**Exercises for Senior II Practice 11**

**Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:***In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and a question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

1. A. At a dancing show. B. At an airport. C. At home. D. At a cinema.

2. A. He can’t find the manager. B. His new watch doesn’t work.

C. He doesn’t get the right watch. D. His deposit was missing.

3. A. The plan of their holiday trips. B. Their feeling of the trip to Washington.

C. The weather of the beach. D. Their wishes and dreams.

4. A. Save money on the rent. B. Share the rent with someone.

C. Find a part-time job. D. Apply for a student loan.

5. A. The woman has watered too much.

B. Moving plants is not a good idea.

C. The plants may need more sunshine.

D. The woman should get some professional help.

6. A. She is ill and has to stay at home. B. She hates watching TV at home.

C. She can’t go to work herself. D. She’s wasting much time watching TV.

7. A. Look at the laundry basket. B. Check the business time of the laundry.

C. Go to do her laundry. D. Find another suitable blouse.

8. A. The man will have a business trip tomorrow.

B. The woman has no idea what the boss is doing.

C. The terrible weather has delayed all the flights.

D. The boss is not supposed to be at the office.

9. A. He is used to going out on cold days. B. He is used to wearing a wool hat.

C. He is used to wearing no hat in winter. D. He is used to carrying a heavy bag.

10. A. The woman often suffers from bad traffic.

B. The woman is used to getting up late.

C. The woman lives in the downtown area.

D. The woman lives far away from the company.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

**11.** A. How to stay calm. B. How to order a meal.

C. How to complain politely. D. How to deal with an argument.

**12.** A. Customers are less likely to get help. B. Customers will get problems fixed.

C. Managers will be frightened. D. Managers will smile happily.

**13.** A. Asking to speak to a manager.

B. Blaming the person you’re talking to.

C. Saying “There has been a misunderstanding”.

D. Giving the person a chance to explain.

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

14. A. Sharing your wishes. B. Supplying things with you.

C. Chatting with you. D. Carrying things for you.

**15.** A. Its special Wi-F. B. Fingerprint identification system.

C.Its built-in cameras. D. Its partners.

**16.** A. Security. B. Convenient. C. Independent. D. Unpractical.

**Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

17. A. Kids should do chores on weekends.

B. Parents should help kids with chores.

C. Parents feel pride in helping around the house.

D. Chores teach children responsibility.

18. A. Kids’ academic achievements will improve.

B. Kids’ rooms will be clean and tidy.

C. Kids will take care of themselves.

D. Kids will finish schoolwork sooner.

19. A. Kids like doing schoolwork. B. Kids don’t need to do chores.

C. Kids are spoiled. D. Kids appreciate parents.

20. A. The woman won’t ask her kids to do chores.

B. The woman will encourage her kids to do chores.

C. The man won’t ask his kids to do chores.

D. The man will encourage his kids to study.

**II.Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank*.

**Why My Best Friend Is a Book**

Writing about beliefs is hard. It makes you reach deep into your soul and truly look at what is there. It requires time and effort, and then hits you in the face and someone in the background says “Oh, why didn’t you think of that before?” Beliefs change, (and) they mature and grow just (21)\_like\_a child. The best beliefs are the ones that (22)\_are cherished\_\_(cherish) throughout a lifetime. One belief I cherish above all others is the power and enjoyment of reading.

Reading can be for fun and that learning is (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_(easy) when you’re having fun.Being able to relate to the characters, imagine the conflicts in your head, and feel the characters’ sadness, as well as their joy, is the most amazing thing about reading. A chance to live another life for a short time, to be another person. Reading lends the soul and mind a place (24)\_\_\_\_\_\_(escape). I would much rather pick up a good book than watch a television show.

Reading can teach us. Whether it’s a fantasy novel or a historical account, you learn when you read. It provides grammar and (25)\_written\_\_(write) language skills. Reading teaches us about emotion. Reading gives you new words and expands your vocabulary by forcing you to challenge yourself. In its own way it makes us feel the emotions of the characters. (26)\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ you read, I believe you will learn, mind and soul.

Reading can bring people together. I cannot count the number of new friends and people that have entered my life because of books. My stepmother, grandmother, and I all read the same books. (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ is better than being able to share the tense moments, near misses, and happy endings while (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_(drink) a steaming cup of coffee together with someone. Reading allows you to lower your walls and let people in to form genuine chains. Plus people (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ read impressive books are usually pretty cool themselves!

Over the years reading has been my companion. Always with a book in my purse, I have never faced the world without a best friend by my side. Books (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_(help) me through difficult periods and applauded me in times of celebration. Books always make me smile. That’s the biggest reason I believe in reading, because it will make you happy.

**Section B**

**Directions:***After reading the passage below, fill in each blank with a proper word given in the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one more word than you need.*

|  |
| --- |
| 1. extent B. substance C. normal D. potential E.refreshing F. instructions   G. function H.caused I. physically J. restore K. mentally |

The discovery builds on earlier findings showed that a class of genes called splicing（胶接）factors is progressively switched off as we age. The research team found that splicing factors can be switched back on with chemicals, making aging cells not only look \_\_\_31\_physically\_\_ younger, but start to divide like young cells.

The researchers applied compounds chemicals based on a \_\_\_32\_\_substance\_ naturally found in red wine, dark chocolate, red grapes and blueberries, to cells in culture. The chemicals\_\_\_33\_\_\_ splicing factors, which are progressively switched off as we age to be switched back on. Within hours, the cells looked younger and started to behave like young cells.

The discovery has the\_\_\_34\_\_\_ to lead to therapies which could help people age better, without experiencing some of the backward effects of getting old. Most people by the age of 85 have experienced some kind of constant illness, and as people get older they are more likely to suffer from heart disease and cancer.

Professor Harries said: "This is a first step in trying to make people live\_\_\_35\_\_\_ lifetime, but with health for their entire life. Our data suggests that using chemicals to switch back on the major class of genes that are switched off as we age might provide a means to \_\_\_36\_restore\_\_function to old cells."

Dr Eva Latorre, Research Associate at the University of Exeter, who carried out the experiments, was surprised by the \_\_\_37\_extent\_\_ and rapidity of the changes in the cells.

"When I saw some of the cells in the culture dish \_\_\_38\_\_\_, I couldn't believe it. These old cells were looking like young cells. It was like magic," she said. "I repeated the experiments several times and in each case the cells refreshed. I am very excited by the implications and potential for this research."

As we age, our tissues gather aging cells which are alive but do not grow or \_\_39\_function\_\_ as they should. These old cells lose the ability to correctly regulate the output of their genes. This is one reason why tissues and organs become exposed to disease as we age. When stimulated, genes make a message that gives the \_\_\_40\_instructions\_\_ for the cell to behave in a certain way. Most genes can make more than one message, which determines how the cell acts.

Splicing factors are crucial in ensuring that genes can perform their full range of functions.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:***For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

Cameron Buckner, assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Houston, argues in an article published in*Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* that a wide range of animal species exhibit so-called "executive control" when it comes to making decisions, \_\_\_41\_\_\_ considering their goals and ways to satisfy those goals before acting.

He acknowledges that language is \_\_\_42\_\_\_ for some experienced forms of higher-order thinking, or thinking about thinking. But supported by a review of previously published research, Buckner \_\_\_43\_\_\_ that a wide variety of animals -- elephants, chimpanzees(黑猩猩), ravens(大乌鸦) and lions, among others -- \_\_\_44\_\_\_reasonable decision-making.

"These data suggest that not only do some animals have a subjective take on the suitability of the \_\_\_45\_\_\_ they are evaluating for their goal, they possess a subjective, internal signal regarding their confidence in this take that can be used to select among different options," he wrote.

The question has been \_\_\_46\_\_\_ since the days of the ancient philosophers, as people considered what it means to be human. One way to address that, Buckner said, is to \_\_\_47\_\_\_ exactly what sets humans apart from other animals.

Language remains a key difference between animalsand humans, and Buckner notes that serious \_\_\_48\_\_\_ in the 1970s and '80s to teach animals human language -- teaching chimpanzees to use sign language, \_\_\_49\_\_\_ -- found that although they were able to express simple ideas, they did not engage in \_\_\_50\_\_\_ thought and language structures.

Ancient philosophers relied upon unreliable\_\_\_51\_\_\_ to study the issue, but today's researchers conduct complicated controlled experiments. Buckner, working with Thomas Bugnyar and Stephan A. Reber, mental biologists at the University of Vienna, last year \_\_\_52\_\_\_ the results of a study that determined ravens share at least some of the human ability to think abstractly about other minds, \_\_\_53\_\_\_ their behavior by attaching their own observations to others.

In his latest paper, Buckner offers several examples to support his \_\_\_54\_\_\_. His goal, Buckner said, was to organize experimental research, "to see that we've gathered enough evidence to say that animals really are \_\_\_55\_\_\_ in a unique way."

41. A. secretly B.unintentionally C. scarcely D. consciously

42.A. required B.qualified C. acquired D.prepared

43.A. concerns B.complains C. concludes D.convinces

44.A. turn down B.engage in C. refer to D. argue about

45.A. option B.scheme C. regulation D. random

46.A. dismissed B. ignored C. debated D. answered

47.A. evaluate B. determine C. overlook D. initiate

48.A. results B. successes C. achievements D. attempts

49.A. for example B. that is to say C. on the contrary D. as a result

50.A. obvious B. feasible C. private D. complex

51.A. mystery B. tradition C. evidence D. fiction

52.A. substituted B. published C. reflected D. maintained

53.A. adapting B. symbolizing C. investigating D. revenging

54.A.agreement B.implement C. requirement D. argument

55.A.passionate B. reasonable C. confused D. ridiculous

**Section B**

**Directions:***Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.*

**(A)**

We see them everywhere. “There are some things that money can’t buy… for everything else, there’s MasterCard.” We hear them everywhere. “Make life rewarding… American Express.” Whether watching television, driving down the highway, or even appearing on our Facebook page, the appeal of money is inescapable.

Growing up, my parents always emphasized the importance of family and faith over material possessions. Yet, money and all the new, interesting things it could buy did not escape me. As I entered my freshman year, my debit card and I engaged in quite the dates. Between game-day dresses, steak dinners and wonderful downtown Athens, I quickly drained 17 years worth of savings.

By the time summer rolled around, I didn’t consider how much cash I had spent, or how much stuff I had acquired… I was focused on how much more money I would need for next fall. When I wasn’t working, I was checking my bank account, trying to figure out if my next paycheck would cover those pillows that would look so cute in my new apartment. My bank account balance was becoming a major source of stress in my life, creating tension with my financially smart parents and causing me constant concern. Finally, after a very heated argument with my Dad, I accepted the truth: I simply could not afford money anymore.

I realized that I was much happier (and I sensed my blood pressure was much lower) when money was just something in the bank. While the clothes are pretty and those pillows are **comfy**, they lost their appeal right around the second a new item caught my eye. Towards the end of the summer, I let go of my financial issues—after all, I can’t buy more time with my friends and family before going back to Athens.

I still check my bank account. I still go shopping occasionally. But now, those aren’t priorities. My money sufferings taught me that I shouldn’t seek out wealth as a means of satisfaction and happiness. Instead, my happiness should come from the moments and people that cannot be bought, exchanged, or returned. I now re-word those credit card slogans to reflect the value I place on finding wealth in the love shared between my family and friends: “There are some things that money can’t buy… Seek them.” Unlike cash, this form of wealth grows the more I give.

56. According to the passage, the author feels happy now mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the appeal of money is inescapable.

B. he values the love between his family and friends

C. his wealth grows by working hard every day

D. he has paid off his debt in cash

57. The author mentions the heated argument with Dad in paragraph 3 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. show how to settle problems with others

B. prove how selfish his Dad is

C. explain material possessions get him into trouble

D. display generation gap between Dad and Son

58. The word “**comfy**” (paragraph 4) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. realistic B. individual C. gracious D. comfortable

59. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A.Seeking adifferent kind of wealth

B. Letting go of different sufferings

C. Wealth as a means of satisfaction

D. Happiness grows out of hardships

**(B)**

Americans are more stressed than ever, according to an American Psychological Association survey, and nearly one-third say stress impacts their physical or mental health. If you have any of these symptoms, your stress might be making you sick. Here's how to battle against them.

|  |
| --- |
| If you've never suffered from headaches but suddenly your head is constantly striking, you might be too stressed. Stress releases chemicals that can cause changes to nerves and blood vessels(血管) in the brain, which brings on a headache. Stress can cause them or make them worse. It's also common for your muscles to tense up when you're stressed, which can also cause a headache.  https://www.rd.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/04/03-stress-sick-headaches.jpg**WHAT TO DO:**  If you don't want to take medicine, try spreading lavender(薰衣草) oil on your temples(太阳穴)when a headache starts. Or try one of these home remedies for headaches. |
| Stress can make you mentally sick, too. Too much of the stress hormone cortisol(皮质醇) can make it harder to concentrate, causing memory problems as well as anxiety or depression, says Dr. Levine.  **WHAT TO DO:**  https://www.rd.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/04/07-stress-sick-fuzzy-brain.jpgRelax until you regain your concentration. Practice closing your eyes and breathing in and out slowly, concentrating only on your breath. |
| https://www.rd.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/04/08-stress-sick-hair-falling-out.jpgLosing a few strands of hair is normal (old hair follicles(囊)are replaced by new ones over time), but stress can disturb that cycle. Significant stress pushes a large number of hair follicles into what's called a resting stage and then a few months later those hairs fall out, according to MayoClinic.org. Stress can also cause the body’s resistant system to attack your hair follicles, resulting in hair loss.  **WHAT TO DO:**  Be patient. Once your stress level returns to normal, your hair should start growing back. |

60. Ifyou’re stressed, you might have one of the following symptoms EXCEPT that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you keep getting headaches B. you always have a cold

C. your hair is falling out D. your brain feels confused

61. Which of the following is suggested if your brain goes out of focus?

A. Breathing slowly with your eyes closed.

B. Waiting until your brain returns to normal.

C. Spreading lavender oil on your temples.

D. Relaxing and attacking your brain softly.

62. What will happen once we get over our stress according to the passage?

A. Our hair startsfalling out and then grows back.

B. Our body’s resistant systemattacks your hair follicles

C. Our hair starts growing again.

D. Aserious headache starts.

**(C)**

For many in the general public and the engineering community alike, the potential implications of additive manufacturing (AM) have excited the imagination. Popularly known as 3-D printing, the emerging class of technologies has been regarded as both a revolution in production and an opportunity for dramatic environmental advance

Yet while the technological capabilities of additive manufacturing processes are studied extensively, a deep understanding of their environmental implications is still lacking.

A new special issue of Yale's Journal of Industrial Ecology presents the cutting-edge research on this emerging field, providing important insights into its environmental, energy, and health impacts.

Though sometimes described in the public fieldas similar to an inkjet printer for making objects, additive manufacturing is primarily used as a production process in industry and contains a diverse set of technologies. What they share is the ability to produce products and parts based on digital information by adding layers of materials one after the other rather than, as in traditional manufacturing, removing materials -- thus the label "additive."

"The research in this issue shows that it is too early to label 3-D printing as the path to sustainable manufacturing," said Reid Lifset, editor-in-chief of the Journal of Industrial Ecology and co-author of the lead editorial. "We need to know much more about the material footprints, energy consumption in production, process emissions, and especially the linking devices and adjustments between the various stages in the production process."

Additive manufacturing is sometimes seen as inherently environmentally preferable to traditional manufacturing because of its potential for local production -- by consumers, merchants and hobbyists -- and because it is thought to allow zero-waste manufacturing. Research in this issue, however, indicates that the environmental performance is very sensitive to the pattern of usage and composition of the machinery and the materials used.

"This special issue demonstrates the capability of industrial ecology to reveal important and often overlooked aspects of new technologies," said Indy Burke, Dean of the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. "If we are to realize the environmental potential of 3-D printing, we need to know where the challenges and the advantages lie."

The special issue contains:

* life cycle assessments (LCA) of AM processes and products
* investigations of the process energy consumption of AM technologies
* studies of operator exposure to printer emissions and dangerous materials
* examination of the sustainability benefits derived from the complex figure of parts enabled by the technology
* analysis of supply-chain issues arising from the use of the technology

63. The word “additive” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the substance added in small amounts for a special purpose

B. the additional technological capabilities of manufacturing processes

C. the digital way to produce products by adding serial layers of materials

D. the traditional way to produce products by removing materials

64. The contents listed in the special issue mentioned at the end of this passage focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the studies of additive manufacturing and sustainability

B. a diverse set of technologies of additive manufacturing

C. the comparison between additive and traditional manufacturing

D. the experiments conducted by Journal of Industrial Ecology

65. Which of the following can be inferred about the researchers’ viewpoint from the passage?

A. 3-D printing is viewed as a revolution in production.

B.3-D printing is regarded as a kind of sustainable manufacturing.

C. AM makes a harmful impact on environment, energy, and health.

D. The challenges and advantages of AM need further studies.

66. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

A. investigations of the 3-D printing process

B. the environmental implications of 3-D printing

C. studies of 3-D printing emissions and materials

D. assessments of additive manufacturing processes

**Section C**

**Directions:** *Complete the following passage by using the sentences in the box. Each sentence can only be used once. Note that there are two sentences more than you need.*

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| --- |
| A.The findings show that they also apply criticism to nontraditional women's husbands.  B.He is also regarded as having less power in the relationship.  C.These include having a higher status, yielding more power, being more self-focused, ambitious and self-confident.  D. The married surname tradition is more than just a tradition.  E.Up to now, researchers have not yet examined how a woman's married surname choice influences how others look at her husband.  F. Women's rightist scholars understand why the surname tradition remains widely supported. |

**What does it mean for the husband when his wife keeps her own surname?**

The tradition of women adopting their husbands' surname after marriage is arguably one of the most widespread gender-role standards in Western culturesdespite marked changes in the role that women play in society and in the labor force.

According to previous studies, women who violate the married surname tradition are viewed differently from others. They are described in terms of instrumental characteristics that in a gendered society are typically assigned to men. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_\_\_These characteristics contrast with the expressive characteristics that are typically assigned to women, such as being more caring, kind and having less influence and power.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_\_\_For this purpose, Robnett and her colleagues carried out three studies in the US and UK. The first two studies showed that husbands whose wives keep their own surnames are often described through terms that are opposed to the gender-typical personality characteristics and power framework used for men. They are described in more expressive than instrumental terms, and are seen to hold less power in a marriage. Their findings indicate that people conclude from married surname choices to make more general inferences about a couple's gender-typed personality characteristics."

Results from the third study conducted by Robnett's team suggest that people hold different opinions in how they think about such cases. People who firmly hold on to traditional gender roles react particularly strongly to a man whose wife keeps her surname because they see him as an incapable person."We know from previous research that people high in unfriendly sexism(蔑视女性)respond negatively to women who violate traditional gender roles," says Robnett. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_\_\_”

"This study joins several others in implying a link between traditions inmen and women’s romantic relationships and power structures favoring men," says Robnett. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_\_\_It reflects slight gender-role standards and ideas that often remain unquestioned despite privileging men."

**V. Translation**

**Directions:***Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets*.

72.他仍难以用英语表达自己的想法。（difficulty）

73.有些人天生就具有体育或音乐天赋。(born)

74.可以预见的是人工智能的发展必将跨入新纪元，彻底改变人类的生活方式.(It)

, which will change people’s life style completely.

1. 就减肥而言，一种饮食确实不适合所有人，对一些人有效的也许对另一些人并非灵丹妙药。(what)

Speaking of / Referring to