

2022 上

我是瑞斯拜六级

四六级我只看瑞斯拜

Life is like a marathon. There are ups and downs downs downs.



阅读

课程观看 B 站：我是瑞斯拜



请打印听课

All Copyrights reserved

写在前面

各位亲爱的同学，六级考试词汇量要求是 5500 左右，但是即使你把所有的大纲词汇都记住了，你还是会遇到生词，这很正常。我在之前学习英语的时候，每每遇到生词就会记中文意思在旁边，积累的单词多了可以用英文来记新单词的含义。久而久之遇到的次数多了单词就记住了。我在课堂上会在讲到阅读的方法，但是这些方法都是基于单词的基础的。所以请大家一定要重视单词，勤动手记笔记。笔记不用单独准备笔记本，记在讲义上就行。

如果你词汇量低，可以先刷一刷词汇课 30 讲。再来听课会轻松得多。

阅读部分在英语四级考试中分为三个题型

SectionA 选词填空-这个题 10 个题只占 5%的分数，我们最后来冲刺 5 篇。

SectionB 长篇阅读-段落匹配 10 道题 10%的分数，学会方法较为简单，在课程上会讲系统的做题方法。由于页数较多不建议全部打印，讲义中仅展示一篇。大家需要刷题可以按照自己的需求打印。

SectionC 仔细阅读 10 道题 占 20%的分数，我们的课程是这个部分为主。

做题顺序：先做 sectionC，再做翻译，再做 sectionB，最后 SectionA

TEXT1

The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

Located on the Mediterranean just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent's most important rice-growing areas. As the sea creeps into these freshwater marshes, however, rising salinity (盐分) is hampering rice production. At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

The battle is currently being waged on land, in greenhouses at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner "Project Neurice" are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes.

"The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona. "The short-term fight against the snail, and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency."

Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water aquariums (水族馆), but failed to prevent their escape. For now, the giant apple snail's foothold in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not if it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

Over the next year and a half investigators will test the various strains of saline-tolerant rice they've concocted. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe's other two main rice-growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France's Rhône. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome (基因组).

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?

- A) It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.
- B) It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.
- C) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.
- D) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?

- A) Striking the weaker enemy first.
- B) Eliminating the enemy one by one.
- C) Killing two birds with one stone.
- D) Using one evil to combat the other.

48. What do we learn about “Project Neurice”?

- A) Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.
- B) It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.
- C) Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.
- D) It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.

49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?

- A) It can survive only on southern European wetlands.
- B) It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.
- C) It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.
- D) It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.

50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?

- A) Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.
- B) Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.
- C) Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.
- D) Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：CDCBA

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT2

Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones. Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience.

But is there another cost, a deeper cost, to documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it? "You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business.

Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera. The results, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, surprised them. Taking photos actually makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less.

"What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto," Diehl explains. "That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more."

Take sightseeing. In one experiment, nearly 200 participants boarded a double-decker bus for a tour of Philadelphia. Both bus tours forbade the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged people to take photos. The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't.

Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. It works for things as boring as archaeological (考古的) museums, where people were given eye-tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not. "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too.

To the relief of Instagrammers (Instagram 用户) everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more immersed in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos.

Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

51. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?

- A) It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.
- B) It was a luxury that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.
- C) It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.
- D) It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.

52. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out_____.

- A) what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers
- B) whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing
- C) how it could help to enrich people's life experiences
- D) whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing

53. What do the results of Dienl's experiments show about people taking pictures?

- A) They are distracted from what they are doing.
- B) They can better remember what they see or do.
- C) They are more absorbed in what catches their eye.
- D) They can have a better understanding of the world.

54. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses?

- A) They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.
- B) They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.
- C) They have a better view of what are on display.
- D) They follow the historical events more easily.

55. What do we learn from the last paragraph?

- A) It is better to make plans before taking photos.
- B) Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots.
- C) Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.
- D) Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：ADCBD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT3

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands-based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees-then recognize a face it's told to find-with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how

computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces- they call it MegaFace- and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms (算法) as they

scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people-and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what's been used in other research.

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13, 000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman. "Much better than we expected," she said.

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike-either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the

machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

"Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist--at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. MegaFace's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

"An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can .

- A) identify human faces more efficiently
- B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
- C) store an unlimited number of human faces
- D) perceive images invisible to the human eye

47. Why did researchers create MegaFace?

- A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database
- B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software
- C) To understand computers' problems with facial recognition
- D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms

48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?

- A) It falls short of researchers' expectations.
- B) It improves with added computing power.
- C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.
- D) It decreases as the database size increases.

49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?

- A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.
- B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions
- C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood
- D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age

50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?

- A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces
- B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face sampler
- C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples
- D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：ACDAB

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT4

There' re currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40, 000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier. "

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing costs are absolutely a barrier.

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that' re of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there're benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn' t important. It simply means there're too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there're few who're willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end ,one of two things is true:

Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed If not taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51.What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

- A)They only expect to get huge returns.
- C)They benefit at taxpayers expense.
- B)They are acting in an irrational way.
- D)They will regret doing so someday.

52.In the author's opinion, free college education is .

- A) impractical
- B)unsustainable
- C)a goal to strive for
- D) a way to social equality

53.What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

- A)Work even harder to repay society.
- B)Choose their subjects more carefully.
- C)Choose majors that will serve society's practical need.
- D)Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.

54.What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?

- A)It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.
- B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.
- C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.
- D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.

55.What message does the author want to convey in the passage?

- A)Students should think care fully whether to go to college
- B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.
- C)The worth of a college education is open to debate.
- D) College students should fund their own education..

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：BACAD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT5

Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago? In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the

Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census' s measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income.

While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005.

In 2005, as the authors observe, real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., makingIn 2005, as the authors observe, real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France' s consumption with the U.S.' s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%.

The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy' s performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However,

the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-

life changes could be incorporated—for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and

declines in crime rates.

46.What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?

- A) It is based on questionable statistics.
- B) It reflects the economic changes.
- C) It evidences the improved welfare.
- D) It provides much food for thought.

47.What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
- B) It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
- C) It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
- D) It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.

48.What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U.S. in terms of real consumption per person?

- A) It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
- B) It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
- C) It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
- D) It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.

49.What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
- B) It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
- C) It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
- D) It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.

50.What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being? A) It is much better than that of their European counterparts.

- B) It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
- C) It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
- D) It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：ADBDC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT6

If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It is as if there is something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process, it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. "When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with status quo (现状)," he says. "But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome."

In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says. "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action, whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin (懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

51.What does the author say about people making decisions?

- A)They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.
- B)They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.
- C)They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
- D)They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.

52.What does the example about the physicians illustrate?

- A)Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.
- B)Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients'health.
- C)Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.
- D)Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.

53.When do people feel less decision fatigue?

- A)When they take decision shortcuts.
- B)When they help others to make decisions.
- C)When they have major decisions to make.
- D)When they have advisers to turn to.

54.What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?

- A)They turn to physicians for advice.
- B)They tend to make risky decisions.
- C)They adopt a totally new perspective.
- D)They refrain from trying anything new.

55.What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?

- A)It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
- B)It is likely to entail serious consequences.
- C)It will enable people to be more creative.
- D)It will more often than not end in regret.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：ACBDA

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT7

Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too. Commercial growing fields are astronomically huge and take thousands of man-hours to operate. One prime example is one of Australia's most isolated cattle stations, Suplejack Downs in the Northern Territory, extending across 4,000 square kilometers, taking over 13 hours to reach by car from the nearest major town—Alice Springs.

The extreme isolation of these massive farms leaves them often unattended, and monitored only once or twice a year, which means if the livestock falls ill or requires assistance, it can be a long time for farmers to discover.

However, robots are coming to the rescue.

Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train “farmbots” to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on. The robots are equipped with many sensors to identify conditions of the environment, cattle and food, using thermal and vision sensors that detect changes in body temperature.

“You’ve also got color, texture and shape sensors looking down at the ground to check pasture quality,” says Salah Sukkarieh of the University of Sydney, who will carry out trials on several farms in central New South Wales.

During the trials, the robot algorithms (算法) and mechanics will be fine-tuned to make it better suited to ailing livestock and ensure it safely navigates around potential hazards including trees, mud, swamps, and hills.

“We want to improve the quality of animal health and make it easier for farmers to maintain large landscapes where animals roam free,” says Sukkarieh.

The robots are not limited to herding and monitoring livestock. They have been created to count individual fruit, inspect crops, and even pull weeds.

Many robots are equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms to avoid injuring humans as they work side by side. The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms.

Of course, some worry lies in replacing agricultural workers. However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.

The robots have provided major benefits to farmers in various ways, from hunting and pulling weeds to monitoring the condition of every single fruit. Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

46. What may farmers be able to do with robots appearing on the farming scene?

- A) Upgrade farm produce
- B) Enjoy more leisure hours.
- C) Modify the genes of crops.
- D) Cut down farming costs.

47. What will “farmbots” be expected to do?

- A) Take up many of the farmers’ routines.
- B) Provide medical treatments for livestock.
- C) Lead the trend in farming the world over.
- D) Improve the quality of pastures for grazing.

48. What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?

- A) Help farmers choose the most efficient and safest passages.
- B) Help farmers simplify their farming tasks and management.
- C) Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.
- D) Allow farmers to give them real-time instructions on what to do.

49. Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?

- A) Farming costs are fast increasing.
- B) Robotics technology is maturing.
- C) Robotic farming is the trend.
- D) Labor short is worsening

50. What does the author think future farms will be like?

- A) More and more automated.
- B) More and more productive.
- C) Larger and larger in scale.
- D) Better and better in condition.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：BACDA

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT8

The public must be able to understand the basics of science to make informed decisions. Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental climate data to the general public, has contributed to widespread mistrust and misunderstanding of scientists and their research.

The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding.

However, the importance of effective communication with a general audience is not limited to hot issues like climate change. It is also critical for socially charged neuroscience issues such as the genetic basis for a particular behavior, the therapeutic potential of stem cell therapy for neurodegenerative diseases, or the use of animal models, areas where the public understanding of science can also influence policy and funding decisions. Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual genome (基因组) sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

Science journalism is the main channel for the popularization of scientific information among the public. Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public. Good science journalists are specialists in making complex topics accessible to a general audience, while adhering to scientific accuracy.

Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong. The impact of a basic discovery on human health can be exaggerated so that the public thinks a miraculous cure is a few months to years away when in reality the significance of the study is far more limited.

Even though scientists play a part in transmitting information to journalists and ultimately the public, too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists. We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.

51. What does the example of climate change serve to show?

- A)The importance of climate data is increasingly recognized.
- B)Adequate government funding is vital to scientific research.
- C)Government regulation helps the public understand science.
- D)Common folks' scientific knowledge can sway policy making.

52. What should non-scientists do to ensure their quality of life?

- A)Seek personalized medical assistance from doctors.
- B)Acquire a basic understanding of medical science.
- C)Have their individual genome sequenced.
- D)Make informed use of animal models.

53.Why is it important for scientists to build a good relationship with the media?

- A)It helps them to effectively popularize new scientific information.
- B)It enables the public to develop a positive attitude toward science.
- C)It helps them to establish a more positive public image.
- D)It enables them to apply their findings to public health.

54.What does the author say is the problem with science journalism?

- A)It is keen on transmitting sensational information.
- B)It tends to oversimplify people's health problems.
- C)It may give inaccurate or distorted information to the public.
- D)It may provide information open to different interpretations.

55.What should scientists do to impart their latest findings to the public more effectively?

- A)Give training to science journalists.
- B)Stimulate public interest in science.
- C)Seek timely assistance from the media.
- D)Improve their communication skills.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：DBACD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT9

While human achievements in mathematics continue to reach new levels of complexity, many of us who aren't mathematicians at heart (or engineers by trade) may struggle to remember the last time we used calculus (微积分).

It's a fact not lost on American educators, who amid rising math failure rates are debating how math can better meet the real-life needs of students. Should we change the way math is taught in schools, or eliminate some courses entirely?

Andrew Hacker, Queens College political science professor, thinks that advanced algebra and other higher-level math should be cut from curricula in favor of courses with more routine usefulness, like statistics.

"We hear on all sides that we're not teaching enough mathematics, and the Chinese are running rings around us," Hacker says. "I'm suggesting we're teaching too much mathematics to too many people...not everybody has to know calculus. If you're going to become an aeronautical (航空的) engineer, fine. But most of us aren't."

Instead, Hacker is pushing for more courses like the one he teaches at Queens College: Numeracy 101. There, his students of "citizen statistics" learn to analyze public information like the federal budget and corporate reports. Such courses, Hacker argues, are a remedy for the numerical illiteracy of adults who have completed high-level math like algebra but are unable to calculate the price of, say, a carpet by area.

Hacker's argument has met with opposition from other math educators who say what's needed is to help students develop a better relationship with math earlier, rather than teaching them less math altogether.

Maria Droujkova is a founder of Natural Math, and has taught basic calculus concepts to 5-year-olds. For Droujkova, high-level math is important, and what it could use in American classrooms is an injection of childlike wonder.

"Make mathematics more available," Droujkova says. "Redesign it so it's more accessible to more kinds of people: young children, adults who worry about it, adults who may have had bad experiences."

Pamela Harris, a lecturer at the University of Texas at Austin, has a similar perspective. Harris says that American education is suffering from an epidemic of "fake math"—an emphasis on rote memorization (死记硬背) of formulas and steps, rather than an understanding of how math can influence the ways we see the world.

Andrew Hacker, for the record, remains skeptical.

"I'm going to leave it to those who are in mathematics to work out the ways to make their subject interesting and exciting so students want to take it," Hacker says. "All that I ask is that alternatives be offered instead of putting all of us on the road to calculus."

46. What does the author say about ordinary Americans?

- A) They struggle to solve math problems.
- B) They think math is a complex subject.
- C) They find high-level math of little use.
- D) They work hard to learn high-level math.

47. What is the general complaint about America's math education according to Hacker?

- A) America is not doing as well as China.
- B) Math professors are not doing a good job.
- C) It doesn't help students develop their literacy.
- D) There has hardly been any innovation for years.

48. What does Andrew Hacker's Numeracy 101 aim to do?

- A) Allow students to learn high-level math step by step.
- B) Enable students to make practical use of basic math.
- C) Lay a solid foundation for advanced math studies.
- D) Help students to develop their analytical abilities.

49. What does Maria Droujkova suggest math teachers do in class?

- A) Make complex concepts easy to understand.
- B) Start teaching children math at an early age.
- C) Help children work wonders with calculus.
- D) Try to arouse students' curiosity in math.

50. What does Pamela Harris think should be the goal of math education?

- A) To enable learners to understand the world better.
- B) To help learners to tell fake math from real math.
- C) To broaden Americans' perspectives on math.
- D) To exert influence on world development.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：CABAC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT10

For years, the U.S. has experienced a shortage of registered nurses. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that while the number of nurses will increase by 19 percent by 2022, demand will grow faster than supply, and that there will be over one million unfilled nursing jobs by then.

So what's the solution? Robots.

Japan is ahead of the curve when it comes to this trend. Toyohashi University of Technology has developed Terapio, a robotic medical cart that can make hospital rounds, deliver medications and other items, and retrieve records. It follows a specific individual, such as a doctor or nurse, who can use it to record and access patient data. This type of robot will likely be one of the first to be implemented in hospitals because it has fairly minimal patient contact.

Robots capable of social engagement help with loneliness as well as cognitive functioning, but the robot itself doesn't have to engage directly—it can serve as an intermediary for human communication. Telepresence robots such as MantaroBot, Vgo, and Giraff can be controlled through a computer, smartphone, or tablet, allowing family members or doctors to remotely monitor patients or Skype them, often via a screen where the robot's 'face' would be. If you can't get to the nursing home to visit grandma, you can use a telepresence robot to hang out with her. A 2016 study found that users had a “consistently positive attitude” about the Giraff robot's ability to enhance communication and decrease feelings of loneliness.

A robot's appearance affects its ability to successfully interact with humans, which is why the RIKEN-TRI Collaboration Center for Human-Interactive Robot Research decided to develop a robotic nurse that looks like a huge teddy bear. RIBA (Robot for Interactive Body

On the less cute and more scary side there is Actroid F, which is so human-like that some patients may not know the difference. This conversational robot companion has cameras in its eyes, which allow it to track patients and use appropriate facial expressions and body language in its interactions. During a month-long hospital trial, researchers asked 70 patients how they felt being around the robot and “only three or four said they didn't like having it around.”

It's important to note that robotic nurses don't decide courses of treatment or make diagnoses (though robot doctors and surgeons may not be far off). Instead, they perform routine and laborious tasks, freeing nurses up to attend to patients with immediate needs. This is one industry where it seems the integration of robots will lead to collaboration, not replacement.

51. What does the author say about Japan?

- A)It delivers the best medications for the elderly.
- B)It takes the lead in providing robotic care.
- C)It provides retraining for registered nurses.
- D)It sets the trend in future robotics technology.

52. What do we learn about the robot Terapio?

- A)It has been put to use in many Japanese hospitals.
- B)It provides specific individualized care to patients.
- C)It does not have much direct contact with patients.
- D)It has not revolutionized medical service in Japan.

53.What are telepresence robots designed to do?

- A)Directly interact with patients to prevent them from feeling lonely.
- B)Cater to the needs of patients for recovering their cognitive capacity.
- C)Closely monitor the patients' movements and conditions around the clock.
- D)Facilitate communication between patients and doctors or family members.

54.What is one special feature of the robot Actroid F?

- A)It interacts with patients just like a human companion.
- B)It operates quietly without patients realizing its presence.
- C)It likes to engage in everyday conversations with patients.
- D)It uses body language even more effectively than words.

55.What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A)Doctors and surgeons will soon be laid off.
- B)The robotics industry will soon take off.
- C)Robots will not make nurses redundant.
- D)Collaboration will not replace competition.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：BCDAC

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT11

Children with attention problems in early childhood were 40% less likely to graduate from high school, says a new study from Duke University.

The study included 386 kindergarteners from schools in the Fast Track Project, a multi-site clinical trial in the U.S. that in 1991 began tracking how children developed across their lives.

With this study, researchers examined early academic attention and socio-emotional skills and how each contributed to academic success into young adulthood.

They found that early attention skills were the most consistent predictor of academic success, and that likability by peers also had a modest effect on academic performance.

By fifth grade, children with early attention difficulties had lower grades and reading achievement scores than their peers. As fifth-graders, children with early attention problems obtained average reading scores at least 3% lower than their contemporaries' and grades at least 8% lower than those of their peers. This was after controlling for IQ, socio-economic status and academic skills at school entry.

Although these may not seem like large effects, the impact of early attention problems continued throughout the children's academic careers. Lower reading achievement scores and grades in fifth grade contributed to reduced grades in middle school and thereby contributed to a 40% lower high school graduation rate.

"The children we identified as having attention difficulties were not diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder(注意力缺乏多动症)(ADHD), although some may have had the disorder. Our findings suggest that even more modest attention dean of Duke's Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, whose research has focused on ADHD and interventions to improve academic performance in children with attention difficulties.

Social acceptance by peers in early childhood also predicted grades in fifth grade. Children not as liked by their first-grade peers had slightly lower grades in fifth grade, while those with higher social acceptance had higher grades.

"This study shows the importance of so-called 'non-cognitive' or soft skills in contributing to children's positive peer relationships, which, in turn, contribute to their academic success," said Kenneth Dodge, director of the Duke Center for Child and Family Policy.

The results highlight the need to develop effective early interventions to help those with attention problems stay on track academically and for educators to encourage positive peer relationships, the researchers said.

"We're learning that student success requires a more comprehensive approach, one that incorporates not only academic skills but also social, self-regulatory and attention skills," Dodge said. "If we neglect any of these areas, the child's development lags. If we attend to these areas, a child's success may reinforce itself with positive feedback loops."

46. What is the focus of the new study from Duke University?

A)The contributors to children's early attention.

B) The predictors of children's academic success.

C) The factors that affect children's emotional well-being.

D) The determinants of children's development of social skills.

47. How did the researchers ensure that their findings are valid?

A)By attaching equal importance to all possible variables examined.

B)By collecting as many typical samples as were necessary.

C)By preventing them from being affected by factors not under study.

D)By focusing on the family background of the children being studied.

48. What do we learn from the findings of the Duke study?

A)Modest students are generally more attentive than their contemporaries.

B)There are more children with attention difficulties than previously thought.

C)Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder accounts for most academic failures.

D)Children's academic performance may suffer from even slight inattention.

49. What does the Duke study find about children better accepted by peers?

A)They do better academically.

B)They are easy to get on with.

C)They are teachers' favorites.

D)They care less about grades.

50. What can we conclude from the Duke study?

A)Children's success is related to their learning environment.

B)School curriculum should cover a greater variety of subjects.

C)Social skills are playing a key role in children's development.

D)An all-round approach should be adopted in school education.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：BCDAD

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

TEXT12

On Jan.9,2007, Steve Jobs formally announced Apple's "revolutionary mobile phone"—a device that combined the functionality of an iPod, phone and Internet communication into a single unit, navigated by touch.

It was a huge milestone in the development of smartphones, which are now owned by a majority of American adults and are increasingly common across the globe.

As smartphones have multiplied, so have questions about their impact on how we live and how we work. Often the advantages of convenient, mobile technology are both obvious and taken for granted, leaving more subtle topics for concerned discussion: Are smartphones disturbing children's sleep? Is an inability to get away from work having a negative impact on health? And what are the implications for privacy?

But today, on the 10th anniversary of the iPhone, let's take a moment to consider a less obvious advantage: the potential for smartphone technology to revolutionize behavioral science. That's because, for the first time in human history, a large proportion of the species is in continuous contact with technology that can record key features of an individual's behavior and environment.

Researchers have already begun to use smartphones in social scientific research, either to query people regularly as they engage in their normal lives or to record activity using the device's built-in sensors. These studies are confirming, challenging and extending what's been found using more traditional approaches, in which people report how they behaved in real life or participate in relatively short and artificial laboratory-based tasks.

Such studies are just first steps. As more data are collected and methods for analysis improve, researchers will be in a better position to identify how different experiences, behaviors and environments relate to each other and evolve over time, with the potential to improve people's productivity and wellbeing in a variety of domains. Beyond revealing population-wide patterns, the right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior, including conditions that could indicate the need for some form of intervention—such as an unusual increase in behaviors that signal a period of depression.

Smartphone-based data collection comes at an appropriate time in the evolution of psychological science. Today, the field is in transition, moving away from a focus on laboratory studies with undergraduate participants towards more complex, real-world situations studied with more diverse groups of people. Smartphones offer new tools for achieving these ambitions, providing rich data about everyday behaviors in a variety of contexts.

So here's another way in which smartphones might transform the way we live and work: by offering insights into human psychology and behavior and, thus, supporting smarter social science.

51. What does the author say about the negative impact of smartphones?

- A) It has been overshadowed by the positive impact.
- B) It has more often than not been taken for granted.
- C) It is not so obvious but has caused some concern.
- D) It is subtle but should by no means be overstated.

52. What is considered a less obvious advantage of smartphone technology?

- A) It systematically records real human interactions.
- B) It helps people benefit from technological advances.
- C) It brings people into closer contact with each other.
- D) It greatly improves research on human behavior.

53. What characterizes traditional psychological research?

- A) It is based on huge amounts of carefully collected data.
- B) It relies on lab observations and participants' reports.
- C) It makes use of the questionnaire method.
- D) It is often expensive and time-consuming.

54. How will future psychological studies benefit individuals?

- A) By helping them pin down their unusual behaviors.
- B) By helping them maintain a positive state of mind.
- C) By helping them live their lives in a unique way.
- D) By helping them cope with abnormal situations.

55. What do we learn about current psychological studies?

- A) They are going through a period of painful transition.
- B) They are increasingly focused on real-life situations.
- C) They are conducted in a more rigorous manner.
- D) They are mainly targeted towards undergraduates.

该讲义仅为 B 站学员付费使用，不可二次倒卖，违者追究法律责任

阅读答案：CDBAB

词汇拓展：

请将文中生词整理誊写至词汇拓展区

词汇拓展		
生词	文中搭配	中文释义
随写区		

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, hi 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.

[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.

[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.

[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, 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.

[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.
- 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.

长篇 阅读答案: G D L B F C H A K E

选词填空 1:

Small communities, with their distinctive character — where life is stable and intensely human— are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvest time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses. In railway or bus 31 Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families» communities, and their values.

Small communities, with their distinctive character — where life is stable and intensely human— are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvest time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses. In railway or bus 31 Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families» communities, and their values.

The Amish are often 33 by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple,inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern 34 and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime, for after all, they are good farmers who 35 the virtues of work and thrift.

A) accessing	B) conveniences	C) destined	D) expanding
E) industrialized	F) perceived	G) practice	H) process
I) progress	J) respective	K) survived	L) terminals
M) undergone	N) universal	O) vanished	

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of discretionary (可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33. This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

A. Arena
C. Convincing
E. Digits
G. Hypotheses
I. Incorporate
K. Indulge
M. Pride
O. Warrant

B. contextual
D. devoted
F. hasten
H. impairing
J. indefinite
L. inertia
N. reaping

Let's say you love roller-skating. Just the thought of 26 on your roller-skates brings a smile to your face. You also know that roller-skating is excellent exercise. You have a 27 attitude toward it.

This description of roller-skating 28 the three components of an attitude: affect, cognition, and behavior. You love the activity; it's great fun. These feelings 29 the affective or emotional component; they are an important ingredient in attitudes. The knowledge we have about the object constitutes the cognitive component of an attitude. You understand the health 30 that the activity can bring. Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component. Our attitudes 31 us to go outside to enjoy roller-skating.

Now, we don't want to leave you with the 32 that these three components always work together 33. They don't; sometimes they clash. For example, let's say you love pizza (affective component); however, you have high cholesterol and understand (knowledge component) that eating pizza may be bad for your health. Which behavior will your attitude result in, eating pizza or 34 it? The answer depends on which component happens to be stronger. If you are walking past a pizza restaurant at lunchtime, your emotions and feelings probably will be stronger than your knowledge that pizza may not be the best food for your health. In that instance, you have pizza for lunch. If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may 35, and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

A) avoiding B) benefits C) highlight D) illustrates E) impression

F) improves G) inquiring H) perfectly I) positive J) prevail

K) primarily L) prompt M) specifications N) strapping O) typical

Keys

第一篇

26. [O] vanished

27. [M] undergone

28. [D] expanding

29. [K] survived

30. [H] process

31. [L] terminals

32. [E] industrialized

33. [F] perceived

34. [B] conveniences

35. [G] practice

第二篇 26.G)hypotheses

27.B)contextual

28.A)arena

29.C)convincing

30.I)incorporate

31.D)devoted

32.N)reaping

33.E)digits

34.M)pride

35.F)hasten

第三篇

26. 【答案】 N

27. 【答案】 I

28. 【答案】 D

29. 【答案】 C

30. 【答案】 B

31. 【答案】 L

32. 【答案】 E

33. 【答案】 H

34. 【答案】 A

35. 【答案】 J