to feel exhausted? Nearly twice as many women than men ages 18-44 reported feeling "very tired" or "exhausted", according to a recent study.

This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children. It's also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying "no." Women want to be able to do it all -- volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals -- and so their answer to any request is often "Yes, I can."

Women struggle to say "no" in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by their colleagues. Unfortunately, this inability to say "no" may be hurting women's health as well as their career.

At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don't want to be viewed as aggressive or **disruptive** at work. For example, there's a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over who should be the one to fix it. Men are more likely to face that **dispute** from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what's the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem -- even if that means doing the boring work themselves.

This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor on who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. Leaders have to be able to **delegate** and manage resources wisely -- including staff expertise. Shouldering more of the **workload** may not earn you that promotion. Instead, it may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

批注 [闫122]: a. 破坏性的; 分裂的

批注 [闫123]: v. 辩论; 争吵; 意见不同

批注 [闫124]: v. 代表

批注 [闫125]: n. 工作量

51. What does the author say is the problem with women?

- A. They are often unclear about the career goals to reach.
- B. They are usually more committed at home than on the job.
- C. They tend to be over-optimistic about how far they could go.
- D. They tend to push themselves beyond the limits of their ability.

52. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?

- A. They struggle to satisfy the demands of both work and home.
- B. They are too devoted to work and unable to relax as a result.
- C. They do their best to cooperate with their workmates.
- D. They are **obliged** to take up too many responsibilities.

批注 [闫126]: a. 必须的; 感激的; 有责任的

53. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?

- A. Their unwillingness to say "no".
- B. Their desire to be considered powerful.

C.An underestimate of their own ability.

D.A lack of courage to face challenges.

54.Men and woman differ in their approach to resolving workplace conflicts in that

_____.

A.women tend to be easily satisfied

B.men are generally more persuasive

C.men tend to put their personal interests first

D.women are much more ready to compromise

55.What is important to a good leader?

A.A dominant personality.

B.The ability to delegate.

C.The courage to admit failure

D.A strong sense of responsibility.

2017 年 12 月第二套

选词填空

We all know there exists great void (空白) in the public educational system when it comes to **exposure** to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering Mathematics) courses. One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system. Dori taught

批注 [词127]: v. 曝光; 暴露; 陈列

high school engineering for 11 years. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all levels of the public educational system. She said, "I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to enroll my own kids in."

批注 [闫128]: enroll ... in 参加; 选课

She decided to start an afterschool program where children participated in STEM-based competitions. The club grew quickly and when it reached 180 members and the kids in the program won several state championships, she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and developing it. The global business EFK was born.

Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to local recreation centers. Today, the EFK program operates (over 144 branches) (in 32 states) (within the United States) and (in 21 countries). Sales have doubled from \$5 million in 2014 to \$10 million in 2015, with 25 new branches planned for 2016. The EFK website states, "Our nation is not graduating enough engineers. Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great career."

批注 [闫129]: 然后把它扩展到当地的娱乐中心
recreation n. 娱乐; 消遣; 修养

批注 [闫130]: 今天, EFK 项目在美国的 32 个州和 21 个国家运营了 144 个分支机构
operate v. 运营

A.attracted

D.degrees

H.feasible

I.feeding

K.interest

段落匹配

Why aren't you curious about what happened?

[A] "You suspended Ray Rice after our video," a reporter from TMZ challenged National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell the other day. "Why didn't you have the curiosity to go to the casino (赌场) yourself?" The implication of the question is that a more curious commissioner would have found a way to get the tape.

批注 [闫131]: suspend v. 延缓; 推迟; 使暂停; 悬浮

[B] The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often, carrying the suggestion that there is something wrong with not wanting to search out the truth. "I have been bothered for a

long time about the curious lack of curiosity," said a Democratic member of the New Jersey legislature back in July, referring to an insufficiently inquiring attitude on the part of an assistant to New Jersey Governor Chris Christie who chose not to ask hard question about the George Washington Bridge traffic scandal. "Isn't the mainstream media the least bit curious about what happened?" wrote conservative writer Jennifer Rubin earlier this year, referring to the attack on Americans in Benghazi, Libya.

[C] The implication, in each case, is that curiosity is a good thing, and a lack of curiosity is a problem. Are such accusations simply efforts to score political points for one's party? Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?

[D] The journalist Ian Leslie, in his new and enjoyable book *Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Future Depends on It*, insists that the answer to that last question is 'Yes'. Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success, and that we are losing it.

[E] We are suffering, he writes, from a "serendipity deficit." The word "serendipity" was coined by Horace Walpole in an 1854 letter, from a tale of three princes who "were always making discoveries, by accident, of things they were not in search of." Leslie worries that the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures. No longer have we the inclination to let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge, ready to be surprised. Instead, we seek only the information we want.

[F] Why is this a problem? Because without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. We will see unimaginative governments and dying corporations make disastrous decisions. We will lose a vital part of what has made humanity as a whole so successful as a species.

[G] Leslie presents considerable evidence for the proposition that the society as a whole is growing less curious. In the U.S and Europe, for example, the rise of the Internet has led to a declining consumption of news from outside the reader's borders. But not everything is to be blamed on technology. The decline in interest in literary fiction is also one of the causes identified by Leslie. Reading literary fiction, he says, make us more curious.

[H] Moreover, in order to be curious, "you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place." Although Leslie perhaps paints a bit broadly in contending that most of

批注 [词132]: 意外的赤字

serendipity n. 意外发现珍奇事物的本事
deficit n. 赤字

批注 [词133]: n. 硬币

v. 铸造; 杜撰; 创造新词

批注 [词134]: 我们不再渴望自己在知识的海洋里漫游, 随时准备迎接惊喜

indication n. 倾向; 爱好; 斜坡

us are unaware of how much we don't know, he's surely right to point out that the problem is growing: "Google can give us the powerful illusion that all questions have definite answers."

[I] Indeed, Google, for which Leslie expresses admiration, is also his frequent whipping body (替罪羊). He quotes Google co-founder Larry Page to the effect that the "perfect search engine" will "understand exactly what I mean and give me back exactly what I want." Elsewhere in the book, Leslie writes: "Google aims to save you from the thirst of curiosity altogether."

[J] Somewhat nostalgically (怀旧地), he quotes John Maynard Keynes's justly famous words of praise to the bookstore: "**One should enter it vaguely, almost in a dream, and allow what is there freely to attract and influence the eye. To walk the rounds of the bookshops, dipping in as curiosity dictates, should be an afternoon's entertainment.**" If only!

[K] Citing the work of psychologists and cognitive (认知的) scientists, Leslie criticizes the received wisdom that academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work. Curiosity, he argues, is the third key factor—and a difficult one to preserve. If not cultivated, it will not survive: "Childhood curiosity is a collaboration between child and adult. The surest way to kill it is to leave it alone."

[L] School education, he warns, is often conducted in a way that makes children incurious. Children of educated and upper-middle-class parents turn out to be far more curious, even at early ages, than children of working class and lower class families. That lack of curiosity produces a relative lack of knowledge, and the lack of knowledge is difficult if not impossible to compensate for later on

[M] Although Leslie's book isn't about politics, he doesn't entirely **shy away from** the problem. Political leaders, like leaders of other organizations, should be curious. They should ask questions at crucial moments. There are serious consequence, he warns, in not wanting to know.

[N] He presents as an example the failure of the George W. Bush administration to prepare properly for the after-effects of the invasion of Iraq. According to Leslie, those who **ridiculed** former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for his 2002 remark that we have to be **wary** of the "unknown unknowns" were mistaken. Rumsfeld's idea, Leslie writes, "wasn't **absurd**—it was smart." He adds, "The tragedy is that he didn't follow his own advice."

批注 [闫135]: L 认为我们大多数人都不知道自己有多少不知道的东西, 这样说似乎有点宽泛。

broadly a. 宽泛的

contend v. 竞争; 奋斗; 斗争; 争论; 主张

批注 [闫136]: 人们应该漫无目的地走入书店, 几乎是在梦, 任凭那里一切吸引和影响我们的眼睛, 走在书店里, 听从好奇心的指引而沉浸其中, 应该是午后的一大乐事吧。

vaguely ad. 含糊地; 暧昧地; 茫然地

dip v. 浸; 下沉; 深入; 扒窃; 放下

dictate v. 命令; 口述; 听写

批注 [闫137]: 回避; 退缩; 羞于

批注 [闫138]: v/n. 嘲笑; 奚落

批注 [闫139]: a. 谨慎的; 机警的; 考虑周到的

批注 [闫140]: a. 荒谬的; 可笑的

[O] All of which brings us back to Goodell and the Christie case and Benghazi. **Each critic in those examples is charging, in a different way, that someone in authority is intentionally being incurious.** I leave it to the reader's political preference to decide which, if any, charges should stick. But let's be careful about demanding curiosity about the other side's weaknesses and remanding determinedly incurious about our own. We should be delighted to pursue knowledge for its own sake—even when what we find out is something we didn't particularly want to know.

36.To be curious, we need to realize first of all that there are many things we don't know.

37.According to Leslie, curiosity is essential to one's success.

38.**We should feel happy when we pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake.**

39.Political leaders' lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences.

40.There are often accusations about politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity to find out the truth

41.The less curious a child is, the less knowledge the child may turn out to have.

42.It is widely accepted that academic accomplishment lies in both intelligence and diligence.

43.Visiting a bookshop as curiosity leads us can be a good way to entertain ourselves.

44.Both the rise of the Internet and reduced appetite for literary fiction contribute to people's declining curiosity.

45.Mankind wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity.

仔细阅读（一）

Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. **In that light**, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin **deficiency**.

批注 [闫141]: 在这些例子中, 每个评论家都在用不同的方式指责当权者是否故意漠不关心
intentionally a. 故意的; 有意的

批注 [闫142]: 当我们为获取知识而追求知识的时候我们应该感到高兴
for one's own sake 为了自己的利益
for one's sake 为了...起见
for ... sake 因为..缘故

批注 [闫143]: 从这个角度

批注 [闫144]: n. 缺点; 缺陷

Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates **incentives** to develop treatments.

批注 [词145]: n. 激励; 动机; 刺激
a. 激励的; 奖励的

"It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control," he said. "In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop **interventions**. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range."

批注 [词146]: intervention n. 介入; 调停; 妨碍; 干预

But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable."

"It was always known that the body accumulates damage," he added. "The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as **preventive** medicine for age-related conditions."

批注 [词147]: a. 预防性的; 防备性的

Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

"There're many people who recover from cancer, **stroke**, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease," Hayflick said. "Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

批注 [词148]: n/v. 划; 中风; 成功的举动; 轻抚

46. What do people generally believe about aging?

A. It should cause no alarm **whatsoever**.

批注 [词149]: a/ad/prep. 无论怎样; 丝毫

B. They just cannot do anything about it.

C. It should be regarded as a kind of disease.

D. They can delay it with advances in science.

47. How do many scientists view aging now?

A. It might be prevented and treated.

B. It can be as risky as heart disease.

C.It results from a vitamin deficiency.

D.It is an irreversible biological process.

48.What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"?

A.It will prompt people to take aging more seriously.

B.It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging.

C.It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging.

D.It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging.

49.What do we learn about the medical community?

A.They now have a strong interest in research on aging.

B.They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.

C.They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent.

D.They have ways to intervene in people's aging process.

50.What does professor Leonard Hayflick believe?

A.The human lifespan cannot be prolonged.

B.Aging is hardly separable from disease.

C.Few people live up to the age of 92.

D.Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

仔细阅读 (二)

Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts. Christopher Intagliata reports.

As in many other fields, gender bias is widespread in the sciences. Men score higher starting salaries, have more mentoring (指导), and have better odds of being hired. Studies

批注 [词150]: counterpart n.副本; 配对物

show they're also perceived as more **competent** than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. And new research reveals that men are more likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, too.

批注 [词151]: a. 胜任的; 有能力的; 能干的

"Say, you know, this is the best student I've ever had," says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University's Lamont campus. "Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: 'The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that's clearly solid praise,' but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind."

Dutt and her colleagues studied more than 1,200 letters of recommendation for postdoctoral positions in geoscience. They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student. They found that female applicants were only half as likely to get outstanding letters, compared with their male counterparts. That includes letters of recommendation from all over the world, and written by, yes, men and women. The findings are in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Dutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the data in the files. But she says the results still suggest women in geoscience are at a potential disadvantage from the very beginning of their careers starting with those less than outstanding letters of recommendation.

"We're not trying to assign blame or criticize anyone or call anyone conscious sexist. Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level." Which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

51. What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences?

- A. There are many more men applying than women.
- B. Chances for women to get the positions are scarce.
- C. More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation.
- D. Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts.

52. What do studies about men and women in scientific research show?

-
- A.Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up.
- B.Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias.
- C.Men are believed to be better able to **excel** in STEM disciplines.
- D.Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional.

批注 [词152]: v. 超过; 擅长; 胜过

53.What do the studies find about the recommendation letters for women applicants?

- A.They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.
- B.They contain nothing that **distinguishes** the applicants.
- C.They provide objective information without exaggeration.
- D.They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants.

批注 [词153]: v. 区别; 辨别; 是接触; 脱颖而出

54.What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation?

- A.They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them.
- B.They invited women professionals to edit them.
- C.They assigned them randomly to reviewers.
- D.They deleted all information about gender.

55.What does Dutt aim to do with her study?

- A.Raise recommendation writers' awareness of gender bias in their letters.
- B.Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work.
- C.Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines.
- D.Start a public discussion on how to raise women's status in academic circles.

2017 年 12 月第三套

选词填空

Technological changes brought dramatic new options to Americans living in the 1990s. During this decade new forms of entertainment, commerce, research, and communication became commonplace in the U.S. The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) innovation popularly known as the Internet.

The Internet was developed during the 1970s by the Department of Defense. In the case of an attack, military advisers suggested the advantage of being able to operate one computer from another terminal. In the early days, the Internet was used mainly by scientists to communicate with other scientists. The Internet remained under government control until 1984.

One early problem faced by Internet users was speed. Phone lines could only transmit information at a limited rate. The development of fiber-optic (光纤) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the incoming signals at a more rapid rate.

In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for commercial purposes. Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel reservations, and even cars and homes could be purchased online. Universities posted research data on the Internet, so students could find valuable information without leaving their dormitories. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and submitted online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas (睡衣).

C.conservation

D.equipped

H.local

I.maintained

J.occupations

批注 [词154]: 在发生攻击的情况下

批注 [词155]: remain
v. 保持; 依然; 留下' 剩余; 残存; 逗留

批注 [词156]: telecommuter n.远程工作者

批注 [词157]: maintain n.维持; 继续; 维修; 主张

段落匹配

The Health Benefits of Knitting

[A] About 15 years ago, I was invited to join a knitting group. I agreed to give it a try.

[B] My mother had taught me to knit at 15, and I knitted in class throughout college and for a few years thereafter. Then decades passed without my touching a knitting needle. But within two Mondays in the group, I was **hooked**, not only on knitting but also on crocheting (钩织), and I was on my way to becoming a highly productive crafter.

[C] I've made countless baby blankets, sweaters, scarves, hats, caps for newborns. I take a knitting project with me everywhere, especially when I have to sit still and listen. As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.

[D] It seems, too, that I'm part of a national renewal of interest in needle and other handicrafts (手工艺). The Craft Yarn Council reports that a third of women ages 25-35 now knit or crochet. Even men and schoolchildren are **swelling the ranks**, among them my friend's three small grandsons. Last April, the **council** created a "Stitch Away Stress" campaign in honor of National Stress Awareness Month. Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of The Relaxation Response, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state like that associated with meditation (沉思) and yoga. Once you get beyond the initial learning curve, knitting and crocheting can lower heart rate and blood pressure.

[E] But unlike meditation, craft activities result in **tangible** and often useful products that can enhance **self-esteem**. I keep photos of my singular accomplishments on my cellphone to boost my spirits when needed.

[F] Since the 1990s, the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits. Among them is the father of a prematurely born daughter who reported that during the baby's five weeks in the **intensive care unit**, "learning how to knit infant hats gave me a sense of purpose during a time that I felt very helpless. It's a hobby that I've stuck with, and it

批注 [词158]: knit v. 编织; 皱眉

批注 [词159]: a. 上瘾的

批注 [词160]: [意译] 开始编织

批注 [词161]: n. 理事会

批注 [词162]: a. 有形的; 切实的; 可以触摸的

批注 [词163]: n. 自尊; 自负; 自大

批注 [词164]: 简称 ICU

continues to help me cope with stress at work, provide a sense of order in hectic (忙乱的) days, and allow my brain time to solve problems."

[G] A recent email from the yarn (纺纱) company Red Heart titled "Health Benefits of Crocheting and Knitting" prompted me to explore what else might be known about the health value of activities like knitting. My research revealed that the rewards go well beyond replacing stress and anxiety with the satisfaction of creation.

[H] For example, Karen Hayes, a life coach in Toronto, conducts knitting therapy programs, including Knit to Quit to help smokers give up the habit, and Knit to Heal for people coping with health crises, like a cancer diagnosis or serious illness of a family member. Schools and prisons with craft programs report that they have a calming effect and enhance social skills. And having to follow instructions on complex craft projects can improve children's math skills.

[I] Some people find that craftwork helps them control their weight. Just as it's challenging to smoke while knitting, when hands are holding needles and hooks, there's less snacking and mindless eating out of boredom.

[J] I've found that my handiwork with yarn has helped my arthritic (患关节炎的) fingers remain more dexterous (灵巧的) as I age. A woman encouraged to try knitting and crocheting after developing an autoimmune disease that caused a lot of hand pain reported on the Craft Yarn Council site that her hands are now less stiff and painful.

[K] A 2009 University of British Columbia study of 38 women with an eating disorder who were taught to knit found that learning the craft led to significant improvements. Seventy-four percent of the women said the activity lessened their fears and kept them from thinking about their problem.

[L] Betsan Corkhill, a wellness coach in Bath, England, and author of the book Knit for Health & Wellness, established a website, Stitchlinks, to explore the value of what she calls therapeutic knitting. Among her respondents, 54 percent of those who were clinically depressed said that knitting made them feel happy or very happy. In a study of 60 self-selected people with persistent pain, Ms. Corkhill and colleagues reported that knitting enabled them to redirect their focus, reducing their awareness of pain. She suggested that the brain can process just so much at once, and that activities like knitting and crocheting make it harder for the brain to register pain signals. Perhaps most exciting is research that suggests that

批注 [词165]: 人生导师

批注 [词166]: n. 治疗; 疗法

crafts like knitting and crocheting may help to keep off a decline in brain function with age. In a 2011 study, researchers led by Dr. Yonas Geda at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester interviewed a random (随机的) sample of 1,321 people ages 70-89, most of whom were cognitively (在认知方面) normal, about the cognitive activities they engaged in late in life. The study, published in the Journal of Neuropsychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences, found that those who engaged in crafts like knitting and crocheting had a **diminished** chance of developing mild cognitive disorder and memory loss.

批注 [词167]: 减少了的; 减退了的

[M] Although it is possible that only people who are cognitively healthy would pursue such activities, those who read newspapers or magazines or played music did not show similar benefits. The researchers **speculate** that craft activities promote the development of nerve pathways in the brain that help to maintain cognitive health.

批注 [词168]: v. 推测; 投机; 思索

[N] In support of that suggestion, a 2014 study by Denise C. Park of the University of Texas at Dallas and colleagues demonstrated that learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults. Those who engaged in activities that were not intellectually challenging, either in a social group or alone, did not show such improvements.

[O] Given that sustained social contacts have been shown to support health and a long life, those wishing to maximize the health value of crafts might consider joining a group of like-minded folks. I for one try not to miss a single weekly meeting of my knitting group.

36. When the author was a college student, she found that knitting helped her concentrate.

37. Knitting can help people stay away from tobacco.

38. Even men and children are now joining the army of knitters.

39. Being a member of a crafts group enhance one's health and prolongs one's life.

40. Knitting **diverts** people's attention from their pain.

批注 [词169]: divert v. 转移; 转向

41. The author learnt to knit as a teenager, but it was not until she was much older that she became keenly interested.

42. When people are knitting, they tend to eat fewer snacks.

43. Survey findings show that knitting can help people relieve stress.

44. According to a study, knitters and crocheters are less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage.

45. The products of knitting can increase one's sense of self-respect.

仔细阅读 (一)

Nobody really knows how big Lagos is. What's **indisputable** is that it's growing very quickly. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa could triple. Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have. Most urban Africans live in slums (贫民窟); migrants are often not much **better off** than they were in the countryside. Why?

批注 [词170]: a. 不容置疑的; 不可争辩的

批注 [词171]: a. 较为宽裕的; 更好的

The immediate problem is poverty. Most of Africa is urbanising at a lower level of income than other regions of the world did. That means there's little money around for investment that would make cities liveable and more productive. Without upgrades and new capacity, bridges, roads and power systems are unable to **cope** with expanding populations. With the exception of South Africa, the only light rail **metro** system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability, things that keep investors away.

批注 [词172]: v. 处理; 对付; 竞争
n. 长袍

批注 [词173]: n. 地铁

In other parts of the world, increasing agricultural productivity and industrialisation went together. More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories. But African cities are different. They are too often built around consuming natural resources. Government is concentrated in capitals, so is the money. Most urban Africans work for a small minority of the rich, who tend to be involved in either cronyish (有裙带关系的) businesses or politics. Since African agriculture is still broadly unproductive, food is imported, consuming a portion of **revenue**.

批注 [词174]: n. 税收收入; 财政收入

So what can be done? Though African countries are poor, not all African cities are. In Lagos, foreign oil workers can pay as much as 65,000 dollars per year in rent for a modest apartment in a safe part of town. If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure. If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more. Yet even as new roads are built, new people arrive. When a city's population grows by 5% a year, it is difficult to keep up.

46.What do we learn from the passage about cities in sub-Saharan Africa?

- A.They have more slums than other cities in the world.
- B.They are growing fast without becoming richer.
- C.They are as modernised as many cities elsewhere.
- D.They attract migrants who want to be better off.

47.What does the author imply about urbanisation in other parts of the world?

- A.It benefited from the contribution of immigrants.
- B.It started when people's income was relatively high.
- C.It benefited from the accelerated rise in productivity.
- D.It started with the improvement of people's **livelihood**.

批注 [词175]: n. 生活; 生计; 营生

48.Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors?

- A.It lacks adequate transport facilities.
- B.The living expenses there are too high.
- C.It is on the whole too densely populated.
- D.The local governments are corrupted.

49.In what way does the author say African cities are different?

- A.They have attracted huge numbers of farm labourers.
- B.They still rely heavily on agricultural productivity.
- C.They have developed **at the expense of** nature.
- D.They depend far more on foreign investment.

批注 [词176]: 以...为费用; 由..支付费用

50.What might be a solution to the problems facing African cities?

- A.Lowering of apartment rent.
- B.Better education for residents.
- C.More rational overall planning.

D. A more responsible government.

仔细阅读 (二)

For the past several decades, it seems there's been a general **consensus** on how to get ahead in America: Get a college education, find a reliable job, and buy your own home. But do Americans still believe in that path, and if they do, is it attainable?

批注 [词177]: n. 一致; 舆论; 合意

The most recent National Journal poll asked respondents about the American dream, what it takes to achieve their goals, and whether or not they felt a significant amount of control over their ability to be successful. **Overwhelmingly**, the results show that today, the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve it—looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century.

批注 [词178]: a. 压倒性的; 不可抵抗的

By and large, people felt that their actions and hard work—not outside forces—were the deciding factor in how their lives turned out. But respondents had decidedly mixed feelings about what actions make for a better life in the current economy.

批注 [词179]: 大体上; 总的来说

In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success. Even though they see going to college as a fairly achievable goal, a majority—52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful.

Miguel Maeda, 42, who has a master's degree and works in public health, was the first in his family to go to college, which has allowed him to achieve a sense of financial stability his parents and grandparents never did.

While some, like Maeda, emphasized the value of the degree rather than the education itself, others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences. Sixty-year-old Will Fendley, who had a successful career in the military and never earned a college degree, thinks "personal drive" is far more important than just going to college. To Fendley, a sense of drive and purpose, as well as an effective high-school education, and basic life skills, like balancing a checkbook, are the necessary ingredients for a successful life in America.

51.It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have

_____.

A.an advanced academic degree

B.an ambition to get ahead

C.a firm belief in their dream

D.a sense of drive and purpose

52.What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll concerning the American dream?

A.More and more Americans are finding it hard to realize.

B.It remains alive among the majority of American people.

C.Americans' idea of it has changed over the past few decades.

D.An increasing number of young Americans are abandoning it.

53.What do Americans now think of the role of college education in achieving success?

A.It still remains open to debate.

B.It has proved to be beyond doubt.

C.It is no longer as important as it used to be.

D.It is much better understood now than ever.

54.How do some people view college education these days?

A.It promotes gender equality.

B.It needs to be strengthened.

C.It adds to cultural diversity.

D.It helps broaden their minds.

55.What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley?

A.A desire to learn and to adapt.

B.A strong sense of responsibility.

C.A willingness to commit oneself.

D.A clear aim and high motivation.

2018 年 6 月第一套

选词填空

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in **solar panels**. They are used (to create some of the energy) used (by insurance company) (inside). When the tower was first **constructed** in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. **These small square stones became a problem (for the building) and (continued to) (fall off the face) (for 40 years) until (a major renovation was undertaken).** During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, **consulted** the solar panel company, Solarcentury. They agreed to **cover** the entire building **in** solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became **Europe's largest collection of vertical solar panels**. A vertical solar project on such a large **scale** has never been repeated since.

Covering a skyscraper **with** solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the "10 best green energy projects". For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it waves **eventually** overtaken by the Millbank Tower.

Green buildings (like this) aren't (necessarily cost-efficient) (for the investor), but it does (produce much less pollution) than that caused by (energy production through fossil fuels). As solar panels get **cheaper**, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much (like trees do). **Imagine a world (where building the tallest skyscraper) was not a race (of height), but rather one (to collect the most solar energy).**

批注 [闫180]: n. 太阳能电池板

panel n. 面板; 专门小组

批注 [闫181]: 这些小方块石成了个问题(对于建筑), 并且(导致了)(从表面脱落)(40 年来)直到(进行了一次大翻新).

contribute to 有助于/导致

face n. 表面

renovation v. 翻新, 革新

批注 [闫182]: 将... 用... 覆盖 cover... in...

批注 [闫183]: 欧洲最大的垂直太阳能板集群

vertical a. 垂直的

collection n. 集群

批注 [闫184]: 将... 用... 覆盖 : cover... with...

批注 [闫185]: 绿色建筑(像这样的)并(不一定是划算的)(对于投资者来说), 但是他确实能(产生更少的污染)比(通过化石燃料产生能源)产生的.

dose 表示强调

necessarily a. 一定的, 必然的

cost-efficient a. 合算的, 划算的

批注 [闫186]: 想象一个世界(在这个世界建造最高的摩天大楼)不是高度的竞赛, 而是(收集更多太阳能的)

skyscraper n. 摩天大楼

not... but rather... \approx not... but... 但是语气要强, 其中 rather 起强调作用

one 代指 race

G. **dimension**

批注 [187]: dimension n. 尺寸、规模、维度

段落匹配

Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

A) Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes (needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework). As universities go digital, students are complaining of **a new hit to their finances (that's replacing) — (and sometimes joining) — expensive textbooks**: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.

批注 [188]: 一个新事物(正在取代)(有时连同着)昂贵的教科书, 成为学生的经济负担

B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$ 80 to \$ 155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. **These companies, which long reaped big profits (as textbook publishers), have boasted that their new online offerings, (when pushed to students through universities) (they partner with), represent the future of the industry.**

批注 [189]: 这些长期以来获取巨额利润(作为教科书出版商)的公司吹嘘说他们的新的线上产品,(当通过大学推荐给大学生时)(他们合作的(大学)), 代表着这个行业的未来。
reap v. 收割; 获得
boast v/n. 自吹; 自夸
offering n. 产品; 祭品; 提供

C) But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos (观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to **opt out** of. **While they could once** buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies(复印件) with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.

批注 [190]: 从...退出

批注 [191]: 以前他们可以
Could once 倒装

D) "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly (垄断), a new way to lock students around this system, " said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U. S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. "Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$ 120, " said Senack. "But because it's all digital it **eliminates** the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out. "

批注 [192]: Eliminate v. 消除, 排除

E) Sarina Harpet, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their

grades. But the code to access the program cost \$ 120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$ 450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.

F) She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$ 150- \$ 200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. "It's a balancing act, " she said. "Can I really afford these access codes now?" She didn't hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, **which started her out (in the class) (with a failing grade).**

批注 [闫193]: 让她在一开始就在这门课上落后了
Start out 开始

G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales **exceeded** print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$ 140 million revenue in 2015 "was derived from digital products. "

批注 [闫194]: exceed v. 超过; 胜过

H) A Pearson **spokesperson** told BuzzFeed News that "digital materials are less expensive and a good investment" that offer new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. **Its digital course materials (save students up to 60%) (compared to traditional printed textbooks), the company added.** McGraw Hill didn't respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the Financial Times in August that "in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over. "

批注 [闫195]: n. 发言人, 代言人

批注 [闫196]: 其数字课程资料(可为学生节省高达 60% 的费用), (与传统的印刷教科书相比), 该公司补充说。

I) The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. "These digital products aren't just **mechanisms** for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features, " David Anderson, the **executive** director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. "It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments. "

批注 [闫197]: mechanism n. 机制; 原理; 途径; 进程

批注 [闫198]: adj. 有执行权的; 高级的;
n. 主管; 行政领导; 行政部门

J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has **rolled out** digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the **utility** of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn't require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. "I try to make things as inexpensive as possible, " said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most. "

批注 [闫199]: roll out 推出; 滚出; 铺开; 实行; 开展

批注 [闫200]: n. 实用; 效用; 公共设施
adj. 实用的; 通用的; 有多种用途的

K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$ 500-\$ 600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$ 900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent, " she said. "You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$ 30 - \$ 50 and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money. "

L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework. " Many of the access codes he's purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. "Often it's only 10% of your grade in class. " he said. "You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade — but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grades enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C. " Wolverton said he spent \$ 500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

M) Harper, a poultry (家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$ 20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$ 120 and \$ 85.

N) She still remembers the **sting** of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices. "We don't really have a missed assignment policy, " she said. "If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it's not fun. "

批注 [词201]: n. 刺痛; 讽刺, 刺激
vt. 刺; 驱使; 使...苦恼; 使...疼痛

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.

37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.

38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.

39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.

41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.

43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

44. Online systems may **deprive** teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.

批注 [闫202]: vt. 使丧失, 剥夺

45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

仔细阅读(一)

Losing your ability (to think and remember) is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia (痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts **shrink**, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes (in brain cells) can affect communication between (different **regions**) (of the brain). And blood flow (can be reduced) (as blood **vessels** narrow).

批注 [闫203]: shrink v. 缩小、收缩、缩水 n. 心理学家

批注 [闫204]: region n. (界限不明的)地方、区域

批注 [闫205]: vessel n. 大船、(动物的)血管、(植物的)导管

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, **that's far more concerning**, Daffner says.

批注 [闫206]: 这更令人担忧
far more 更...
concerning a. 令人担忧的

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven,

or forgetting how to drive (to the house of a friend) (you've visited many times before) can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like **temporary stoppage** of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications (药物) like **antidepressants**.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense (against memory loss) is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's **cognitive reserve**, Daffner says.

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A. Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B. They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C. Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D. They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A. **Our interaction skills deteriorate.**
- B. Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C. Communication within our brain weakens.
- D. Our whole brain starts shrinking.

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

- A. Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B. Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.

批注 [闫207]: 暂时停止
stoppage v. 暂停、终止、停止、阻塞

批注 [闫208]: n. 抗抑郁药

批注 [闫209]: n. 认知储备
cognitive a. 认知的, 感知的
reserve n. 保留、储备 v. 预定、拥有、保留

批注 [闫210]: 我们的人际互动能力退化了
interaction n. 相互作用, 相互影响
deteriorate v. 退化, 变质, 败坏, 衰退

- C. Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D. Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.
49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?
- A. Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- B. Stop medications affecting memory.
- C. Turn to a professional for assistance.
- D. Exercise to improve their well-being.
50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?
- A. Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B. Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C. Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D. Staying active both physically and mentally.

仔细阅读(二)

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution **Archives** by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized (in the mid-1970s) that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as (missing) (and likely taken) (by an **intern**)", from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D. C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. **The FBI worked closely (with the Archives) to determine that the letter was both (authentic) and (definitely Smithsonian's property).**

批注 [词211]: archive n. 档案馆 v. 存档

批注 [词212]: intern n. 实习医生/实习学生

批注 [词213]: FBI 密切合作(和档案馆)以确定这封信是(真实的)而且(无疑是 S 的财产)
determine v. 确定 决定 查明
definitely ad. 肯定 当然 确实
property n. 属性 财产 特性

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vanderveer Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

The letter is in **fairly** good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

批注 [词214]: fairly a. 完全的, 公正的, 相当的

It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

51. What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s?

- A. It was recovered by the FBI.
- B. It was stolen more than once.
- C. It was put in the archives for research purposes.
- D. It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?

- A. They proved its authenticity.
- B. They kept it in a special **safe**.
- C. They arrested the suspect immediately.
- D. They **pressed** criminal charges in vain.

批注 [词215]: n. 保险柜

批注 [词216]: v. 起诉

53. What is Darwin's letter about?

- A. The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
- B. His cooperation with an American geologist.
- C. Some geological evidence supporting his theory.

D. His **acknowledgement** of help from a professional.

批注 [闫217]: n. 感谢; 承认

54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?

A. Reserve it for research purposes only.

B. Turn it into an object of high interest.

C. Keep it a permanent secret.

D. Make it available online.

55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?

A. Growing interest in rare art objects.

B. Radical changes in archiving practices.

C. Recovery of various missing documents.

D. Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

2018 年 6 月第二套

选词填空

Since the 1940s, southern California has **had a reputation for** smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of **pollutants**. **Gazing** down (on the city) (from the Getty Center), (an art museum) (in the Santa Monica Mountains), one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean (**blurred** by the haze) (霾). **Nor (is the state's bad air) (restricted to) (its south)**. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a **consequence**.

批注 [闫218]: have a reputation for 以...而闻名

批注 [闫219]: gaze v/n. 凝视; 注视

批注 [闫220]: blur
n. 模糊不清的事物; 模糊的记忆; 污迹
v. 使...模糊不清, 变模糊; 使暗淡; 玷污

批注 [闫221]: 该州恶劣的空气也不局限于其南部
restricted to 局限于

All of which, combined with (California's reputation) (as the home of technological **innovation**), makes the place (ideal) (for developing and testing systems) (designed) (to monitor pollution) (in **detail**). And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing (over the past few months). **It has been trying out (monitoring stations) that are intended to yield minute-to-minute maps (of outdoor air pollution)**. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.

批注 [闫222]: 该公司一直在实验(监测站), 欲实时绘制(室外空气污染图).

intend to 打算

yield v. 出产; 生息; 屈服; 放弃; 停止争论; 让路; 绘制
n. 产量; 利润, 红利率

To this end, Aclima has been collaborating with Google's Street View system. **David Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs (on days) (when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike) and (the city's inhabitants were forced) (to use their cars).** Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by creating pollution lows.

- A. assisted
- D. consumers
- G. domestic
- H. frequently
- O. sum

批注 [闫223]: 为了这个目的

批注 [闫224]: Aclima 老板 DH 说,当旧金山的公交系统工人罢工,城市居民被迫使用汽车的时候,系统就会显示出污染高峰。

reveal v. 显示; 透露; 泄露 n. 揭露; 门侧, 窗侧

transit n. 运输; 经过 vt. 运送 vi. 经过

段落匹配

As Tourists Crowd Out Locals, Venice Faces 'Endangered' List

A) On a recent fall morning, a large crowd **blocked** the steps at one of Venice's main tourist sites, the Rialto Bridge. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges **spanning** the Grand Canal. It is the oldest bridge across the canal, and was the dividing line between the districts of San Marco and San Polo. But on this day, there was a **twist**: it was filled with Venetians, not tourists.

B) "People are cheering and holding their **carts** in the air, " says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the **march** with a grass-roots organization called Generazione '90. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. "It started as a joke, " he says with a laugh. "The idea was to put **blades** on the wheels! You know? Like Ben Hur. Precisely like that, you just go around and **run people down**. "

C) Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that's a problem. Up to 90, 000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55, 000 permanent residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down from 175, 000 in the 1950s. The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can't even get to the market without

批注 [闫225]: v. 挤出, 推开

批注 [闫226]: n. 块, 街区, 大厦, 障碍物

v. 阻止, 堵住

a. 成批的, 堵塞的

批注 [闫227]: n. 跨度, 范围

v. 跨越, 横跨

批注 [闫228]: v. 使弯曲, 扭, 拧, 旋转

n. 转动, 转折, 拧

批注 [闫229]: n. 车

批注 [闫230]: march v. 进军, 示威游行, 进行 n. 前进, 游行示威

match v. 相配, 比得上, 满足, 结婚 n. 火柴, 比赛, 相配的人

March 三月

批注 [闫231]: n. 叶片; 刀片, 刀锋; 剑

批注 [闫232]: Run down 撞倒, 使变弱, 停止, 浏览

swimming through a sea of **picture-snapping** tourists. Imagine, **navigating** through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.

D) Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they're only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015. "Venice is a cash cow," she says, "and everyone wants a piece."

E) Just beyond St. Mark's Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their medieval (中世纪的) surroundings. **Their massive wake creates waves (at the bottom of the sea), weakening the foundations (of the centuries-old buildings) themselves.** "Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad," Chigi says. "You see the mud it drags; the destruction it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden **poles** (holding up the city underwater). One day we'll see Venice break down."

F) For a time, UNESCO, the cultural **wing** of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it **put Italy on notice**, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers (the entire city) a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world's people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice's flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage In Danger, joining such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.

G) Venice's deadline passed with barely a murmur (嘟囔) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. "For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation," Tabet told UNESCO. "We have to act quickly—there is not a moment to waste."

H) But UNESCO didn't even hold a vote. "It's been postponed until 2017," says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of The Art Newspaper and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason (the U. N. cultural organization didn't vote to declare Venice a World Heritage Site In Danger) is because UNESCO has become "intensely politicized". There would have been some **back-room negotiations.**

I) Italy **boasts** more UNESCO World Heritage Sites than any other country in the world, granting it considerable power and influence within the organization. The former head of the

批注 [闫233]: (意译) 大量拍照的

批注 [闫234]: v. 导航; 驾驶; 找到正确的应对方法; (在互联网上) 浏览; 穿过人群

批注 [闫235]: 他们剧烈的尾波使海底波涛汹涌, 动摇了有着上百年历史的古建筑的基础

masiive n. 大量的; 巨大的

wake n. 尾迹; 守夜

批注 [闫236]: n. 杆; 极点

批注 [闫237]: n. 部门

批注 [闫238]: put ... on notice 警告...

批注 [闫239]: 幕后谈判

批注 [闫240]: n/v. 自夸; 夸耀

UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which oversees heritage sites, is Francesco Bandarin, a Venetian who now **serves as** UNESCO's assistant director-general for culture.

批注 [词241]: 担任; 充当

J) Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists (考古学家) to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups, such as ISIS. The accord underlined Italy's global reputation as a good steward of art and culture.

K) But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and **conflict-ridden** countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy's profitable tourism industry. The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO. As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.

批注 [词242]: 冲突四起的; 矛盾重重的

L) The city's current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has **ridiculed** UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5, 000 Venice residents.

批注 [词243]: n. 嘲笑, 奚落
v. 嘲笑, 奚落

M) As for Venetians, they're beyond frustrated and hoping for a solution soon. "It's a nightmare for me. Some situations are really difficult with tourists around, " says Giorgio as he navigates around a swelling crowd at the Rialto Bridge. "There are just so many of them. They never know where they are going, and do not walk in an orderly manner. Navigating the streets can be exhausting. "

N) Then it hits him: This crowd isn't made up of tourists. They're Venetians. Giorgio says he's never experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. "For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic, " he says delightedly. "It feels unreal. It feels like we're some form of endangered species. It's just nice. The feeling is just pure. " But, he worries, if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.

36. The passing cruise ships will **undermine** the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.

批注 [词244]: v. 破坏, 渐渐破坏

37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.

38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.

39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.

40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.

41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.

42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.

43. Ignoring UNESCO's warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry.

44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the **revenues** from tourism.

45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger.

批注 [词245]: n. 税收收入; 财政收入; 收益

仔细阅读(一)

// 这一篇不是没精读...而是没找到生单词或者长难句什么的.....

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some lottery (彩票) winners who had won more than £ 500, 000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline. "

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a

period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy. " He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces. "

46. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?

- A. Improve their work efficiency.
- B. Add to their sustained happiness.
- C. Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
- D. Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?

- A. Earn more money.
- B. Settle in an urban area.
- C. Gain fame and popularity.
- D. Live in a green environment.

48. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?

- A. How it affects different people.
- B. How strong its positive effect is.
- C. How long its positive effect lasts.
- D. How it benefits people physically.

49. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?

- A. Their stress was more apparent than real.
- B. Their decisions required less deliberation.
- C. Their memories were greatly strengthened.
- D. Their communication with others improved.

50. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?

- A. Find financial support.
- B. Improve urban planning.
- C. Involve local residents in the effort.
- D. Raise public awareness of the issue.

仔细阅读(二)

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art (先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. **All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.**

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine **decks**, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

Stretching 269. 13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of **naval** technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so (for quite some time). However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got **wrecked** before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a **naval mine** in 1916 and **subsequently** sank as well.

批注 [闫246]: 总之, 奥林匹克级游轮是海上工程的奇迹, 但它似乎被诅咒了, 都遭受了灾难性的命运

class n. 阶级; 等级

marvel n. 奇迹

curse n/v. 诅咒

disastrous a. 灾难性的; 悲伤的

fate n. 命运 v. 注定

批注 [闫247]: deck n. 甲板

批注 [闫248]: stretch v. 伸展; (资金、资源) 足够; 大量要求; 夸大; 延续

n. 舒展; 困难的任务; 连绵的一片;

批注 [闫249]: a. 海军的

批注 [闫250]: wreck n/v. 破坏; 失事; 残骸

批注 [闫251]: 水雷

批注 [闫252]: ad. 随后; 其后; 后来

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?

- A. They performed marvellously on the sea.
- B. They could all break the ice in their way.
- C. They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
- D. They were models of modern engineering.

52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?

- A. Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
- B. The **utmost** comfort passengers could enjoy.
- C. Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
- D. The long voyages they were able to undertake.

批注 [词253]: a. 极度的

53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?

- A. It was a mere piece of decoration.
- B. It was the work of a famous artist.
- C. It was designed to let out extra smoke.
- D. It was easily identifiable from **afar**.

批注 [词254]: ad. 遥远的; 在远处

54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?

- A. Their unscientific designs.

- B. Their captains' misjudgment.
- C. The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.
- D. The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.
55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?
- A. She was used to carry troops.
- B. She was sunk in World War I.
- C. She was converted into a hospital ship.
- D. She was retired after her naval service.

2018 年 6 月第三套

选词填空

Neon (霓虹) is to Hong Kong as (red phone booths are to London) and (fog is to San Francisco). When night falls, red and blue and other colors cast a hazy (雾蒙蒙的) glow (over a city) (lit up by tens of thousands of neon signs). But many of them are going dark, replaced by more practical, but less romantic, LEDs (发光二极管).

Changing building codes, evolving tastes, and the high cost (of maintaining those wonderful old signs) have businesses embracing LEDs, (which are energy efficient, but still carry great cost). "To me, neon represents memories of the past," says photographer Sharon Blance, whose series Hong Kong Neon celebrates the city's famous signs. "Looking at the signs now I get a feeling of amazement, mixed with sadness. "

Building a neon sign is an art (practiced by professionals) (trained on the job) (to mold glass tubes) (into decorative shapes and letters). They fill these tubes with gases that glow

批注 [词255]: vt. 投, 抛; 计算; 浇铸; 投射 (光、影、视线等)

n. 抛; 铸件; 演员阵容; 脱落物

批注 [词256]: v. 发出微弱而稳定的光; 因色彩浓烈而微微发光; (人体或脸) (运动后或激动) 而发红; (因温暖、健康而) 容光焕发; 喜形于色

n. 微弱稳定的光; 满面红光; 金色; 喜悦; 持续不变的光 (或热)

批注 [词257]: 不断变化的建筑法规. 不断发展的品位, 以及(维护那些令人惊叹的旧招牌的)高昂成本, 使企业纷纷采用 LED 灯, (这些二极管虽然节能, 但是仍然需要很高的成本).

code n. 法典, 法规

sign n. 招牌

have ... doing 让...做

embrace v. 拥抱, 信奉, 皈依

批注 [词258]: a. 装饰性的

when electrified . Neon makes orange, while other gases make yellow or blue. It takes many hours to craft a single sign.

Blance spent a week in Hong Kong and photographed more than 60 signs; 22 of them appear (in the series) (that capture the signs) (lighting up lonely streets)—an approach (that makes it easy) to admire their colors and craftsmanship. "I love the beautiful, handcrafted, old-fashioned quality of neon," says Blance. The signs do nothing more than identify a restaurant, theater, or other business, but do so in the most striking way possible.

- A. alternative
- D. challenging
- M. stimulate
- N. symbolizes
- O. volunteers

批注 [闫259]: 其中有 22 个出现在系列相册集中, 这些霓虹灯招牌照亮了谷底的街道—这种方式让人很容易欣赏到它的色彩和工艺

capture vt. 俘获; 夺得; 捕捉, 拍摄 n. 捕获; 战利品, 俘虏

approach v. 方式;接近;路径;几乎达到 n.方法;路径;进场

craftsmanship n. 技术; 工艺

批注 [闫260]: n. 质地

批注 [闫261]: a. 显著的, 突出的

批注 [闫262]: v. 刺激; 鼓舞, 激励

段落匹配

New Jersey School District Eases Pressure on Students—Baring an Ethnic Divide

A) This fall, David Aderhold, the chief of a high-achieving school district near Princeton, New Jersey, sent parents an alarming 16-page letter. The school district, he said, was facing a crisis. Its students were overburdened and stressed out, having to cope with too much work and too many demands. In the previous school year, 120 middle and high school students were recommended (for mental health assessments) and 40 were hospitalized. And on a survey administered by the district, students wrote things like, "I hate going to school," and "Coming out of 12 years in this district, I have learned one thing: that a grade, a percentage or even a point is to be valued over anything else. "

B) With his letter, Aderhold inserted West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District into a national discussion about the intense (focus on achievement) at elite schools, and whether it has gone too far. At follow-up meetings, he urged parents to join him in (advocating a "whole child" approach) (to schooling) (that respects "social-emotional development" and "deep and meaningful learning") (over academics alone). The alternative,

批注 [闫263]: 新泽西学区给学生减负—暴露种族差异

district n. 区域; 地方; 行政区

bare a. 空的;赤裸的 v.暴露出

ethnic a. 种族的; 人种的

divide v. 分开; 分配; 产生分歧; 除以 n. 界限

批注 [闫264]: n. 危机; 决定性时刻

adj. 危机的

批注 [闫265]: assessment n. 评估

批注 [闫266]: n. 精英

批注 [闫267]: go too far 走得太远; 做的过火

批注 [闫268]: a. 后续的; 定期复查的

n. 后续行动; 追踪调查; (对病人的) 随访; 续篇

he suggested, was to face the **prospect** of becoming another Palo Alto, California, where **outsized** stress on teenage students is believed to have contributed to a number of suicides in the last six years.

C) **But (instead of bringing families together), Aderhold's letter (revealed a divide) (in the district), which has 9,700 students, and one that broke down roughly along racial lines.** On one side are white parents like Catherine Foley, a former president of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association at her daughter's middle school, who has come to see the district's increasingly pressured atmosphere as opposed to learning. "My son was in fourth grade and told me, **I'm not going to amount to anything because I have nothing to put on my resume.**" she said. On the other side are parents like Mike Jia, one of the thousands of Asian-American professionals who have moved to the district in the past decade, who said Aderhold's reforms would amount to a **"dumbing down"** of his children's education. "What is happening here reflects a national **anti-intellectual** trend that will not prepare our children for the future," Jia said.

D) About 10 minutes from Princeton and (an hour and a half) from New York City, West Windsor and Plainsboro have become popular bedroom communities for technology entrepreneurs, researchers and engineers, drawn in large part by the public schools. From the last three graduating classes, 16 seniors were admitted to MIT. It produces Science Olympiad winners, **classically trained musicians** and students with perfect SAT scores.

E) The district has become increasingly popular with immigrant families from China, India and Korea. This year, 65 percent of its students are Asian-American, compared with 44 percent in 2007. Many of them are the first in their families born in the United States. They have had a growing influence on the district. Asian-American parents are enthusiastic supporters of the competitive instrumental music program. They have been huge supporters of the district's advanced mathematics program, which once began in the fourth grade but will now start in the sixth. The change to the program, in which 90 percent of the participating students are Asian-American, is one of Aderhold's reforms.

F) Asian-American students have been eager participants in a state program that permits them to take summer classes off campus for high school credit, allowing them to maximize the number of honors and Advanced Placement classes they can take, another practice that Aderhold is limiting this school year. With many Asian-American children attending

批注 [闫269]: n. 前途; 预期; 景色

批注 [闫270]: a. 特大的 n. 特大号

批注 [闫271]: (但是并没有把学生家长们团结在一起), A的信暴露了分歧(在这个学区的), (这个学区有着 9700 名学生), (这个分歧大致以种族分界线).

roughly ad. 大致的; 粗糙的

racial line n. 种族界限

批注 [闫272]: "我不会有出息的, 因为我没有什么东西可以写到简历上"

amount to 相当于; 达到

resume v. 重新开始, 继续; 恢复 (地位); 重选, 重穿, 重新占用

n. 摘要; 简历

批注 [闫273]: n. 肤浅; 低能化

批注 [闫274]: adj. 反知识的, 反对知识分子的

批注 [闫275]: classical trained musician
古典音乐家

supplementary instructional programs, there is a perception among some white families that the elementary school curriculum is being sped up to accommodate them.

G) Both Asian-American and white families say the tension between the two groups has grown steadily over the past few years, as the number of Asian families has risen. But the division has become more obvious in recent months as Aderhold has made changes, including no-homework nights, an end to high school midterms and finals, and an initiative that made it easier to participate in the music program.

H) Jennifer Lee, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and an author of the Asian American Achievement Paradox, says misunderstanding between (first-generation Asian-American parents) and (those who have been in this country longer) are common. What white middle-class parents do not always understand, she said, is how much pressure recent immigrants feel to boost their children into the middle class. "They don't have the same chances to get their children internships (实习职位) or jobs at law firms," Lee said. "So what they believe is that their children must excel and beat their white peers in academic settings so they have the same chances to excel later. "

I) The issue of the stresses felt by students in elite school districts has gained attention in recent years as schools in places like Newton, Massachusetts, and Palo Alto have reported a number of suicides. West Windsor-Plainsboro has not had a teenage suicide in recent years, but Aderhold, who has worked in the district for seven years and been chief for the last three years, said he had seen troubling signs. In a recent art assignments, a middle school student depicted (描绘) an overburdened child who was being scolded for earning an A, rather than an A+ , on a math exam. In the image, the mother scolds the student with the words, "Shame on you!" Further, he said, the New Jersey Education Department has flagged at least two pieces of writing on state English language assessments in which students expressed suicidal thoughts.

J) The survey commissioned by the district found that 68 percent of high school honor and Advanced Placement students reported feeling stressed about school "always or most of the time. " "We need to bring back some balance," Aderhold said. "You don't want to wait until it's too late to do something. "

K) Not all public opinion has fallen along racial lines. Karen Sue, the Chinese-American mother of a fifth-grader and an eighth-grader, believes the competition within the district has

批注 [闫276]: 辅导班

supplementary adj. 补充的 n. 补充者; 增补物

instructional adj. 教学的; 指导的, 教育的

批注 [闫277]: n. 认识能力; 感觉; 洞察力; 看法; 获取

批注 [闫278]: vt. 容纳; 使适应; 供应; 调解

vi. 适应; 调解

批注 [闫279]: n. 主动权; 首创精神; 新方案; 倡议

adj. 主动的; 自发的; 起始的

批注 [闫280]: vt. 超过; 擅长

批注 [闫281]: "真丢人!"

shame on 为某人感到羞耻

批注 [闫282]: adj. 受任命的; 服役的

gotten out of control. Sue, who was born in the United States to immigrant parents, wants her peers to **dial it back**. "It's become an arms race, an educational arms race," she said. "We all want our kids to achieve and be successful. **The question is, at what cost?**"

批注 [闫283]: dial back
转变思想

批注 [闫284]: 问题是,我们要付出多大代价?
at the cost of ... 以...为代价

36. Aderhold is limiting the extra classes that students are allowed to take off campus.

37. White and Asian-American parents responded differently to Aderhold's appeal.

38. Suicidal thoughts have appeared in some students' writings.

39. Aderhold's reform of the advanced mathematics program will affect Asian-American students most.

40. Aderhold appealed for parents' support in promoting an all-round development of children, instead of focusing only on their academic performance.

41. One Chinese-American parent thinks the competition in the district has gone too far.

42. Immigrant parents believe that academic excellence will allow their children equal chances to succeed in the future.

43. Many businessmen and professionals have moved to West Windsor and Plainsboro because of the public schools there.

44. A number of students in Aderhold's school district were found to have stress-induced mental health problems.

45. The tension between Asian-American and white families has increased in recent years.

仔细阅读(一)

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to someone else. "While we teach, we learn," said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They're documenting why teaching is such a **fruitful** way to learn, and designing innovative ways for young people to engage in instruction.

批注 [闫285]: adj. 富有成效的; 多产的; 果实结得多的

Researchers have found that students (who sign up) (to tutor others) (work harder) (to understand the material), recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who're learning only **for their own sake**. But how can children, still learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can tutor younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more intelligent than their later-born siblings (兄弟姐妹). This suggests their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings. Now educators are experimenting with ways to apply this model to academic subjects. **They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who in turn instruct middle school students on the topic.**

批注 [闫286]: for one's own sake
为了自己的利益

But the most **cutting-edge** tool under development is the "teachable agent"—a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an animated (动画的) figure called Betty's Brain, who has been "taught" about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty master certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

批注 [闫287]: 他们聘请大学本科生向高中生教授计算机科学，高中生则反过来就这一课题向中学生提供指导。
on the topic 就这一话题

批注 [闫288]: adj. 领先的，最新的；先进的，尖端的

Feedback from the teachable agents further enhances the tutors' learning. The agents' questions **compel** student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action.

批注 [闫289]: v. 强迫，迫使；强使发生

Above all, it's the emotions (one experiences in teaching) (that facilitate learning). Student tutors feel upset when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these virtual pupils succeed as they derive pride and satisfaction from someone else's accomplishment.

46. What are researchers rediscovering through their studies?

- A. Seneca's thinking is still **applicable** today.
- B. Better learners will become better teachers.
- C. Human intelligence tends to grow with age.
- D. Philosophical thinking improves instruction.

批注 [闫290]: adj. 可适用的；可应用的；合适的

47. What do we learn about Betty's Brain?

- A. It is a character in a popular animation.

-
- B. It is a teaching tool under development.
- C. It is a cutting-edge app in digital games.
- D. It is a tutor for computer science students.
48. How does teaching others benefit student tutors?
- A. It makes them aware of what they are strong at.
- B. It motivates them to try novel ways of teaching.
- C. It helps them learn their academic subjects better.
- D. It enables them to better understand their teachers.
49. What do students do to teach their teachable?
- A. They motivate them to think independently.
- B. They ask them to design their own questions.
- C. They encourage them to give prompt feedback.
- D. They use various ways to explain the materials.
50. What is the key factor that eases student tutors' learning?
- A. Their sense of responsibility.
- B. Their emotional involvement.
- C. The learning strategy acquired.
- D. The teaching experience gained.

仔细阅读(二)

A new **batch** of young women—members of the so-called Millennial (千禧的) generation—has been entering the workforce for the past decade. At the starting line of their careers, they are better educated than their mothers and grandmothers had been—or (than their young male **counterparts** are) (now). But when they look ahead, they see roadblocks to

批注 [词291]: n. 一批, 一炉

批注 [词292]: counterpart n. 副本, 配对物, 及其相似的人或物

their success. They believe that women are paid less than men for doing the same job. They think it's easier for men to get top executive jobs than it is for them. And they assume that if and when they have children, it will be even harder for them to advance in their careers.

While the public sees greater workplace equality (between men and women now) than (it did) 20-30 years ago, most believe more change is needed. Among Millennial women, 75% say this country needs to continue making changes to achieve gender equality in the workplace, compared with 57% of Millennial men. Even so, relatively few young women (15%) say (they have been **discriminated against**) (at work) because of their gender.

As Millennial women come of age they share many of the same views and values about work as their male counterparts. They want jobs that provide security and flexibility, and they place **relatively** little importance on high pay. At the same time, however, young working women are less likely than men to aim at top management jobs: 34% say they're not interested in becoming a boss or top manager; only 24% of young men say the same. The gender gap on this question is even wider among working adults in their 30s and 40s, when many women face the **trade-offs** that go with work and motherhood.

These findings are based on a new Pew Research Center survey of 2,002 adults, including 810 Millennials (ages 18-32), conducted Oct. 7-27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young women view this as a man's world—just as middle-aged and older women do.

51. What do we learn from the first paragraph about Millennial women starting their careers?

- A. They can get ahead only by striving harder.
- B. They expect to succeed just like Millennial men.
- C. They are generally quite optimistic about their future.
- D. They are better educated than their male counterparts.

52. How do most Millennial women feel about their treatment in the workplace?

- A. They are the target of discrimination.
- B. They find it satisfactory on the whole.

批注 [词293]: 歧视; 排斥
discriminate v. 歧视; 区别; 辨别

批注 [词294]: ad. 相对的, 比较的

批注 [词295]: trade-off
n. 权衡; 交易; 物物交换

C. They think it needs further improving.

D. They find their complaints ignored.

53. What do Millennial women value most when coming of age?

A. A sense of accomplishment.

B. Job stability and flexibility.

C. Rewards and promotions.

D. Joy derived from work.

54. What are women in their 30s and 40s concerned about?

A. The welfare of their children.

B. The narrowing of the gender gap.

C. The fulfillment of their dreams in life.

D. The balance between work and family.

55. What conclusion can be drawn about Millennial women from the 2013 survey?

A. They still view this world as one dominated by males.

B. They account for half the workforce in the job market.

C. They see the world differently from older generations.

D. They do better in work than their male counterparts.

2018 年 12 月第一套

选词填空

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in **welfare** costs, with the most serious **damage** occurring in the developing world.

The figures include a number of costs **associate with** air pollution. **Lost income alone (amounts to) \$225 billion a year.**

批注 [词296]: n. 幸福, 福祉(well-being)
社会保障金

批注 [词297]: v. 联合; 与...联系在一起; 和...来往

批注 [词298]: 单是收入损失就高达每年 2250 亿美元。
lose...alone 单是

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes sources like home heating and cooking, has remained constant (over the past several decades) despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation.

Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris (美国卫生计量与评估研究所) Murray described it as an "urgent call to action." One of the risk factors (for premature deaths) is the air (we breathe), (over which) (individuals have little control), he said.

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income equals nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low and middle-income countries live in places where they regularly experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

But the problem is not limited exclusively to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U. S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel (柴油) vehicles have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

A) ability

C) consciously

J) innovated

L) relates

N) undermine

批注 [闫299]: a. 连续发生的, 重复的, 不间断的
不变的, 固定的(fixed)

批注 [闫300]: n. 发展; 进步; 预付; 求爱; 涨价;
v. 促进(further); 建议; 提前;

批注 [闫301]: n. 主任; 经理; 导演
director: a person in charge of a film/movie or play who tells the actors and staff what to do
producer: a person who is in charge of the practical and financial aspects of making a film/movie or a play

批注 [闫302]: (过早死亡的)危险因素之一是空气(我们呼吸的),(对此)(个人是几乎无法控制的.)他说
premature a. 过早的; 不成熟的

批注 [闫303]: 劳动收入损失; 误工; 白费力气

批注 [闫304]: 但是这一问题并不仅仅局限于发展中国家
exclusively a. 完全的; 专有的; 排他的

批注 [闫305]: a. 自觉的; 有意识的

批注 [闫306]: v. 逐渐削弱; 逐渐减少效力

段落匹配

Food-as-Medicine Movement Is Witnessing Progress

A) Several times a month, you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market in Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food. On one recent day, this doctor was Daniel Nadeau, wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy. "Have you thought about trying fresh juices in the morning?" he asks her. "The frozen oranges and apples are a

批注 [闫307]: n. 走廊; 过道

批注 [闫308]: n. 谷物

批注 [闫309]: a. 一次又一次的; 契而不舍的

little cheaper, and fruits are really good for the brain. Juices are quick and easy to prepare; you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning."

B) Scott is delighted to get food advice from a physician who is program director of the nearby Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center, part of the St. Joseph Hoag Health **alliance**. The center's "Shop with Your Doc" program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.

C) Nadeau notices the **pre-made** macaroni (通心粉)-and-cheese boxes in Scott's shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese. "So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it. "I'm not sure they'd eat it. They just won't eat it."

D) Nadeau says sugar and **processed foods** are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children. "In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food," Nadeau tells her. "And only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that." Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese. **Score one point for the doctor, zero for diabetes.**

E) Nadeau is part of a small revolution developing across California. The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, **but it's making progress (as physicians and medical institutions) make food (a formal part) (of treatment), rather than relying solely on medications (药物)**. By **prescribing** nutritional changes or launching programs such as "Shop with Your Doc", they are trying to prevent, limit or even reverse disease by changing what patients eat. "There's no question people can take things a long way toward reversing diabetes, reversing high blood pressure, even preventing cancer by food choices," Nadeau says.

F) In the big picture, says Dr. Richard Afable, CEO and president of St. Joseph Hoag Health, medical institutions across the state are starting to make a **philosophical** switch to becoming a health organization, not just a health care organization. **That feeling echoes the beliefs (of the Therapeutic Food Pantry program) (at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital), (which completed its pilot phase) and is about to expand (on an ongoing basis) to five clinic sites (throughout the city).** The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it. "We really want to link food and medicine, and not just give away food," says Dr. Rita Nguyen, the hospital's medical

批注 [词310]: n. 结盟, 联盟

批注 [词311]: a. 预先做的

批注 [词312]: n. 加工食品

批注 [词313]: 只要遵循医生的建议, 就不会有患糖尿病的风险

批注 [词314]: ad. 仅仅; 只; 单独地

批注 [词315]: 但是随着目前医生和医疗机构将食物作为正式治疗的一部分, 而非仅仅依靠药物, 这一运动正在取得进展.

批注 [词316]: v. 开处方; 命令; 指示

批注 [词317]: adj. 哲学的; 处事不惊的

批注 [词318]: 这与扎克伯格旧金山综合医院治疗性食品供应项目供应的理念相通, 该项目已经完成试点阶段, 并将持续扩展到全市的五家诊所. 该项目将为患者提供几袋针对他们病情的食物, 同时还会开设烹饪强化培训.
pilot phrase 试点阶段
on an ongoing basis 在一贯的基准下

director of Healthy Food Initiatives. "We want people to understand what they're eating, how to prepare it, the role food plays in their lives."

G) In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine—that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit **substantially** from dietary changes. **Nonetheless**, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood, pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.

批注 [词319]: ad. 大大地; 非常的

批注 [词320]: ad. 尽管如此

H) "It's a different paradigm (范式) of how to treat disease," says Dr. Brenda Rea, who helps run the family and preventive medicine residency program at Loma Linda University School of Medicine. The lifestyle medicine specialty is designed to train doctors in how to prevent and treat disease, **in part**, by changing patient's nutritional habits. The medical center and school at Loma Linda also has a food cupboard and kitchen for patients. This way, patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home.

批注 [词321]: 部分地; 在某种程度上

I) Many people don't know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to **heat things up**. That means depending on packaged food with high salt and sugar content. So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life. And beyond that, it might transform the health and lives of that patient's family. "What people eat can be medicine or poison," Rea says. "As a physician, nutrition is one of the most powerful things you can change to reverse the effects of long-term disease."

批注 [词322]: heat up 加热; 升温

J) Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation (炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cell. In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet—particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.

K) "As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen," says Nguyen. "In the same way physicians used to smoke, and then stopped smoking and were able to talk to patients about it, I think physicians can have a bigger voice in it."

36. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.

37. There is a special program that **assigns** doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores.

批注 [词323]: v. 分配; 指派

38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses.

39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily.

40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life.

41. One food-as -medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.

42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.

43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.

44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days.

45. Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.

仔细阅读 (一)

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. **New research has found (deep water reserves) (under the state) (which could help solve their drought crisis).** Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers (地下蓄土层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

批注 [词324]: 新的研究已经发现地下深水储备可以帮助他们解决干旱危机
reserves a. 储备; 补给

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. **The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the**

gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the **vacant** space left is **compacted** by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating (脱盐) the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to **undergo** desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

46. How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater.
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

47. What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

- A) It was **deemed** vital to solving the water problem.
- B) It was not considered worth the expense.
- C) It may not provide quality freshwater.
- D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

- A) The sinking of land surface.
- B) The harm to the ecosystem.
- C) The damage to aquifers.

批注 [闫325]: 从这个深度抽水, 最大的顾虑是地表会逐渐下陷

settle down 坐下; 躺下; 下陷

批注 [闫326]: vacant (available, unoccupied)

a. 空的; 没有被占用的

批注 [闫327]: v. 压紧

a. 小型的; 袖珍的; 紧密的

批注 [闫328]: v. 经受; 经历(不好的事情)

批注 [闫329]: v. 认为; 视为; 相信

D) The change of the climate.

49. What does the author say about deep wells?

A) They run without any need for repairs.

B) They are entirely free from pollutants.

C) They are the **ultimate** solution to droughts.

D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?

A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.

B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.

C) The cost may go up due to desalination.

D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

批注 [词330]: a. 最终的; 极端的; 根本的

仔细阅读 (二)

The AlphaGo programs victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act **ethically**, meaning can they be honest and fair?

批注 [词331]: a. 合乎道德的; 道德正确的

One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so **it is not too soon to** ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

批注 [词332]: it is not too soon to ...
...不算为时过早

Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than (we are) will be the bigger challenge.

About the same time as AlphaGo's **triumph**, Microsoft's 'chatbot' took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18-24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor **racist** ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

批注 [词333]: n. 巨大成就; 伟大胜利

批注 [词334]: a. 持有种族偏见的

AlphaGo's victory and Taylor's defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem.

Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which owns AlphaGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings."

51. What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory?

- A) Computers will **prevail** over human beings.
- B) Computers have **unmatched** potential.
- C) Computers are man's potential **rivals**.
- D) Computers can become highly intelligent.

批注 [词335]: v. 战胜; 普遍存在; 流行

批注 [词336]: a. 无与伦比的

批注 [词337]: n. 竞争对手

52. What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

- A) They are capable of predicting possible risks.
- B) They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.
- C) They make **sensible** decisions when facing moral dilemmas.
- D) They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

批注 [词338]: adj. 明智的; 理智的

53. What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

- A) How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.
- B) How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.
- C) How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.

D) How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

54. What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor?

A) She could not distinguish good from bad.

B) She could turn herself off when necessary.

C) She was not made to handle novel situations.

D) She was good at performing routine tasks.

55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

A) It will be far superior to human beings.

B) It will keep improving as time goes by.

C) It will prove to be an **asset** to human beings.

D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

批注 [词339]: a. 有价值的东西; 资产财产

2018 年 12 月第二套

选词填空

Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a warning to a

subordinate (下属) with a voice-mail message? **Flown by plane** across the country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our **fingertips** today can be good for convenience and productivity-and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best--particularly when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've surveyed business communication consultants and etiquette experts to come up with the following **guidelines** for effectively using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

批注 [闫340]: 坐飞机飞行

批注 [闫341]: fingertip n. 指尖

批注 [闫342]: n. 指导方针; 行动纲领

First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most **intimate**. Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are : a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most unfriendly is email. Some of these may change order according to the specific situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? "My primary concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?" says **etiquette** expert Dana Casperson. "So when I apologize, usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally avoid."

批注 [闫343]: a. 密切的; 详尽的; 精通的

批注 [闫344]: n. 礼仪; 礼节; 规矩

- D) escape
- H) prompt
- I) reward
- J) silent
- O) witnessed

段落匹配

How a Poor, Abandoned Parisian Boy Became a Top Chef

A) The busy streets in Paris were uneven and caked in thick mud, but there was always

a breathtaking sight to see in the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix. By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a **glimpse** of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.

批注 [词345]: n/v. 一瞥; 一看

B) His name was Marie-Antoine Carême, and he had appeared, one day, almost out of nowhere. But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food (美食), write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.

C) Carême's childhood was one part tragedy, equal part mystery. Born the 16th child to poor parents in Paris in either 1783 or 1784, a young Carême was suddenly abandoned at the height of the French Revolution. At 8 years old, he worked as a kitchen boy for a restaurant in Paris in exchange for room and board. By age 15, he had become an apprentice (学徒) to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

D) Carême was quick at learning in the kitchen. Bailly encouraged his young **apprentice** to learn to read and write. Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.

批注 [词346]: n. 学徒; 徒弟

E) In his teenage years, Carême fashioned eatable copies of the late 18th century's most famous buildings—cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples. Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.

F) Carême's creations soon captured the **discriminating** eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord. Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle, instructing the young baker to use local, seasonal fruits and vegetables and to avoid repeating main dishes over the course of an entire year. The experiment was a grand success and Talleyrand's association with French **nobility** would prove a profitable connection for Carême.

批注 [词347]: a. 有识别力的; 有鉴赏力的

G) **French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte(拿破仑 波拿马) was known to (be unimpressed) by (the declining taste) of early 18th century cooking, but under (pressure) (to entertain Paris's high society), he too called Carême (to his kitchen) (at Tuileries**

批注 [词348]: n. 贵族

Palace). In 1810, Carême designed the extraordinary cake for the wedding of Napoleon and his second bride, Marie-Louise of Austria. He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes. "I want order and taste. A well-displayed meal is enhanced one hundred percent in my eyes," he later wrote in one of his cook books.

H) In 1816, Carême began a culinary (烹饪的) journey which would forever mark his place as history's first top chef. He voyaged to England to cook in the modern Great Kitchen of the prince regent (摄政王), George IV, and crossed continents to prepare grand **banquets** for the tables of Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens. Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize-and admire-him.

I) Carême's cooking displays became the symbol of fine French dining; they were plentiful, beautiful and imposing. Guests would fall silent in wonder as servants carried Carême's fancy creations into the dining hall. For a banquet celebrating the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia's visit to George IV's Brighton Pavillion on Jan. 18, 1817, the menu featured 120 different dishes, highlighting eight different soups, 40 main courses, and 32 desserts.

J) As he traveled through the homes of early 19th century nobility, Carême **forged** the new art of French **gourmet** food. Locked in hot kitchens, Carême created his four "mother sauces." These sauces-béchamel, velouté, espagnole and allemande-formed the central building blocks for many French main courses. He also perfected the soufflé-a baked egg dish, and introduced the standard chef's uniform-the same double-breasted white coat and tall white hat still worn by many chefs today. The white clothing conveyed an image of cleanliness, according to Carême-and in his realm, appearance was everything.

K) Between meals, Carême wrote cook books that would be used in European kitchens for the next century. His manuals including The Royal Parisian Baker and the massive five-volume Art of French Cooking Series (1833-1847, completed after his death) first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions. **Long before television cooking shows, Carême walked readers through common kitchen tasks, instructing them to "try this for yourself, at home" as famous**

批注 [词349]: 众所周知, 因为 18 世纪初期初期烹饪品味下降, 法国皇帝拿破仑对没事并不感兴趣, 但迫于取悦巴黎上层社会的压力, 他也聘请卡莱姆到他在图一勒皇宫的厨房工作。
unimpressed a. 印象平平的; 没有深刻印象的

批注 [词350]: n. 宴会; 盛宴

批注 [词351]: v. 艰苦做成; 稳步前进; 假冒

批注 [词352]: n. 美食家; 讲究美食的人

American Chef Julia Child might do, many years later.

L) In the end, however, it was the kitchen that did Carême in. Decades of working over coal fires in tight, closed spaces with little fresh air (to ensure his dishes would not get cold) had **fatally** damaged his lungs. On Jan. 12, 1883, Carême died just before he turned 50.

M) But in his lifetime, Carême, ever confident, could see beyond his short domination in the kitchen.

He wanted to "set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world," as he wrote in his papers.

N) Decades later, chef Auguste Escoffier would build upon Carême's concept of French cuisine (烹饪). But in the very beginning, there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art.

36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes.

37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world.

38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and his connections.

39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris.

40. Carême's creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master.

41. Carême's knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients.

42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême.

43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families.

44. Carême's writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way.

45. Carême's contribution to French cooking was revolutionary.

批注 [词353]: 早在电视烹饪节目出现之前, 卡莱姆就带着读者了解常见的厨房任务, 指导他们“在家里自己尝试”, 就像美国注明的厨师茱莉亚查尔德多年之后所做的那样
long before 在....之前
walk sb. 领着某人走

批注 [词354]: 然而, 最终厨房却成了卡莱姆的死因
do sb in. 杀死某人

批注 [词355]: a. 致命的; 灾难性的; 毁灭性的

仔细阅读 (一)

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless **gadget** may be turning friends away from your home. **The elephant in your living room** is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

"It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always **a fan of** being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

However, if a **contractor** is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

46. For what reason may your friends feel **reluctant** to visit your home?

A) The security camera installed may **intrude** into their privacy.

B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.

批注 [词356]: n. 小器具; 小装置

批注 [词357]: the elephant in the room 明摆着的难题;
众所周知却避而不谈的事
the white elephant 华而不实的东西

批注 [词358]:的爱好者

批注 [词359]: n. 承包者; 承包商

批注 [词360]: a. 不情愿的; 勉强的

批注 [词361]: v. 闯入; 打扰

C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.

D) They may not be willing to **interact** with your family members.

批注 [词362]: v. 交流; 沟通; 合作

47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?

A) The effect of manners advice on the public.

B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.

C) The increasing use of home security devices.

D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

A) Legal rights.

B) Moral issues.

C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.

D) The possible impact on manners.

49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?

A) Making their guests feel at ease.

B) Indicating where they are.

C) Turning them off in time.

D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?

A) It can satisfy their curiosity.

B) It can prove their innocence.

C) It can help them learn new technology.

D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

仔细阅读 (二)

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies **amid** an obesity epidemic (流行病).

批注 [词363]: 在...过程中

The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients-PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a **slice** of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

批注 [词364]: n. 薄片; 份额

Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of **sparkling** drinks, have forced **radical** change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

批注 [词365]: a. 起泡的; 闪耀的; 妙趣横生的; 上乘的

批注 [词366]: a. 根本的; 彻底的; 完全的

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

"Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter **sedentary** lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off."

批注 [词367]: a. 定居的; 需要久坐的

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on **guidelines** from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. **Initiatives** also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.

批注 [词368]: n. 指导方针; 纲领

批注 [词369]: n. 新方案; 倡议; 主动性

PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

51. Why is PepsiCo making a policy change?

- A) To win support from the federal government.
- B) To be more competitive in the global market.
- C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
- D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

52. What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future?

- A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
- B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
- C) Change consumers' eating habits.
- D) Keep on improving its products.

58. Why does PepsiCo plan to **alter** its products, according to Indra Nooyi?

- A) To ensure the company's future development.
- B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.
- C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.
- D) To break the **trade-off** in its product design.

批注 [词370]: n. 改变; 改动

54. What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic?

- A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.
- B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption.
- C) It is **attributable** to people's changed lifestyles.
- D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.

批注 [词371]: n. 权衡; 协调

批注 [词372]: a..可归因于

55. What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective?

- A) Studying WHO's guidelines.
- B) Increasing its research funding.
- C) Expanding its market overseas.

D) Cutting its production costs.

2018 年 12 月第三套

选词填空

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different remedies I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it inconvenience my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and recommended traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was hesitant because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. Eventually, my cough got so much worse that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new experiences to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a scraping treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little scared at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the (pressured strokes) started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to sink deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to lessen. Then within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

A) deepen

F) licenses

K) sensitive

M) temporary

N) tremble

批注 [词373]: n. 处理方法; 疗法

批注 [词374]: 几分钟后, 那些用力的刮擦开始产生缓解效果, 我的身体和思想开始陷入更深的放松状态

批注 [词375]: a. 颤抖; 哆嗦; 颤栗

段落匹配

Is it really ok to eat food that's fallen on the floor?

A) When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds? An urban food myth **contends** that if food spends just a few seconds on the floor, dirt and germs won't have much of a chance to contaminate it. Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.

B) While the "five-second rule" might not seem like the most pressing issue for food scientists to get to the bottom of, it's still worth investigating food myths like this one because they shape our beliefs about when food is safe to eat.

C) So is five seconds on the floor the critical **threshold** (门槛) that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning? It's a bit more complicated than that. It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.

D) Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either. A well-known, but inaccurate, story about Julia Child may have contributed to this food myth. Some viewers of her cooking show, *The French Chef*, insist they saw Child drop lamb on the floor and pick it up, with the advice that if they were alone in the kitchen, their guests would never know.

E) In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor. Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?" **But the misremembered story persists. It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule.** but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.

F) So what does science tell us about what a few moments on the floor means for the safety of your food? The earliest research report on the five-second rule is **attributed** to Jillian Clarke, a high school student participating in a research project at the University of

批注 [闫376]: v. 主张; 认为; 争夺

批注 [闫377]: 但这个误导人们的故事依然存在
persist v. 坚持做; 持续存在

批注 [闫378]: 这条经常被引用的五秒钟法则的起源很难确定
pin down 确定; 证实
oft = often

批注 [闫379]: v. 把...归因于

Illinois. Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor tiles (瓷砖) and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.

G) But how many bacteria actually transfer in five seconds? In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the Journal of Applied Microbiology. We wanted to know if the length of time (food is in contact with a contaminated surface) affected the rate of transfer of bacteria to the food. To find out, we introduced bacteria to squares of tile, carpet or wood. Five minutes after that, we placed either **bacon** or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food. We repeated this exact **procedure** after the bacteria had been on the surface for 2, 4, 8 and 24 hours.

批注 [闫380]: n. 咸猪肉; 熏猪肉

批注 [闫381]: n. 程序; 手续; 步骤

H) We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface--whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute. The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction. It looks like what's at issue is less how long your food stays on the floor and much more how contaminated with bacteria that patch of floor happens to be.

I) We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well. Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile. When a carpet was contaminated, less than 1% of the bacteria were transferred. But when the food was in contact with tile or wood, 48-70% of bacteria were.

J) Last year, a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical parameters (参数) to our study and found similar results. They also reported that 87% of people asked (either would eat) or (had eaten) food (fallen on the floor).

批注 [闫382]: 他们的报告指出, 87%的被调查者会吃或者曾经吃过掉在地上的食物

K) Should you eat food fallen on the floor then? From a food safety standpoint if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0. 1% is still enough to make you sick. Also, certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly **strain** of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with **compromised immune systems**. But the chance of these bacteria being on most surfaces is very low.

批注 [闫383]: n. 品系; 担忧; 压力; 损伤; 稟性; 旋律

批注 [闫384]: 免疫系统

L) And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination.

Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing (打喷嚏). Hands, foods and utensils (器皿) can carry individual bacteria living in communities contained within a protective film. These microscopic layers of deposits containing bacteria are known as **biofilms** and they are found on most surfaces and objects. Biofilm communities can harbor bacteria longer and are very difficult to clean. Bacteria in these communities also have an enhanced resistance to sanitizers (清洁剂) and antibiotics compared to bacteria living on their own.

批注 [闫385]: 生物膜

M) So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick. But in the rare chance that there is a micro-organism that can make you sick on the exact spot where the food dropped, you can be fairly sure that the bug is on the food you are about to put in your mouth.

N) Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.

36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds.

37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.

38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor.

39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated.

40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated.

41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy.

42. **Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.**

批注 [闫386]: 你可能不会因为吃掉了从地上捡起来的食物而生病

Chances are... 可能

43. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.

44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.

45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor.

仔细阅读（一）

The latest in cat research reveals that the lovely animal seems to have a basic grasp on both (the laws of physics) and the ins and outs of cause and effect.

According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey (猎物) using both their ears and an inborn (天生的) understanding of how the physical world works

In a recent experiment, Japanese researchers taped 30 domestic cats reacting to a container that a team member shook. Some containers rattled (发出响声); others did not. When the container was tipped over, sometimes an object fell out and sometimes it didn't.

It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over. When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected.

"Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release. The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

Scientists have explored this idea with other endearing creatures: babies. Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking"—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

When babies' expectations are violated in experiments like the ones performed with the cats, they react much like their animal friends. Psychologists have shown that babies apparently expect their world to comply with the laws of physics and cause and effect as

批注 [闫387]: 对猫的最新研究表明, 这种可爱的动物似乎基本掌握了物理定律和因果关系的来龙去脉
reveal v. 表明
have a basic grasp 基本掌握
ins and outs 来龙去脉
cause and effect 因果关系

批注 [闫388]: 在新闻稿中

批注 [闫389]: a. 讨人喜欢的

批注 [闫390]: a. 遵从; 顺从; 答应

early as two months of age.

Does the study mean that cats will soon grasp the ins and outs of cause and effect? Maybe. Okay, so cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities. But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

46. What do we learn from a newly published study about cats?

- A) They can be trained to understand the physical world.
- B) They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt.
- C) They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt.
- D) They are capable of telling which way their prey flees.

47. What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?

- A) Their inborn sensitivity to noise. C) Their special ability to perceive.
- B) Their unusual sense of direction. D) Their **mastery** of cause and effect.

批注 [词391]: v. 掌握; 征服; 统治权

48. What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?

- A) They depend on their **instincts**. C) They wait some time before attack.
- B) They rely mainly on their hearing. D) They use both their ears and eyes.

批注 [词392]: n. 生物本能

49. In what way do babies behave like cats?

- A) They focus on what appears odd. C) They do what they prefer to do
- B) They view the world as normal. D) They are curious about everything.

50. What can we conclude about cats from the passage?

- A) They have higher intelligence than many other animals.
- B) They interact with the physical world much like humans.
- C) They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting.
- D) They can aid physics professors in their research work.

仔细阅读 (二)

Imagine you enter a car with no steering wheel, no brake or accelerator pedals (踏板). Under a voice-activated command, you say an address. "The fastest route will take us 15.3 minutes. Should I take it?" You say "yes" and you are on your way. The car responds and starts moving all by itself. All you have to do is sit back and relax.

How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car? No crazy driving, no **insults**, no **cutting in**; traffic laws would be respected and driving much safer. On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

A new technology has the potential to change modern society in radical ways. There's no question that self-driving vehicles could be an enormous benefit. The potential for safer cars means accident statistics would drop: some 94% of road accidents in the U.S. involve human error. Older drivers and visually-or **physically-impaired** people would gain a new level of freedom. Maintaining safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars would **drastically** reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels. Roads would be quieter, people safer.

But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their **livelihoods**. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers. The American Trucking Association lists approximately 3.5 million professional truck drivers in the U.S.

The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology. This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that (fuels much of the current political discontent) (in this country).

New technologies will, and should, be developed. This is how society moves forward. However, progress can't be one-sided. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the **ethical** consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

51. What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars?

批注 [闫393]: 如果在将来的某一天, 每个人都有这样一辆汽车, 那会有多么神奇呢?

weird a. 怪异的, 神奇的; 不可思议的

批注 [闫394]: n. 屈辱; 侮辱

批注 [闫395]: v. 插嘴; 超车; 插入

批注 [闫396]: a. 身体损伤的; 物理损伤的

批注 [闫397]: ad. 彻底地; 激烈地

批注 [闫398]: 生计

批注 [闫399]: 这与煤炭公司和石油工业当前的情形相似, 这种情况加剧了美国当前的政治不满情绪

fuel v. 加剧

discontent a/v/n. 不满

批注 [闫400]: a. 伦理的; 道德的

A) People would be driving in a more civilized way.

B) It would save local governments a lot of money.

C) More policemen would be **patrolling** the streets.

D) Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past.

52. How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars?

A) They could enjoy greater **mobility**.

C) They would have no trouble driving.

B) They would suffer no road accidents.

D) They could go anywhere they want.

53. What would be the negative impact of driverless cars?

A) The conflict between labor and management intensify.

B) The gap between various sectors of society would be widened.

C) Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions.

D) Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living.

54. What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries?

A) Political dissatisfaction.

C) Fossil fuel conservation.

B) Retraining of employees.

D) Business restructuring.

55. What does the author suggest businesses and the government do?

A) Keep pace with technological developments.

B) Make new technologies affordable to everyone.

C) Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies.

D) Popularize the use of new technologies and devices.

批注 [词401]: a. 正在巡逻的

批注 [词402]: a. 机动性; 移动性
