

Lesson 4

语法集训 (不定式):

1. I'm sorry I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary. Let's borrow one from Li Ming.  
A. to take      B. taking      C. to bring      D. bringing
2. She pretended \_\_\_\_\_ me when I passed by.  
A. not to see      B. not seeing      C. to not see      D. having not seen
3. We refuse \_\_\_\_\_ that "Early worms are to be caught by early birds."  
A. to believe      B. to be belived      C. believing      D. have belived
4. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it until you explained how.  
A. manage to do      B. managed to do  
C. manage to have done      D. manage doing
5. Nobody likes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to speak ill of      B. to be spoken ill of  
C. speaking ill of      D. spoken ill of
6. She couldn't decide which restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to have lunch      B. to eat      C. to eat at      D. eating at
7. Frank is the kind of person who people like to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make friends with      B. make friends of  
C. make friends      D. make friends with
8. There're so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind \_\_\_\_\_ to buy.  
A. what      B. which      C. how      D. where
9. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where to choose      B. which to choose  
C. to choose what      D. to choose which
10. David threatened \_\_\_\_\_ his neighbour to the police if the damages were not paid.  
A. to be reported      B. reporting      C. to report      D. having reported
11. He told us whether \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic was still under discussion.  
A. to have      B. having      C. have      D. had
12. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ like I'm speaking ill of anybody, but the manager's plan is unfair.  
A. to sound      B. to be sounded      C. sounding      D. to have sounded
13. There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_\_ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.  
A. being persuaded      B. persuading  
C. to be persuaded      D. to persuade
14. —John, my computer doesn't work.  
—Why not ask Mr Liu \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. to buy      B. not to buy      C. to check      D. not to check
15. —Will you please show me how to do the role-play exercise? —Sure. Now let me tell you \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
A. which to do      B. how to do      C. when to do      D. what to do
16. Tom's parents do not allow Tom \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.  
A. going      B. to go      C. go      D. goes
17. Sorry, we don't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in the lecture room.  
A. to smoke      B. smoke      C. smoking      D. to smoking
18. All the staff in our company are considering \_\_\_\_\_ to the city centre for the fashion show.  
A. to go      B. going      C. to have gone      D. having gone
19. Drivers are warned \_\_\_\_\_ when they are tired.  
A. to drive      B. not drive      C. not to drive      D. not driving
20. I still remember \_\_\_\_\_ to the Famen Temple and what I saw there.  
A. to take      B. to be taken      C. taking      D. being taken
21. Bill suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting on what to do for the Shanghai Expo during the vacation.  
A. having held      B. to hold      C. holding      D. hold
22. --- There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.  
--- My goodness! I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ that old.  
A. to be      B. to have been      C. being      D. having been
23. The parents suggested \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel room but their kids were anxious to camp out during the trip.  
A. sleep      B. to sleep      C. sleeping      D. having slept

24. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses \_\_\_\_\_ talking while she works.
- A. working ; stopping      B. to work ; stopping  
C. working ; to stop      D. to work ; to stop
25. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ your hair cut.
- A. had      B. have      C to get      D to have
26. We \_\_\_\_\_ put the meeting off for a week.
- A can as well      B. will as well      C. shall as well      D . may as well
27. He \_\_\_\_\_ live in the country than in the city.
- A prefers      B.likes to      C had better      D. would rather
28. Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.
- A. learn      B. to learn      C. learned      D. learning
29. --- I usually go there by train.  
---- Why not \_\_\_\_\_ by boat for a change?
- A. to try going      B.trying to go      C. to try and go      D. try going
30. He wants to believe anything but \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine.
- A to take      B take      C take      D takes

### I. Grammar

#### Do most British still keep the traditional activities such as afternoon tea?

Clearly you have been watching too many episodes of Downton Abbey. Anyway, afternoon tea is a snack between lunch and dinner \_\_\_21\_\_\_ (accompany) by a cup of tea. We regular British people drink tea and eat snacks \_\_\_22\_\_\_ we feel like it—8 a.m., 9 p.m., 2 a.m.. In my house while I was growing up, we would have a big dinner at lunch time (weekends mainly) and then tea later. This would consist of a sandwich and a piece of cake that we ate in front of the telly. We were so full from the enormous lunch \_\_\_23\_\_\_ all we could manage was small meal. Even now the meal after work/school is called tea whether you drink tea with it or not, and whether it consists of sandwiches or is a main meal.

However, if we visit someone in the afternoon \_\_\_24\_\_\_ planned, they will make some scones, cake, sandwiches and other delicious food to be served and I suppose that is technically“afternoon tea”. If they were inviting you for dinner, they would say so. If they say nothing, you will absolutely be offered tea and scones/sandwiches/biscuits or \_\_\_25\_\_\_ else they have.

Times and tastes \_\_\_26\_\_\_ (change), but afternoon tea still exists.

Children come home from school at 4 p.m.. Parents will make them a drink and something to eat. Mum and Dad will probably join in. What do you call this? Afternoon tea!

I go shopping with friends to the town centre. We've looked in all the shops and now we need to sit down and think about \_\_\_27\_\_\_ shops to return to for those final purchases. Look at that, it's almost 4 p.m.. It may be that we sit down for a cappuccino and a couple of macarons but I can only think of one way to describe this...Afternoon tea!

We're in the office. Boring! \_\_\_28\_\_\_ we've more or less finished for the day, the clock says no. Someone puts the kettle \_\_\_29\_\_\_ and we sit down for a chat about the next few days. Ooh someone found a box of cupcakes... Wow! We've just had ... afternoon tea!

We \_\_\_30\_\_\_ not be using flowery teacups. We're not dressed like characters from Downton Abbey either. We may not sit there for two hours. But do we still stop at 4 p.m. for a drink and something to eat? YES!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Vocabulary

- |              |               |           |                   |                |         |            |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| A. picturing | B. separated  | C. vary   | D. celebration    | E. complicated | F. vast | G. roughly |
| H. mythical  | I. delicately | J. stress | K. distinguishing |                |         |            |

The United Nations' series of “language days” are designed to promote the use of the six official languages of the UN as well as to celebrate cultural and linguistic diversity (语言多样性). Chinese Language Day is the 20th April. It's a time chosen to fit in with the Chinese \_\_\_1\_\_\_ of Guyu (古语), which honors Cangjie – the four-eyed \_\_\_2\_\_\_ figure who is traditionally understood to have created Chinese characters in the time of the Yellow Emperor, 5000 years ago.

Mandarin (普通话) is the most-spoken language in the world, with over 1.5 billion speakers. When

most people think of “Chinese”, it is Mandarin that they are 3. But Mandarin Chinese is far from the only variant of the Chinese language—or the only language spoken in China. In fact, there are a great number of Chinese languages. Remember—this is a country which is both very large and very, very old. Different regions are within the 4 expanse of territory, that is, China can be 5 not only by great distances but also by broadly geographical features such as mountain ranges.

It is hard to guess how many dialects actually exist. In general, dialects can be 6 classified into one of the seven large groups: Putonghua (Mandarin), Gan, Kejia (Hakka), Min, Wu, Xiang, and Yue (Cantonese). Each language group contains a large number of dialects.

Understanding the situation is 7 by the fact that, while many Chinese people in different geographical areas of the country may not understand each other when they speak their regional dialect, they may share the same written language even if their pronunciation of different characters within that language may 8.

A 9 feature across all Chinese languages is tone. For instance, Mandarin has four tones and Cantonese has six tones. Tone, in terms of language, is the pitch (高音) in which syllables (音节) in words are spoken. In Chinese, different words 10 different keys. Some words even have pitch variations in one single syllable.

Keys: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6---10 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze

Anxiety disorders – defined by extreme fear, restlessness, and muscle tension – are carefully considering, disabling, and can increase the risk for 41 and self-murder. They are some of the most common mental health conditions around the world, 42 around four out of every 100 people and costing the health care system and job employers over US\$42 billion each year.

People with anxiety are more likely to miss days from work and are less 43. Young people with anxiety are also less likely to enter school and complete it – leading to fewer life 44. Even though this evidence points to anxiety disorders as being important mental health issues, insufficient 45 is being given to them by researchers, clinicians, and policy makers.

My team and I at the University of Cambridge wanted to find out who is most affected by anxiety disorders.

To do this, we conducted a systematic 46 of studies that reported on the proportion of people with anxiety in a variety of contexts around the world, and used accurate methods to keep the highest quality studies.

Our results showed women are almost twice as likely to 47 anxiety as men, and people living in Europe and North America are disproportionately affected.

So why are women more 48?

It could be because of differences in brain chemistry and hormone(荷尔蒙) variations. Reproductive events across a woman’s life are 49 with hormonal changes, which have been linked to anxiety. The rise in oestrogen(雌激素) that occurs during pregnancy can 50 the risk for uncontrollable disorder.

This is 51 by disturbing and repetitive thoughts, impulses and addictions that are upsetting and less effective. But in addition to biological mechanisms, women and men seem to experience and react to events in their life 52. Women tend to be more likely to stress, which can increase their anxiety. Also, when faced with stressful situations, women and men tend to use different coping 53. Women faced with life stressors are more likely to think about them seriously, which can increase their anxiety, 54 men engage more in active, problem-focused coping.

Other studies suggest that women are more likely to 55 physical and mental mistreatment than men, and this behavior has been linked to the development of anxiety disorders.

- |                   |                |              |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. symptom    | B. depression  | C. misery    | D. frightening  |
| 42. A. infecting  | B. stimulating | C. capturing | D. affecting    |
| 43. A. productive | B. progressive | C. positive  | D. passive      |
| 44. A. adventures | B. insurances  | C. chances   | D. programs     |
| 45. A. conclusion | B. attention   | C. solution  | D. contribution |
| 46. A. ignorance  | B. outlook     | C. discovery | D. review       |

- |                      |               |                  |                |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 47. A. suffer from   | B. deal with  | C. fight against | D. result from |
| 48. A. superior      | B. inferior   | C. probable      | D. enormous    |
| 49. A. interacted    | B. associated | C. disconnected  | D. inherited   |
| 50. A. challenge     | B. decline    | C. eliminate     | D. increase    |
| 51. A. characterized | B. confused   | C. performed     | D. offended    |
| 52. A. equally       | B. similarly  | C. differently   | D. terribly    |
| 53. A. shortcuts     | B. strategies | C. standards     | D. samples     |
| 54. A. because       | B. unless     | C. if            | D. while       |
| 55. A. experience    | B. respond    | C. ignore        | D. persist     |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading

While their jobs may not be providing them with great excitement, respondents of the Win2000 Salary Survey are saying that they are pretty pleased with their current positions. In fact almost three-quarters of them report a modest to more than average sense of job satisfaction and a little more than ten percent say they are “very satisfied” with their work. So why then does an overwhelming majority of this contented group also report that they are considering changing jobs?

The easy and most popular theory says that it's all about the money. IT professionals with highly-prized skills in a very tight job market play salary-stick-em-up by raising their salary demands with each job hop. But this theory calls for a closer look. According to a recent Gartner Group IT market study, enterprises that are experiencing high rates of turnover on average actually offer higher salaries. The Gartner study cites "lack of career development opportunities" as the single most reported reason employees leave companies.

Mark Pecoraro, president and CEO of SuccessFactors.com, a workforce management firm, tends to agree: "One of the things we see is the strong desire of these professionals to **keep on the cutting edge**. These employees are taking control of building their knowledge toolsets and essentially writing their own career tickets."

"INDUS Corporation, a Washington, D.C.-based IT firm, is a wonderful place to work," says SearchWin2000 salary survey respondent James Voorhees. Voorhees got his start in IT as an INDUS technical writer. Now, he works as a network administrator, crediting his employer for creating a work environment that let him develop the skills he needed in order to change careers.

"An important part of the company culture is an emphasis on employee satisfaction," Voorhees says, pointing to "the company's willingness to let employees try new things ... which has given me several great opportunities to learn and gain experience in networking and software engineering."

But INDUS' success relies on a steady series of contract work. Voorhees believes that his status as an IT *newbie*(新手) makes him at risk if these contracts should dry up. As a result he has adopted a mindset that is ready to seize an outside opportunity if it should present itself.

- According to the Win2000 Salary survey, most of the respondents \_\_\_\_\_.
  - are considering switching their jobs
  - are disappointed at their incomes
  - are most satisfied with their work
  - are modest about themselves
- The expression “**keep on the cutting edge**” can be understood as “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - maintain good relations with other employees
  - avoid suffering resulting from lack of money
  - stay in the leading position in the field
  - seek harmony between body and spirit
- What can be learnt about James Voorhees from the passage?
  - He works as a technical writer in INDUS Corporation.
  - He is looking forward to an opportunity to change his career.
  - He speaks highly of his employer for letting him learn new things.
  - He is not pleased with the working environment of his company.
- The author wrote this passage mainly to inform us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - job hopping does not always lead to better salary

- B. career development is the key to job satisfaction
- C. well-trained professionals are most needed in the future
- D. new technology will bring about better opportunities

#### V. 六选四

- A. Many options require city - level investment in new facilities.
- B. However, it is not yet clear which technologies and fuels cities will back.
- C. Through their actions, city governments today are helping to shape the cities of the future.
- D. For example, London is requiring all newly licensed taxis to be zero - emission capable from 2018.
- E. City planners are using transport - oriented development to increase density while maintaining quality of life and property value.
- F. Some cities, such as Delhi, are investing heavily in creating the mass transport systems needed to change how citizens travel.

#### Sustainable Transport in Cities

Transport has always shaped cities. In Medieval times crossroads gave birth to blooming market towns. Many North American cities were created for the car. But how are the cities of today being shaped by a need for more sustainable transport?

Many local governments are speeding up change through policy initiatives such as joined transport, congestion charges and low emission zones, sustainable pricing and life-cycle costing, and opening data up to companies and academics. And these city level policies can move markets in more sustainable directions. \_\_\_1\_\_\_ This has resulted in five vehicle manufacturers committing to meeting that deadline, which is both in their own commercial interests and good for the environment.

The least dense cities, for example, Houston, have per capita(人均价)carbon emissions nearly ten times higher than the densest, such as Singapore. \_\_\_2\_\_\_ This involves gathering mixed use developments around a key transport center, as with the KL Central area in Kuala Lumpur, built around the largest railway station in Southeast Asia.

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ Others are using motivations and behavioral change to encourage people to choose more efficient -- and often healthier -- forms of transport. Copenhagen has a number of progressive cycling policies including the Green Wave, which allows people cycling at 20km /h to hit all green lights during rush hour.

Light weighing and new engine and fuel technologies are helping to make existing road and rail vehicles more efficient. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ The main options are hydrogen fuel cells, fossil fuel hybrids, and electric vehicles, and the best solution may well vary from city to city.

#### VI. Translation

- 71. 顾客购物时总是注重品牌形象。(focus)
  
- 72. 昨晚我再也抑制不住看篮球比赛的冲动。(no longer)
  
- 73. 这本书备受推崇的原因是它给人以希望和启迪。(…why…)
  
- 74. 她的有关个人奋斗的演讲很真诚, 让我们感动得几乎流泪。(…such…that…)

## Lesson 5

### 语法集训（动名词）：

#### 1. 动名词的形式：

|    | 一般时        | 完成时              |
|----|------------|------------------|
| 主动 | doing      | having done      |
| 被动 | being done | having been done |

2. **动名词的特殊性：**动名词具有动词的性质，可以有宾语，补语，完成式，被动式等，也可用副词作修饰语。同时动名词具有名词性质，可以带冠词，用 **this ,some, my** 或形容词等作修饰语。

I don't like being treated like that.(宾语被动)

You should give the room a good cleaning. (n.) / This evening I think I'll do some reading.

#### 动名词的一般式和完成式

例 1: I am thinking of getting a new dictionary. (非谓语动词动作发生在后)

例 2: We enjoy watching colour TV. (与谓语动词动作同时)

例 3: He forgot having promised to write things for us. (非谓语动词动作发生在前。)

#### 3. 动名词的句法功能：

##### 1) 作主语：

吃得太多会让一个人发胖。 Eating too much makes one fat.

Arguing is no use. = It's no use arguing.

★作主语时， **to do** 通常表示具体的或一次性的动作，**doing** 通常表示一般性或抽象的多次行为。

● it 作形式主语

it 可以代替动词-ing 短语作形式主语。

It's no use crying over the spilt milk.

=Crying over the spilt milk is no use.牛奶已经洒了，哭也于事无补。

##### 2) 作表语：

动词-ing 形式作表语时，一般表示比较抽象的习惯性动作。

What he likes best is making jokes.他最喜欢开玩笑了。

Denying this will be shutting one's eyes to fact.否认这一点就是闭起眼睛，不愿正视事实。

##### 3) 作宾语：

★某些动词后只能使用分词：**admit, appreciate, avoid, enjoy, delay, deny, endure, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, forbid, include, involve, mention, keep, mind, practise, suggest, advise, imagine, finish, miss, permit, postpone, resist...**

**object to, look forward to, be used to, lead to, resort to, pay attention to, devote to, stick to, think of, be proud of, be fond of, be capable of, prevent from, succeed in...**

I'm considering making a trip to Japan.我正考虑去日本旅行。

She denied making a mistake.她否认犯了一个错误。

I enjoy reading newspapers while I'm having breakfast.我喜欢在吃早饭时看报纸。

He narrowly escaped being killed.他险些丧命。

I can't imagine doing that with them.我不能想象和他们一起做那件事。

补充: mind 的用法

mind doing sth.常用在否定句和疑问句中。

I wouldn't mind staying here all day.我不介意整天呆在这儿。

A:Do you mind waiting a moment?请你等一会儿,你介意吗?

B:No,that's OK.不介意。

Would you mind opening the window?请你打开窗户好吗?

Will/would you mind me/my opening the window?你不介意我打开窗户吧?

(注意这两种句式表达的意思不同。)

**作介词宾语:**

I'm proud of being a Chinese.身为一个中国人,我感到骄傲。

I have some difficulty (in) finding out when the train leaves.

在弄清这列火车何时开车这个问题上我遇到些困难。

注意介词的省略:

prevent/keep/save/stop...from 中的 from 可以省略,但在被动语态中 from 不可省略。

试比较下面例句:

That's the best way to prevent such a thing (from) happening again.

这是防止这种事情再发生的最好办法。

We all tried to stop him (from) smoking in bed.我们都尽量不让他在床上吸烟。

**4) 作定语:**

He may be in the reading room. / It is a very good swimming pool.

A.动词-ing 形式作定语时,表示所修饰词的用途,它的位置一般是在它所修饰的词的前面。

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| dining room 餐厅       | drinking water 饮用水 |
| reading room 阅览室     | sitting room 起居室   |
| sleeping car 卧铺车厢    | smoking room 吸烟室   |
| threshing ground 打谷场 | waiting room 候车室   |
| walking stick 手杖     | writing desk 写字台   |

1. We can't understand why he avoids \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) us.
2. As he didn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (disturb), he powered off his mobile phone.
3. The doctor advised him \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a physical examination every year.

4. Our civilization cannot be thought of as \_\_\_\_\_(create) in a short period of time.
5. I can hardly imagine so pretty girl like you \_\_\_\_\_(like) boxing.
6. It is no good \_\_\_\_\_(do) everything for your children.
7. I remembered \_\_\_\_\_(lock) the door before I left the office, but forgot \_\_\_\_\_(turn) off the lights.
8. I really appreciate you \_\_\_\_\_(lend) me the money to help me out.
9. You can never imagine what great trouble I have \_\_\_\_\_(find) this vase in my house.
10. The increasing use of foreign words could lead to people \_\_\_\_\_(forget) the good qualities of traditional Chinese.
11. Many factors contribute to animals \_\_\_\_\_(die) out, but the most destructive is the role that humans have played.
12. There is no point \_\_\_\_\_(go) such a long way since you can buy it in the neighborhood.
13. We will hold a meeting this afternoon because everyone finds these problems worth \_\_\_\_\_(discuss).
14. While shopping, people sometimes can't help \_\_\_\_\_(persuade) to buy something they don't really need.
15. I object to \_\_\_\_\_(make fun of).
16. Passengers are permitted \_\_\_\_\_(carry) only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.
17. The baby is seriously ill. It needs \_\_\_\_\_(take) care of.
18. I had great difficulty \_\_\_\_\_(find) his name in such a long list.
19. He devoted a great part of his time and energy to \_\_\_\_\_(help) people in need.
20. It is no use \_\_\_\_\_(complain), and we should take active action.
21. To do well at the sports meeting, I have to practise \_\_\_\_\_(swim) as hard as I can.
22. His pride and carelessness led to his \_\_\_\_\_(fail) in the contest.
23. It cost me a fortune, but I don't regret \_\_\_\_\_(spend) so much money studying music abroad.
24. \_\_\_\_\_(promote) to general manager makes him feel both excited and stressed.
25. He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk \_\_\_\_\_(lose) the good opportunity.

## I. Grammar

### Is This Art?

Have you ever looked at a painting and thought "I could do better than that"? Have you ever seen a film without any story or characters? Or heard a piece of music 1 doesn't quite sound like music? If you can answer "yes" to any of these questions, the chances are that 2 you were looking at, watching or listening to was something "avant-garde".

One of the most famous examples of avant-garde art comes from the world of music. John Cage's piece of music "4'33" consists of 4 minutes and 33 seconds of silence. It was written by Cage, a leading American member of the avant-garde, in 1952. It was divided into three movements, 3 (perform) without a single note being played. 4 the composer, the music is actually the sounds the listener hears while "listening" to the performance. These might include, of course, listeners 5 (ask) each other how they know when the piece ends.

Cinema has always had avant-garde directors. Possibly the best known is Andy Warhol. 6 better known as a painter, between 1963 and 1968 Warhol made more than 60 films, nearly 7 of them experimental. One film, Eat, consists of a man eating a mushroom for 45 minutes, while Sleep shows poet John Giorno sleeping for 6 hours. Empire is 8 hours long and only shows the Empire State Building as the sun 8 (set) at dusk. You could eat a lot of popcorn in 8 hours.

Some people love avant-garde art and some hate it. Some believe avant-garde artists are geniuses, while others tend 9 (think) they're pretentious. However, whether you love them or hate them, you will probably have to accept that these people are just no 10 (passionate) about their art than Michaelangelo, Beethoven or Orson Welles were in their day.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Vocabulary

|               |                |                 |             |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. involving  | B. distinguish | C. adapted      | D. tailored |
| E. medium     | F. gains       | G. partially    | H. amazing  |
| I. definitely | J. steer       | K. implications |             |

### Genes That Make You Smarter

The contributions genes make to intelligence increase as children grow older. This goes against the idea most people hold that as we age, environmental influences gradually overpower the genetic legacy (遗产) we are born with and may have \_\_\_1\_\_\_ for education.

“People assume the genetic influence goes down with age because the environmental differences between people pile up in life,” says Robert Plomin. “What we found was quite \_\_\_2\_\_\_ and goes in the other direction.”

Previous studies have shown variations in intelligence are \_\_\_3\_\_\_ due to genetics. To find out whether this genetic contribution varies with age, Plomin’s team gathered data from six separate studies carried out in 4 countries, \_\_\_4\_\_\_ a total of 11000 pairs of twins. The researchers tested twins on reasoning, arithmetic etc, to measure a quantity called “G”. Each study also included both identical twins, with the same genes, and Lateral twins (异卵双生), sharing about half their genes, making it possible to \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the contributions of genes and environment to their G scores.

Plomin’s team calculated that in childhood, genes account for about 41 percent of the variation in intelligence. In adolescence, this rose to 55 percent; by young adolescence, it was 66 percent.

No one \_\_\_6\_\_\_ knows why the influence from genes should increase with age, but Plomin suggests that as children get older, they become better at handing their environment to suit their genetic needs, and says “Kids with high G will use their environment to develop their cognitive ability and choose friends who are like-minded.” Children with \_\_\_7\_\_\_ to low G may choose less challenging pastimes and activities, further emphasizing their genetic legacy.

Is there any way to interfere with the pattern? Perhaps. “The evidence of strong heritability (遗传可能性) doesn’t mean at all that there is nothing you can do about it,” says Susanne Jaeggi, “from our own work, the ones that started off with lower IQ scores had higher \_\_\_8\_\_\_ after training.”

Plomin suggests that genetic differences may be more emphasized if all children share an identical curriculum instead of it being \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to children’s natural abilities. “My tendency would be to give everyone a good education, but put more effort into the lower end,” he says.

Intelligence researchers Paul Thompson agrees: “It shows that educators need to \_\_\_10\_\_\_ kids towards things drawing out their natural talents.”

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Cloze

Security guard, truck driver, salesperson – year after year, these jobs appear on lists of the unhappiest careers. Although many factors can make a job \_\_\_41\_\_\_ – unusual hours, low pay, no chance for advancement – these three jobs \_\_\_42\_\_\_ for another reason: a lack of small talk.

Psychologists have long said that connecting with others is central to our well-being, but just how much conversation we require is under \_\_\_43\_\_\_. In one study, researchers overheard undergraduates for four days and then \_\_\_44\_\_\_ each conversation as either “small talk” (“What do you have there? Pop corn? Yummy!”) or “serious” (“Did they break up soon after?”). They found that the second type is connected with happiness – the happiest students had roughly twice as many “serious” talks as the unhappiest ones. Small talk, meanwhile, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ only ten percent of their conversation, versus almost 30 percent of conversation among the unhappiest students.

However, don’t just consider small talk \_\_\_46\_\_\_ yet. Scientists believe that small talk could promote bonding. Chatting with strangers could \_\_\_47\_\_\_ our morning. In a series of experiments, psychologists found that those who chatted with other train passengers reported a more pleasant journey than those who didn’t.

Small talk can also help us feel connected to our \_\_\_48\_\_\_. People who smiled at, made eye contact with and \_\_\_49\_\_\_ spoke with their Starbucks baristas (咖啡师) reported a greater sense of \_\_\_50\_\_\_ than those who rushed through the transaction (交易). \_\_\_51\_\_\_, when volunteers broke the silence of the art gallery to chat with gallery-goers, the visitors felt happier and more connected to the exhibit than those

who were not \_\_52\_\_.

Of course, some of us are better than others at turning small talk into something bigger. In one study, people who were rated “less curious” by researchers had trouble getting a conversation \_\_53\_\_ on their own. People who were considered “curious”, meanwhile, needed no help \_\_54\_\_ conversations about ordinary things like favorite holidays into friendly exchanges. A “curious mindset,” the researchers concluded, can lead to “positive social \_\_55\_\_.”

Therefore, go ahead – small talk needn’t be idle, and nosiness isn’t all bad.

- |                       |                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. rewarding      | B. depressing   | C. exhausting    | D. challenging  |
| 42. A. stand out      | B. turn up      | C. give off      | D. put forward  |
| 43. A. negotiation    | B. construction | C. investigation | D. examination  |
| 44. A. divided        | B. entitled     | C. imposed       | D. cataloged    |
| 45. A. figured out    | B. made up      | C. took over     | D. added to     |
| 46. A. worthless      | B. essential    | C. boring        | D. ridiculous   |
| 47. A. occupy         | B. satisfy      | C. brighten      | D. spoil        |
| 48. A. emotions       | B. heart        | C. customers     | D. surroundings |
| 49. A. purposefully   | B. briefly      | C. continuously  | D. generally    |
| 50. A. responsibility | B. security     | C. belonging     | D. achievement  |
| 51. A. Consequently   | B. Oppositely   | C. Unexpectedly  | D. Similarly    |
| 52. A. approached     | B. attached     | C. addressed     | D. attended     |
| 53. A. breaking       | B. pausing      | C. rolling       | D. stopping     |
| 54. A. evolving       | B. substituting | C. adapting      | D. transforming |
| 55. A. interaction    | B. standard     | C. impact        | D. involvement  |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading

Enough “**meaningless drivel**”. That’s the message from a group of members of the UK government who have been examining how social media firms like LinkedIn gather and use social media data.

The House of Commons Science and Technology Committee’s report, released last week, has blamed firms for making people sign up to long incomprehensible legal contracts and calls for an international standard or *kitemark* (认证标记) to identify sites that have clear terms and conditions.

“The term and conditions statement that we all carelessly agree to is **meaningless drivel** to anyone,” says Andrew Miller, the chair of the committee. Instead, he says, firms should provide a plain-English version of their terms. The simplified version would be checked by a third party and awarded a kitemark if it is an accurate reflection of the original.

It is not yet clear who would administer the scheme, but the UK government is looking at introducing it on a voluntary basis. “we need to think through how we make that work in practice,” says Miller.

Would we pay any more attention to a kitemark? “I think if you went and did the survey, people would like to think they would,” says Nigel Shadbolt at the University of Southampton, UK, who studies open data. “We do know people worry a lot about the inappropriate use of their information.” But what would happen in practice is another matter, he says.

Other organizations such as banks ask customers to sign long contracts they may not read or understand, but Miller believes social media requires special attention because it is so new. “We still don’t know how significant the long-term impact is going to be of unwise things that kids put on social media that come back and bite them in 20 years’ time,” he says.

Shadbolt, who gave evidence to the committee, says the problem is that we don’t know how companies will use our data because their business models and uses of data are still evolving. Large collections of personal information have become valuable only recently, he says.

The shock and anger when a social media firm does something with data that people don’t expect, even if users have apparently permission, show that the current situation isn’t working. If properly administered, a kitemark on terms and conditions could help people know what exactly they are signing up to. Although they would still have to actually read them.

73. What does the phrase “meaningless drivel” in paragraphs 1 and 3 refer to?

- A. Legal contracts that social media firms make people sign up to.

- B. Warnings from the UK government against unsafe websites.
  - C. Guidelines on how to use social media websites properly.
  - D. Insignificant data collected by social media firms.
74. It can be inferred from the passage that Nigel Shadbolt doubts whether \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. social media firms would conduct a survey on the kitemark scheme
  - B. people would pay as much attention to a kitemark as they think
  - C. a kitemark scheme would be workable on a nationwide scale
  - D. the kitemark would help companies develop their business models
75. Andrew Miller thinks social media needs more attention than banks mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their users consist largely of kids under 20 years old
  - B. the language in their contracts is usually harder to understand
  - C. the information they collected could become more valuable in future
  - D. it remains unknown how users' data will be taken advantage of
76. The writer advises users of social media to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. think carefully before posting anything onto such websites
  - B. read the terms and conditions even if there is a kitemark
  - C. take no further action if they can find a kitemark
  - D. avoid providing too much personal information
77. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
- A. Say no to social media?
  - B. New security rules in operation?
  - C. Accept without reading?
  - D. Administration matters!

v. 六选四

- A. Only someone who has never considered how extensive the outputs of science are in our society could write such a "silly" sentence.
- B. Since science costs more to do than arts subjects, more funding should go to science.
- C. I totally disagree with her position as a scientist.
- D. The extensive outputs of science make experts get the conclusion and made the author write this sentence.
- E. I totally agree with her position as a scientist.
- F. So why are the humanities important to me?

Write and journalist Cristina Odone aroused widespread anger by suggesting that her daughter was being pressured to take science for graduation exams and this was unreasonable for a child with a literary bent. She even claimed that "... this focus on STEM [Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics] subjects sends a message that makes her and me uncomfortable: doing a man's work is more impressive than doing a woman's."

Like many others, \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ Taking science to age 16 should simply be seen as part of obtaining a well-rounded education. Furthermore, identifying STEM as a man's subject leads in part to our serious lack of variety in the scientific workforce. Meanwhile, many male authors and poets might be surprised to learn that literature is "woman's work".

Novelist Lucy Ellman once wrote, "The purpose of artists is to ask the right questions, even if we don't find the answers, whereas the aim of science is to prove some silly points." But proving some silly points might save your life, light your home, allow you to surf the web or visit your relatives living far away. \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_

However, having said that, I am not trying to denigrate the work of the humanities. I do not see this as an either/or situation but it's all part of being human. I admire and appreciate those who try to express things hard to be described in words, but is simply isn't my strength. I may wholeheartedly believe that science is vital but that doesn't mean I think the humanities (or indeed the social sciences) are not. \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ That statement is not equal to saying that the humanities should not be properly funded. Somehow, we are constantly being put in opposition, a divide that is damaging to both scientists and non-scientists.

\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ I would say it is exactly because I am human. I sit her typing listening to a Schubert piano trio. I have been reading EP Thompson's The Making of the English Working Class to try to understand how our society was and is the shape it is. Scientists may be capable of dealing with the ethic of their work, but they cannot and should not answer the question of whether we should do this in

isolation.

## VI. Translation

1. 为了赶时髦，一些年轻人花费一个月的工资去购买新发行的电子产品。(spend)
2. 人们理所当然地认为颜值高的人更有可能受到雇主的青睐。(grant)
3. 网购存在风险，因此下单之前的深思熟虑有助于避免不必要的损失。(exist)

1.消息传来在新西兰发生地震后，中国政府立即租用直升机实施救援，为此国人感到十分自豪。  
(Word)

## Lesson 6

### 语法集训（动名词）：

- 1.No one enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ at.  
A. laughing B. to laugh C. being laughed D. to be laughed
- 2.You must do something to prevent your house \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be broken in B. from being broken in  
C. to break in D. from breaking in
- 3.They insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ another chance to try.  
A. given B. giving C. being given D. to be given
4. --- Where is my passport? I remember \_\_\_\_\_ it here.  
--- You shouldn't have left it here. Remember \_\_\_\_\_ it with you all the time.  
A. to put; to take B. putting; taking  
C. putting; to take D. to put; taking
- 5.His room needs \_\_\_\_\_, so he must have it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. painting; painted B. painted; painting  
C. painting; painting D. painted; painted
- 6.After finishing his homework, he went on \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his parents.  
A. write B. writing C. wrote D. to write
- 7.The young trees we planted last week require \_\_\_\_\_ with great care.  
A. looking after B. to look after  
C. to be looked after D. taken good care of
- 8.Only \_\_\_\_\_ English doesn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ the language.  
A. to learn; to learn B. learning; learning  
C. learning about; learn D. learning about; learning
- 9.She returned home only to find the door open and something \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. missed B. to be missing C. missing D. to be missed
- 10.She decided to devote herself \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of old age.  
A. to study B. studying C. to studying D. study
- 11.Remember \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper when you have finished it.  
A. putting back B. put back C. to put back D. be put back
- 12.As she is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from me, please remember \_\_\_\_\_ this letter on your way to school.  
A. hear; post B. hearing; to post  
C. be heard; posting D. be hearing; to posting
- 13.Grandma said that she had a lot of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ your handwriting.  
A. to read B. to see C. reading D. in seeing
- 14.Writing stories and articles \_\_\_\_\_ what I enjoy most.

- A. is          B. are          C. was          D. were
15. We appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ us to the ball.  
A. them to invite   B. to invite   C. their inviting   D. being invited
16. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ quiet for a moment? I'm trying \_\_\_\_\_ a form.  
A. keeping; filling out   B. to keep; to fill out  
C. keeping; to fill out   D. to keep; filling out
17. He was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ for being late.  
A. of seeing   B. of being seen   C. to be seen   D. to have seen
18. I'd like to suggest \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting till next week.  
A. to put off   B. putting off   C. put off   D. to be put off
19. I don't see how I could possibly manage \_\_\_\_\_ the work without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. finish; helping   B. to finish; being helped  
C. finishing; helping   D. finishing; being helped
20. Anything worth \_\_\_\_\_ is worthy of \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. doing; being done   B. doing; doing  
C. to be done; to be done   D. to be done; being done
21. We advised them to take a rest, but they insisted \_\_\_\_\_ the work.  
A. finish          B. to finish   C. in finishing   D. on finishing
22. I delayed \_\_\_\_\_ your letter because I had been away for a week.  
A. to answer          B. answering          C. writing          D. to post
23. The thief drove as fast as he could to escape \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.  
A. to be caught   B. be caught   C. being caught   D. catching
24. I searched for my wallet and it wasn't there. At first, I thought I \_\_\_\_\_ it at home. Then I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ it out to pay for the taxi.  
A. must have left; to take   B. may leave; taking  
C. might leave; to take   D. could have left; taking
25. \_\_\_\_\_ the news of his father's death, he burst into tears.  
A. After hearing   B. On hearing   C. While hearing   D. Having heard
26. \_\_\_\_\_ his mother, the baby could not help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. To see; to laugh   B. Seeing; to laugh  
C. Seeing; laughing   D. To see; laughing
27. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ so much money on clothes.  
A. spend          B. spent          C. spending          D. being spent
28. The sentence needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improve   B. a improvement   C. improving   D. improved
29. If he succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ a job, his children wouldn't be suffering from hunger now.  
A. to find   B. to look for   C. in finding   D. in looking for
30. I still remember \_\_\_\_\_ to my home town when I was young.  
A. taking          B. taken          C. being taken   D. to take

## I. Grammar

On a flight from Dallas, Texas, to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit a friend in 2008, event planner Paige Chenault daydreamed about the birthday parties she'd throw for her daughter one day. (Paige was five months pregnant at the time.) Then, \_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ (browse) through a magazine, she saw a photo of a poverty-stricken Haitian boy. "I thought, this kid has nothing," Paige says.

The image stayed with \_\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_\_, and she resolved to do something to help. "I decided I \_\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_\_ (use) my talents to throw birthday parties for homeless kids," Paige says.

For the next four days, Paige and her husband Colin, took time out from parenthood to visit shelters to determine how best to pull off the parties.

Finally, in January 2012, Paige launched the Birthday Party Project, a nonprofit organization, and called on friends and family to help decorate Dallas's 75-occupant Family Gateway Shelter \_\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_\_ balloons and streamers, celebrating the birthday of 11 boys and girls, with 60 more homeless kids in attendance. "That first party was \_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_ (good) than I could have ever imagined," says Paige.

Now Paige and her staff of three \_\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_\_ (pay) employees work with regional volunteers, aka "birthday enthusiasts," to plan monthly themed parties at 15 shelters across the country, some

of \_\_\_27\_\_\_ house abandoned kids .Each child celebrating a birthday that month gets a \$30 gift, a decorative placemat, and individual cake or cupcake .

One of Paige’s favorite parts of each party is \_\_\_28\_\_\_ the kids make a wish and blow out the candles.”Rarely \_\_\_29\_\_\_ they get a chance to dream big;” says Paige .

Her daughter ,Lizzie ,now seven ,often helps out at the parties. Paige says ,”The one thing I've always wanted is for my kid \_\_\_30\_\_\_ (be) generous. ”

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

- |                 |                 |              |               |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. accessing    | B. nonessential | C. apparent  | D. technology | E. assigned      |
| F. contact      | G. particularly | H. addiction | I. associated | J. automatically |
| K. contributing |                 |              |               |                  |

When was the last time that you dialed a phone number from memory? It probably depends on how long you’ve been using \_\_\_1\_\_\_ like a cellphone. While some generations can recall the days of memorizing phone numbers, it’s possible that members of Generation Z have never had to remember a single \_\_\_2\_\_\_. Why is this? Because smartphones offer quick and convenient ways for storing and \_\_\_3\_\_\_ information. There is no need to memorize anything. But this isn’t without consequence. As digital devices develop, more and more users’ heavy reliance on them may be having disabling effects.“Digital dementia (失智)”is the term being used by medical professionals to identify some of these effects.

Some professionals like Jim Kwik, an expert in memory improvement and optimal brain performance, are taking a closer look at this effect. Kwik describes digital dementia like this:“...we’re \_\_\_4\_\_\_ our brains to our smart devices. We’re so reliant on our smartphones that our smartphones are making us stupid. As medical studies chart the decline in memory and cognitive skills among smartphone users, a connection is made between symptoms \_\_\_5\_\_\_ with dementia.”

The seriousness of overuse becomes \_\_\_6\_\_\_ when you consider just how young smartphone users are becoming. Author and speaker Simon Sinek points out that young minds“Are not ready for it! Their minds cannot cope with the dopamine (多巴胺).”Consequently, the overstimulation of screens and sounds lead to \_\_\_7\_\_\_ more often than not. So now parents, teachers and managers are asking how to handle the influx (汇集) of young people with this kind of addiction.

- First, monitor your cellphone use. Keep downloading applications like Forest or Checky. Then cut back on any \_\_\_8\_\_\_ usage. Set a specific goal of how much you think you should use your phone.
- Determine \_\_\_9\_\_\_ areas for cellphone use. For example, while you’re at home, only allow yourself to check your phone somewhere like a home office. This way, the time in between tasks isn’t \_\_\_10\_\_\_ filled with staring at your screen.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6---10 \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze**

Everybody loves to hate invasive species. The international list of invasive species—defined as those that were introduced by humans to new places, and then \_\_\_41\_\_\_ — runs to over 4,000. In Australia and New Zealand, hot war is fought against introduced creatures like cane toads(蔗蟾蜍) and rats.

Some things that are uncontroversial(无争议的) are nevertheless foolish. With a few important exceptions, campaigns to \_\_\_42\_\_\_ invasive species are merely a waste of money and effort — for reasons that are partly practical and partly philosophical.

Start with the practical arguments. Most invasive species are neither terribly successful nor very \_\_\_43\_\_\_. Britons think themselves surrounded by foreign plants. \_\_\_44\_\_\_, Britain’s invasive plants are not widespread, not spreading especially quickly, and often less of a(n) \_\_\_45\_\_\_ than vigorous native plants. The arrival of new species almost always \_\_\_46\_\_\_ biological diversity(多样性) in a region; in many cases, a flood of newcomers drives no native species to extinction. One reason is that invaders tend

to colonise \_\_\_47\_\_\_ habitats like polluted lakes and post-industrial wasteland, where little else lives. They are nature's opportunists.

The philosophical reason for starting war on the invaders is also \_\_\_48\_\_\_. Elimination campaigns tend to be \_\_\_49\_\_\_ by the belief that it is possible to restore balance to nature — to return woods and lakes to the state before human \_\_\_50\_\_\_. That is misguided. Nature is an everlasting mess, with species constantly emerging, withdrawing and hybridizing(杂交). Humans have only quickened these processes. Going back to ancient habitats is becoming \_\_\_51\_\_\_ in any case, because of man-made climate change. Taking on the invaders is a(n) \_\_\_52\_\_\_ gesture, not a means to an achievable end.

A reasonable attitude to invaders need not imply passivity. A few foreign species are truly \_\_\_53\_\_\_ and should be fought: the Nile perch — a fish, has helped drive many species of fish to extinction in Lake Victoria. It makes sense to \_\_\_54\_\_\_ pathogens(病菌), especially those that destroy whole native tree species, and to stop known agricultural pests from gaining a foothold. Fencing off wildlife reserves to create open-air ecological museums is fine, too. And it is a good idea for European gardeners to destroy Japanese plants, just as they give no space to native harmful grasses like bindweed and ground elder. You can garden in a garden. You cannot garden \_\_\_55\_\_\_. That is universally accepted.

- |                     |                 |                |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. multiplied   | B. shrunk       | C. disappeared | D. harvested   |
| 42. A. conserve     | B. eliminate    | C. investigate | D. prioritize  |
| 43. A. healthy      | B. intentional  | C. harmful     | D. profitable  |
| 44. A. As a result  | B. For example  | C. By contrast | D. In fact     |
| 45. A. attraction   | B. dominance    | C. annoyance   | D. substitute  |
| 46. A. increases    | B. destroys     | C. reveals     | D. targets     |
| 47. A. oppressed    | B. disturbed    | C. cultivated  | D. preserved   |
| 48. A. acceptable   | B. needless     | C. mistaken    | D. convincing  |
| 49. A. fuel(l)ed    | B. organized    | C. interrupted | D. greeted     |
| 50. A. civilization | B. interference | C. interaction | D. maintenance |
| 51. A. tolerable    | B. impossible   | C. beneficial  | D. critical    |
| 52. A. reluctant    | B. disorderly   | C. invalid     | D. unbalanced  |
| 53. A. damaging     | B. flexible     | C. doubtful    | D. outstanding |
| 54. A. pick up      | B. take in      | C. keep out    | D. turn down   |
| 55. A. agriculture  | B. vegetation   | C. atmosphere  | D. nature      |

41—55

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

There's chilling news for the American consumer: ice-cream prices are about to skyrocket. According to the National Ice Cream Retailers Association (NICRA), the price of an average cone could jump by 30% this summer alone.

Record US milk prices are combining with unexpected hikes in the cost of ingredients such as vanilla and cocoa. Economists worry that this may be only the tip of the icecream-berg: inflation seems to be resurgent(复活).

Rising ice-cream prices are the result of what NICRA calls a "perfect storm" — an unprecedented(空前的) and unlikely combination of circumstances. Vanilla prices are high because storms ruined the crop in Madagascar, source of much of the global crop. And chocolate prices have been boosted by the chaotic(混乱的) security situation in West Africa, where countries such as the Ivory Coast are major cocoa producers. Most damaging of all to the ice-cream lover, US dairy prices are at a record high, the result of a sharp decrease of production and bans on the import of Canadian cattle. Butter and cheese producers have been buying up available stocks of milk, sending the future market to a all-time high this month. Analysts say high milk prices will have an effect far beyond the ice-cream industry, and could result in more expensive cheese and pizza.

More seriously, the threat is part of a revival in US inflation—a factor that had more or less

disappeared during the past few years' economic slowdown. Overall headline inflation figures remain low: the 0.5% figure recorded in March was among the highest in recent months. But economists forecast a rebound this summer, as the effects of strong growth filter through to prices. In particular, prices for steel, oil, property and computer chips have registered strong gains this year. The worry is that expectations of higher inflation will lead to higher pay claims, which in turn will fuel future prices rises.

5. Why does NICRA call the rising of ice-cream prices a "perfect storm"?
- A. Because the rising of ice-cream prices has never happened before.
  - B. Because the rising of ice-cream prices have big impact on US economy.
  - C. Because the rising of ice-cream prices is a combination of many factors.
  - D. Because the rising of ice-cream prices is not likely to happen.
6. We can assume from the passage that bans on the import will affect\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the prices of ice-cream
  - B. the domestic consumers
  - C. the domestic industry
  - D. the government
7. How do you think higher pay claims will lead to much higher inflation?
- A. Higher pay claims will make cost higher, which in turn will raise the prices.
  - B. Higher pay claims will make people much richer and more likely to buy.
  - C. Higher pay claims are equal to prices rises.
  - D. Prices rise is the best way to turn down higher pay claims.
8. Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion?
- A. Hikes in the cost of ice-cream ingredients will make consumers suffer.
  - B. Rises of ice-cream prices may bring a revival in US inflation.
  - C. The US economic structure needs to be reformed.
  - D. Workers will be better-off as a result of higher pay.

**V. 6 选 4**

- A. But some recent studies on people in their golden years are disturbing.
- B. However, in European nations like France, governments are considering changes to pension plans which may affect retiree's health after they leave their jobs.
- C. Clearly, said Westerlund, much of the decrease in physical and mental fatigue can be traced back to relief from the stresses of work.
- D. Those who don't have good social networks may not be able to get assistance if they become ill.
- E. The scientists followed the employees of the French national gas and electric company for 14 years.
- F. But for many, retirement means a sudden loss of many work-related social ties and a drastic decrease in activity levels.

Most people look forward to retirement as a time when they can finally take up activities that they never had the time or energy to pursue before. (1)\_\_\_\_\_. They suggest that retirees are more likely to suffer from depression and possibly higher rates of other diseases such as heart disease and high blood pressure. That's why a new study of French workers is welcome news

Led by Hugo Westerlund, a professor of psychology at Stockholm University, the study of more than 14,000 workers found lower rates of depression and fatigue in people after they got retired than while they were still employed. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. They found in the year immediately after retirement, the volunteers reported 40% fewer depressive symptoms than they had in the year before their retirement. The researchers also found an 81% drop in reports of both mental and physical fatigue over the same time period

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. The decline in depressive symptoms suggests that retirement may be having a

positive mental effect, too, which may have a lot to do with the generous pensions that French workers enjoy. Most retirees in that country still benefit from about 80% of their yearly salaries.

"The economic or financial situation in retirement is very important," Westerlund says. "We don't know if the decrease in fatigue and depressive symptom as is because of the removal of something bad while in work or the addition of something good while in retirement. But no matter the reason, if life in retirement is not comfortable, then we won't see the improvements we did."

(4)\_\_\_\_\_ With less of a financial safety net, workers may no longer seem so mentally and physically happy to be out of work.

## VI. Translation

1. 解除病人的痛苦是医生的职责。 (relieve)
2. 先进的电脑技术正在逐渐改变我们的购物方式。 (way)
3. 大多数孩子很少与父母和老师之外的成年人有密切的接触，他们对大人的生活鲜有概念。 (idea)
4. 志愿者活动不仅能使青少年学到如何帮助残疾人，还可以提高他们与陌生人合作的意识。 (Not only...)

## Lesson 7

### 语法集训（定语从句）

定语从句 (Attributive Clauses) 在句中做定语，修饰一个名词或代词，被修饰的名词，词组或代词即先行词 (Antecedent)。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后，由关系词 (关系代词或关系副词) 引出。

#### 1. 定义

定语从句，就是用来修饰名词或代词的句子，起到定语的作用，所以叫做定语从句。被修饰的词叫先行词。定语从句不同于单词作定语的情况，它需要放在被修饰的词 (即先行词) 之后。定语从句一般由关系代词来引导。关系代词必须放在定语从句之首。

2. **从句结构:**包括先行词，关系词和定语。

#### 3. 关系词

(1) 关系代词: that, which, who, whom, whose, as (在定语中作主语, 宾语, 定语, 表语)-----在句中作成分, 说明后面的句子不完整。

(2) 关系副词: when, where, why, (在句中作状语)-----后面的句子完整。

一. 由 that, who, whom 作关系代词引导的定语从句, 先行词指人。

1. Do you know the comrade\_\_\_\_\_ spoke at the meeting yesterday? (两者都修饰前面的 comrade).

2. This is the man\_\_\_\_\_ (they say) is a good teacher. (这里 who 还做了后面 they say 的宾语, 有双重身份, 所以不能用 that.)

3. This is the teacher\_\_\_\_\_ I met in the street just now. (作宾语, 所以可以省略).

4. My cousin, \_\_\_\_\_ is an engineer, went to America last week. (非限定性定语从句, 不能用 that 引导.)

5. 先行词是 he, they, those, one, ones, anyone, 只能用 who, 不能用 that.

Anyone\_\_\_\_\_ breaks the law will be punished.

One\_\_\_\_\_ works hard and without complaint is welcome here.

6. 关系代词指人的先行词 (先行词指人) 存在于 there be 结构中用 who.

E.g. There is someone\_\_\_\_\_ is waiting for you at school gate.

7. 先行词指人, 关系代词在从句中做宾语时可以省略。

- E.g. This is the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ I met in the street just now.
8. 先行词指人，介词后紧随关系代词不能省略关系代词且必须用宾格，（关系代词在此时做宾语）。  
E.g. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person to \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.  
In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn to for help.
9. 在非限定性定语从句中，先行词指人，关系代词作宾语，只能用 whom，不能用 that。  
E.g. He is a man with rich experience, \_\_\_\_\_ we can learn a lot from.
10. 在 who 引导的定语从句中（先行词指人），后只能用 that 引导的宾语从句作主语。  
E.g. Who is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ is shouting in the classroom.
11. 先行词指人，在定语从句中作表语时，用 that。  
E.g. Li Hong is no longer the girl \_\_\_\_\_ she was before.
12. 先行词又指人又指物，在定语从句中只用 that。  
E.g. Watch the woman and her dog \_\_\_\_\_ are crossing the street.
13. 先行词指人，被 the only, the very 等最高级或序数词修饰时，做宾语用 that。  
E.g. He was the only person \_\_\_\_\_ I had invited.
14. 为了平衡句子结构，有时要省略 that 或 who(或都省略)。  
E.g. The man \_\_\_\_\_ she likes is the one \_\_\_\_\_ is both honest and brave.

练习：

1. We went through a period \_\_\_\_\_ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.  
A. which                      B. whose                      C. in which                      D. with which
2. Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything \_\_\_\_\_ is offered to them.  
A. as                              B. what                              C. that                              D. which
3. Jack is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ we all consider to be worthy of our praise.  
A. which                              B. whoever                              C. whom                              D. whose
4. A China construction firm will build an 87-storey building in Moscow, \_\_\_\_\_ the developer says will be the tallest there.  
A. that                              B. where                              C. what                              D. which
5. She runs out of the hospital onto the street, \_\_\_\_\_ she finds the whole city is shaking in the fame of war.  
A. by which                              B. from which                              C. when                              D. where
6. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, \_\_\_\_\_, of course made the others unhappy.  
A. who                              B. which                              C. this                              D. what
7. Studies will enable you to live, to move and to think in a world different from the narrow world \_\_\_\_\_ you are surrounded.  
A. by which                              B. in which                              C. that                              D. when
8. John Lennon produced the music \_\_\_\_\_ many people danced, worked and talked during their teenage days.  
A. that                              B. which                              C. in which                              D. to which
9. Villagers here depend on the fishing industry, \_\_\_\_\_ there won't be much work.  
A. without which                              B. by which                              C. where                              D. that
10. In an hour, we can travel to places \_\_\_\_\_ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.  
A. where                              B. when                              C. which                              D. what
11. The government's policy on this issue has reached the point \_\_\_\_\_ a change is needed or it will answer for what has been done.  
A. where                              B. which                              C. why                              D. what
12. We all know the situation \_\_\_\_\_ we memorize expressions or proverbs and use them whenever we have the opportunity to communicate in English.  
A. that                              B. where                              C. which                              D. when
13. John is the only one of the students in the class that never \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake even when it is pointed to him.  
A. admit making                              B. admits making                              C. admit to make                              D. admits to make
14. After some happy weeks, Cathy found herself in this new world \_\_\_\_\_ she had so often longed to enter.

- A. for which                      B. in which                      C. where                      D. /
15. There was such a long line at the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ we had to wait for about half an hour.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. where
16. Once upon time, there stood such a high mountain \_\_\_\_\_ no one was able to climb.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. up which
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, skillful student performance depends on careful teacher preparation.  
A. As                      B. Because                      C. Which                      D. It
18. We should understand the social context \_\_\_\_\_ a conversation takes place. We need to be aware of who we speak with and when and where and for what purpose.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. under which                      D. that
19. Parents owe their children a set of solid values \_\_\_\_\_.  
Which of the following is improper?  
A. around which to build their lives  
B. around which they build their lives  
C. which to build their lives around  
D. which they build their lives around
20. Water freezes at 0°C, \_\_\_\_\_ it changes to ice.  
A. with which                      B. at which temperature  
C. which                      D. for which reason

### I. Grammar

The victory of Wu Yishu, a 16-year-old student from Shanghai, at the Chinese Poetry Conference has sparked a storm of media attention to the topic of Chinese poetry. The girl has won (1) \_\_\_\_\_ much applause and admiration with her extensive knowledge and fast reactions. Her performance, however, also posed some food for thought: As Chinese, are we spending too little time (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) the literary gem (精品) of our nation? Will we be able to pass on this brilliant piece of culture to our future generations?

Some people are saying that memorizing hundreds of poems is useless in real life, and I beg to differ. No knowledge is ever useless. Often times, one (3) \_\_\_\_\_ grow up and wonder, “Why did I learn that? I won’t ever use it...” Take calculus(微积分)for example. You may never use calculus again, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it is not worthless. The process of learning calculus trains your brain to spot patterns and solve problems using logic.

The advantage of learning poetry might be a little more abstract. Just like many of the arts, poetry is seemingly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (practical) than subjects such as math or science. However, it represents mankind’s appreciation for beauty. Just as “A picture is worth a thousand words,” poetry can paint a thousand pictures. In a day and age when individuals are swept up in the hustle and bustle of city life, poetry and literature provide a refuge, a little reminder (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) things down and enjoy the beauty present in the everyday life.

What point is there moving forward if nothing is left behind? (7) \_\_\_\_\_ many of us may know, China (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (label) many heritage sites as “protected,” spending millions to preserve them. These sites are part of China’s history and culture, things that should not be forgotten or destroyed just (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the country is modernizing. Poetry is just like these cultural heritage sites, except (10) \_\_\_\_\_ spending money doesn’t really protect it. The only way to keep it safe is to pass on the knowledge through generations. Do not think of poetry as part of schoolwork; think of it as a piece of culture, just like receiving red packets or getting together with your family every Chinese New Year—you wouldn’t want that to disappear, would you?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Vocabulary

- |               |               |                 |                |                 |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. processed  | B. increasing | C. applications | D. typing      | E. interpreting |
| F. reflected  | G. injected   | H. transforming | I. connections | J. remarkable   |
| K. superhuman |               |                 |                |                 |

### The Next frontier: Using Thought to Control Machines

Technologies are often billed as transformative. For William Kochevar, the term is justified. Mr. Kochevar is paralyzed below the shoulders after a cycling accident, yet has managed to feed himself by his own hand. This 1 progress is partly thanks to electrodes, implanted in his right arm, which stimulate muscles. But the real magic lies higher up. Mr. Kochevar can control his arm using the power of thought. His intention to move is 2 in neural (神经的) activity in his motor region; these signals are detected by implants in his brain and 3 into commands to activate the electrodes in his arms.

An ability to decode thought in this way may sound like science fiction. But brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) like the BrainGate system used by Mr. Kochevar provide evidence that mind-control can work. Researchers are able to tell what words and images people have heard and seen from neural activity alone. Information can also be encoded and used to stimulate the brain. Over 300,000 people have cochlear (耳蜗的) implants, which help them to hear by 4 sound into electrical signals and sending them into the brain. Scientists have “5” data into monkeys heads, instructing them to perform actions via electrical pulses.

As our Technology Quarterly in this issue explains, the pace of research into BCIs and the scale of its ambition are 6. Both America’s armed forces and Silicon Valley are starting to focus on the brain. Facebook dreams of thought-to-text 7. Kernel, a startup, has \$100m to spend on neuroethology. Elon Musk has formed a firm called Neuralink; he thinks that, if humanity is to survive the arrival of artificial intelligence, it needs an upgrade. Entrepreneurs imagine a world in which people can communicate using thoughts, with each other and with machines, or acquire 8 abilities, such as hearing at very high frequencies.

These powers if they ever materialize, are decades away. But well before then, BCIs could open the door to wonderful new 9. Imagine stimulating the visual region to help the blind, making new neural 10 in stroke victims or monitoring the brain for signs of depression. By turning the firing of neurons into a resource to be used, BCIs may change the idea of what it means to be human.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

### III .Cloze

Celebrities, in other word, famous people, have become one of the most important representatives of popular culture. Fans used to be crazy about a specific film, but now the public tends to base its consumption on the interest of celebrity attached to a specific 41. Besides, fashion magazines have almost 42 the practice of putting models on the cover because they don’t sell nearly as well as famous faces. 43, celebrities have realized their unbelievably powerful market potential, moving from advertising for others’ products to developing their own.

Celebrity clothing lines aren’t a completely new phenomenon, but in the past they were typically aimed at the 44 consumers, while today they’re started by first-class stars whose products enjoy equal fame with some world top 45. The most successful start-ups have been those by celebrities with specific personal style. As celebrities become more and more experienced at the market, they expand their production scale 46, covering almost all the products of daily life.

However, for every success story, there’s a related warning tale of a celebrity who 47 his consumer appeal. No matter how famous the product’s origin is, if it 48 to impress consumers with its own qualities it begins to resemble an exercise in self-promotional marketing. And once the initial attention dies down, consumer interest might fade, 49 returning to labels which have proved to be reliable.

Today, celebrities face even more severe 50. The pop-cultural circle might be bigger than ever, but its rate of turnover (逆转) has 51 as well. Each misstep threatens to reduce a celebrity’s shelf life and the same newspaper or magazine that once brought him 52 has no problem severely criticizing him and taking everything from him when the opportunity appears. Still, the ego’s (自我的) potential for 53 is limitless. Having already achieved great wealth and public recognition, many celebrities see 54 as the next frontier to be conquered. As the saying goes, success and failure always go hand in hand. Their success as designers might last only a short time and as a matter of fact, fashion—like celebrity—has always been 55. So the next time celebrities introduce their lines of fashion, let’s just wait and see how long they will stay.

41. A. film                      B. character                      C. product                      D. magazine  
 42. A. abandoned              B. promoted                      C. enhanced                      D developed

- |                     |                |                |                    |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 43. A. All in all   | B. As a result | C. Above all   | D. On the contrary |
| 44. A. wealthy      | B. famous      | C. special     | D. ordinary        |
| 45. A. technologies | B. brands      | C. studios     | D. producers       |
| 46. A. rapidly      | B. moderately  | C. reluctantly | D. carefully       |
| 47. A. ignored      | B. disapproved | C. overvalued  | D. estimated       |
| 48. A. intends      | B. fails       | C. manages     | D. strengthens     |
| 49. A. loyalty      | B. promotion   | C. regret      | D. disappointment  |
| 50. A. depression   | B. failure     | C. punishment  | D. embarrassment   |
| 51. A. slowed down  | B. called off  | C. sped up     | D. faded away      |
| 52. A. fame         | B. fortune     | C. trouble     | D. risk            |
| 53. A. information  | B. knowledge   | C. reputation  | D. expansion       |
| 54. A. audience     | B. fashion     | C. charm       | D. performance     |
| 55. A. admirable    | B. productive  | C. temporary   | D. respectable     |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

When it comes to manned missions into deep space there are no shortage of proposals on the drawing board, but one proposal that deserves a serious glance is Nautilus-X. It's a spacecraft that builds largely on existing technology to make human exploration of the Solar System a realistic possibility, and at a reasonable price too.

Drawn up by NASA engineers Mark Holderman and Edward Henderson, Nautilus-X would be capable of supporting a crew of six for missions lasting from one month to two years. Although not capable of landing on the surface of another world itself it has docking ports to which landing craft can be attached.

The intention of the vehicle is that once built, it could remain in space for many years with several different crews using it. For example, one crew could travel to Nautilus-X in an Orion spacecraft and then take the entire spacecraft to Mars for a mission lasting up to a year. They would then return in Nautilus-X at the conclusion of the mission and leave the spacecraft near Earth orbit, ready and waiting for another crew, while they travel back to the surface of Earth in their Orion capsule.

Such an implementation would allow multiple rotating crews to make use of the spacecraft on a variety of missions. Solar panels (太阳能板) would make the station almost entirely self-sustainable, while on-board farms could provide astronauts with food. At the beginning of a mission, though, it's likely astronauts would need to bring some supplies with them, perhaps on a separate spacecraft such as SpaceX's Dragon.

Another key feature of Nautilus-X is, as you may have noticed in our accompanying illustration, the centrifuge. It is well documented that lengthy exposure to space can have a harmful effect on an astronaut's health, their muscle and bone strength in particular. It is estimated that as two per cent of bone mass is lost for every month an astronaut is weightless in space, so providing an artificial gravity environment could be essential for long-term exploration missions. The centrifuge on Nautilus-X would provide between 0.51 to 0.69 of Earth's gravity, allowing astronauts to recover bone mass they may have lost while on other parts of the spacecraft or outside on a mission. Such a centrifuge had been suggested as an additional module for the International Space Station to test the technology, but unfortunately that now seems to be on hold due to budgetary reasons.

On the subject of money, Nautilus-X carries with it a rather unbeatable price tag. The brains behind the project estimate it would cost around \$3.7 billion, not even twice the price of NASA's Curiosity rover, while development could be completed in just over five years. Such figures are attractive, especially for the money-conscious top dogs at NASA, so there is a chance that after further research this spacecraft may come to fruition.

63. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Nautilus-X?
- It has been in use for some time.
  - It will provide itself with power.
  - It travels between the earth and Mars.
  - It can stay in space for no more than a year.
64. According to the passage, what can be learned about "centrifuge" (in paragraph 5)?
- It has already been installed in the International Space Station.

- B.It is a good place where astronauts can take physical exercise.  
C.It has cost a large sum of money to build.  
D.It will give astronauts man-made gravity.
- 65.According to the passage, it can be inferred that\_\_\_\_\_.  
A.some proposals of manned missions into deep space are not worth looking at  
B.astronauts who go to Nautilus-X needn't bring any supplies with them  
C.Nautilus-X is designed to land on the surface of Mars one day  
D.NASA doesn't care about the development costs of spacecraft
- 66.The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.  
A.a space exploration  
B.NASA engineers  
C.a spacecraft  
D.NASA's concerns

(C)

V. 六选四

- A. We think it can be built up throughout life for everyone.  
B. Though there is not enough scientific research about it, many suggestions have been put forward.  
C. This is despite the fact that their brains actually show normal amounts of age- and disease-related damage.  
D. However, studies about the potential of cognitive reserve for optimising the brain's resilience leave much to be desired.  
E. Many ways of doing this have been suggested, but few have scientific weight behind them.  
F. Yet there's still much to discover about the potential of cognitive reserve for optimising the brain's resilience.

When we talk about healthy brain ageing we are really discussing one of two things: how to minimise ongoing damage to the hardware of the brain, mostly by keeping its blood supply as good as possible; or how to improve the operation of the brain's software. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ There is currently no magic bullet to protect the brain, but one area that has been best researched, and about which we can say with reasonable confidence, "this will help", is mental activity.

There is plenty of evidence that older people who stay mentally active, by learning a new language, doing crosswords or taking part in other intellectually challenging activities, preserve full cognitive function for longer. They have spent more time doing cognitively demanding activities over a lifetime, and they are, to some extent, buffered from the physical effects of brain ageing and degenerative diseases. We call this buffer "cognitive reserve" – a back-up reservoir of brain function that can protect from the consequences of brain damage, allowing us to continue to perform well. For example, people with a higher IQ, longer education or cognitively challenging employment have been found to have a lower risk of developing dementia. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ In fact, studies have found that people with higher cognitive reserve who do get dementia exhibit less severe symptoms even when they have more brain damage than those with lower cognitive reserve.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ The more we understand about its role in protecting our brain and how to boost our reserve, the more effective we will be in designing interventions to keep the human brain healthier for longer.

The good news is that cognitive reserve isn't exclusive to those who have the IQ of a genius or who've devoted their life to theoretical physics. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Therefore, taking part in cognitively challenging activities, learning new skills and continuing to "use it or lose it" probably applies no matter how old you are. Crucially, it's never too late to start.

VI. Translation

72. 你认为谁该为这起严重的事故负责? (responsible)
73. 他伤得很严重, 应该马上送医院。(So...)
74. 不管学生出什么问题, 这位老师总是耐心回答。(patience)

75. 这款电子产品存在严重的质量问题, 几乎无消费者问津。(exist)

76. 这家饭店虽然地段不佳, 但因菜肴丰富、服务优良而深受食客青睐。(locate)

## Lesson 8

### 语法集训(定语从句)

#### 二. 先行词指物, 关系代词 that 与 which 的区别。

1. 一般情况可以互换

E.g. The machine \_\_\_\_\_ can fly is plane.

2. 介词+关系代词, 不能用 that, 且不能省略 which.

E.g. This is the book in \_\_\_\_\_ she could much interest.

This is the book \_\_\_\_\_ she could much interest in.

3. 非限定性定语从句中不能用 that, 且不能省略 which.

E.g. I will buy a book, \_\_\_\_\_ tells about the use of English idioms.

4. 先行词是 that, 作宾语时用 which, 也可省略。

E.g. What was that \_\_\_\_\_ you said about him.

5. 先行词是 all, everything, anything, nothing, much, little, few 等不定代词时, 关系代词用 that.

E.g. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ can be done has been done.

6. 先行词被 all, any, every, much, little, no, only, very 修饰时, 用 that.

E.g. Ask any question \_\_\_\_\_ you don't understand.

7. 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时, 关系代词常用 that.

E.g. The first lesson \_\_\_\_\_ I learned will never be forgotten.

8. 由 which 引导的特殊疑问句中, 含定语从句, 先行词指物时, 关系代词用 that 来避免重复。

E.g. Which of the cows \_\_\_\_\_ you keep produces more milk?

9. 先行词指物, 在定语从句中作表语, 只用 that.

E.g. Our hometown is no longer the one \_\_\_\_\_ it used to be.

10. 先行词指物, 且在 there be 句型中, 只用 that.

E.g. There is a seat in the corner \_\_\_\_\_ is still free.

11. 如果指的是相同的一个东西(同一个)用 that, 而不用 as, 如表示相同, 但不是同一个就要用 as.

E.g. I have found my missing book and this is the same one \_\_\_\_\_ I lost yesterday.

12. 一个句中如果含有两个定语从句, 先行词指物, 第一个用 which, 第二个用 that, 第一个用 that, 第二个就要用 which.

#### 三. 关系代词 whose

Whose 不单用, 表示所属关系, 即可指人也可指物, 一般情况下可和 of which 互换, 但有时不能。

1. The desk \_\_\_\_\_ legs Tom broke yesterday has been repaired.

2. 先行词表示整体与部分的关系时(定语从句的主语), 如 little, some, most, mainly, few, much 等时不能用 whose 来连接, 只能用 of which 或 of whom 来连接。

E.g. John bought me much bread, little of \_\_\_\_\_ tastes good.

Those foreign teachers, most \_\_\_\_\_ had never been to China before, are enjoying their work here.

3. 定语从句的主语是同位关系的代词(与先行词是同位关系)如 all, none, neither, each, either 的时候用 of whom 或 of which, 不用 whose.

E.g. He gave me many books, none \_\_\_\_\_ was interesting.

4. 定语从句的主语是数词时, 用 of whom 或 of which, 不用 whose.

E.g. My father has many books, seven percent \_\_\_\_\_ are written in English.

#### 一、用适当的关系词填空

1. Opposite is St. Paul's Church, \_\_\_\_\_ you can hear some lovely music.

2. Creating an atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_ employees feel part of a team is a big challenge.
3. Between the lectures is 20 minutes' break, \_\_\_\_\_ the students can get relaxed.
4. Her performances on the stage were perfect, \_\_\_\_\_ made a lot of people admire her.
5. The city was attacked by such terrible weather \_\_\_\_\_ few citizens had ever experienced before.
6. A story I read two years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ name I can't remember clearly, changed my idea about education.
7. I don't know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you lied to your parents, but you'd better explain.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned above, paper is first made in China.
9. A sailor \_\_\_\_\_ has experienced no storm will never become an excellent sailor.
10. I often think about the times \_\_\_\_\_ I have felt hurt and insulted by rude remarks from strangers and sometimes from acquaintances.

## 二、单项填空

1. When Hank sang a sad song, those \_\_\_\_\_ listened knew that it was something about his bitter childhood.  
A. that            B. which            C. who            D. whom
2. I live next door to a couple \_\_\_\_\_ children often make a lot of noise.  
A. whose            B. why            C. where            D. which
3. I can't thinking of living in a place \_\_\_\_\_ has no seasons. It seems so strange.  
A. where            B. what            C. in which            D. which
4. Experiments with domestic dogs, \_\_\_\_\_ one animal was given a treat and another denied, have shown that they possess a sense of fairness as they shared their treats.  
A. what            B. where            C. that            D. which
5. Do you know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ Mary is crying?  
A. when            B. where            C. why            D. that
6. The latest trend is the "A4 waist challenge" \_\_\_\_\_ women take photos with a A4-sized paper placed in front of their midriffs (上腹部).  
A. which            B. where            C. when            D. as
7. We all Chinese people are called on to learn from Lei Feng, \_\_\_\_\_ we think has set a good example to all of us.  
A. whose            B. who            C. whom            D. that
8. There is no end to the debate in sight, \_\_\_\_\_ my parents are at war with each other over how to reduce our expenses while improving our quality of life.  
A. that            B. where            C. how            D. why
9. John received an invitation from his friend, \_\_\_\_\_ came as a surprise.  
A. it            B. that            C. which            D. he
10. I bought a great many books, \_\_\_\_\_ I spent all the money that I saved.  
A. which            B. what            C. on which            D. on what

## I. Grammar:

### Should Children Ban Their Parents from Social Media?

It might be taken for granted - but no previous generation of children will have had the experience of having their entire childhoods intensively and publicly documented in this way. But the very first people to have had some of their childhood pictures \_\_21\_\_ (post) online are not always happy about their formative years being preserved in digital world.

Parents may not realize it, but by posting photos and videos of their children online, they are creating an identity for their children \_\_22\_\_ might not be welcomed. Lucy is a good example. She said she had asked her dad to de-tag her from "stuff that doesn't necessarily represent \_\_23\_\_ I am now. That's not something I'd want to remember every time I log on to Facebook... It isn't the best memories, which is the way you'd like to reveal \_\_24\_\_ on social media."

Stories about online privacy are often about children and teenagers being warned of the dangers of publishing too much personal information online. But in this case it's their parents who are in the spotlight. For some parents, \_\_25\_\_ (safe) option is avoiding social media altogether.

Kasia Kurowska from Newcastle is expecting her first child in June and has agreed with her partner Lee to impose a blanket ban \_\_26\_\_ her children are old enough to make their own decisions about social

media. But she has two big concerns about her plan. Firstly, it will be difficult 27 (impose). “When their auntie comes round and takes a picture, we’re going to have to be like paparazzi police, saying, please don’t put these on Facebook. And secondly, the child might dislike 28 (not own) an online presence, especially if all of their friends do. But I 29 (keep) a digital record of them. It just won’t have been shared on a platform 30 the masses.”

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

|               |               |               |             |           |           |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| A. scale      | B. engaged    | C. disastrous | D. hotspots | E. target | F. victim | G. interwoven |
| H. inevitable | I. continuous | J. resolve    | K. risky    |           |           |               |

**Why Bike Theft Is Not Taken Seriously?**

For many people a bicycle is the only transport they can afford and it is very convenient for them to use. Therefore, the impact of the loss of their bike can be 1. But why is cycle theft so often seen as a minor crime?

According to the police, 96,210 bikes were stolen in 2018, and about one in 50 bicycle-owning households fall 2 to cycle theft each year. Those who can afford a second bike might have a “beater”, a cheap bike they leave in 3 areas, and can afford to lose — but those who cannot make both ends meet, and live below the poverty line will find themselves cornered by bike theft.

According to a survey for Bike Register, 50% of victims felt police didn’t investigate the crime, while those 4 in cycle theft see it as low risk in terms of being caught. Police recover just 3% of stolen bikes. In fact, the problem is almost certainly much greater: People often don’t report it thinking there’s nothing the police can do, so the full 5 of the problem remains hidden.

Cycle crime hotspots were identified as Cambridge, Oxford, Southampton, Bristol, etc. Most cycle thefts occur near or in people’s homes, but thieves also 6 transport *hubs* (中心, 枢纽) and university campuses. In the meantime, the police have come up with a way to 7 the issue. Training 23 officers in regional cycle crime taskforces is part of a national cycle crime strategy, 8 with measures like education on safe locking techniques, working with websites where more than half of stolen bikes are sold, and identifying cycle theft 9 and priorities.

If a bike is stolen, there is about a 20% chance the victim will not replace it, losing their transport, exercise, and potential access to local communities and service. It is widely accepted that police’s 10 effort is fundamental to a drop in cycle theft.

**Keys: 1-5** \_\_\_\_\_ **6-10** \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze:**

Multitasking

What is the first thing you notice when you walk into a shop? The products 41 at the entrance? Or the soft background music?

But have you ever noticed the smell? Unless it is bad, the answer is likely to be no. But while a shop’s scent may not be outstanding 42 sights and sounds, it is certainly there. And it is providing to be an increasing powerful tool in encouraging people to 43 .

A brand store has become famous for its distinctive scent which floats through the fairly dark hall and out to the entrance, via scent machines. A smell may be 44 but it may not just be used for freshening air. One sports goods company once reported that when it first introduced scent into its stores, customers’ 45 to purchase increased by 80 percent.

When it comes to the best shopping streets in Paris, scent is just as important to a brand’s 46 as the quality of its window displays and goods on sales. That is mainly because shopping is a very 47 experience to what it used to be.

Some years ago, the 48 for brand name shopping was on a few people with sales assistants’ 49 attitude and don’t-touch-what-you-can’t-afford displays. Now the 50 of electronic commerce (e-commerce) has opened up famous brands to a wider audience. But while e-shops can use sights and sounds, only bricks-and-mortar stores (实体店) can offer a full experience from the minute customers 51 through the door to the moment they leave. Another brand store seeks to be much more than a shop, but rather a(n) 52 . And scent is just one way to 53 this.

Now a famous store uses complex man-made smell to make sure that the soft scent of baby powder  
54 through the kid department, and coconut scent in the swimsuit section. A department store has  
even opened a new lab, inviting customers on a journey into the store's windows to smell books, pots and  
drawers, 55 their perfect scent.

- |                       |                   |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. engaged        | B. delivered      | C. displayed     | D. located        |
| 42. A. connected with | B. compared with  | C. combined with | D. came up with   |
| 43. A. purchase       | B. wander         | C. appreciate    | D. identify       |
| 44. A. instructive    | B. attractive     | C. expensive     | D. informative    |
| 45. A. expression     | B. demand         | C. intention     | D. attention      |
| 46. A. profession     | B. project        | C. relation      | D. success        |
| 47. A. different      | B. elegant        | C. inevitable    | D. generous       |
| 48. A. focus          | B. account        | C. check         | D. schedule       |
| 49. A. determined     | B. careless       | C. objective     | D. disapproving   |
| 50. A. view           | B. rise           | C. trade         | D. effect         |
| 51. A. step           | B. inspect        | C. strive        | D. proceed        |
| 52. A. occasion       | B. moment         | C. destination   | D. department     |
| 53. A. apply          | B. achieve        | C. mention       | D. observe        |
| 54. A. appears        | B. inputs         | C. chases        | D. floats         |
| 55. A. in terms of    | B. in the form of | C. in search of  | D. in common with |

Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

Increasingly, over the past few decades, people especially young people, have become aware of the need to change their eating habits, because much of the food they eat, particularly processed food, is not good for health. Consequently, there has been a growing interest in natural foods. Foods which do not contain chemical additives and which have not been affected by chemical fertilizers, widely used in farming today. '

Natural foods, for example, are vegetables, fruit and grain which have been grown in soil that is rich in organic matter. In simple terms, this means that the soil has been nourished by unused vegetable matter, which provides it with essential vitamins and minerals. This in itself is a natural process compared with the use of chemicals and fertilizers, the main purpose of which is to increase the amount—but not the quality of foods grown in commercial farming areas.

Natural foods also include animals which have been allowed to feed and move freely in healthy pastures(牧场). Compare this with what happens in the mass production of poultry: there are battery farms, for example, where thousands of chickens live crowded together in one building and are fed on food which is little better than rubbish. Chickens kept in this way are not only tasteless as food, they also lay eggs which lack important vitamins. There are other aspects of healthy eating which are now receiving increasing attention from experts on diet. Take, for example, the question of sugar. This is actually a non-essential food! Although a natural alternative, such as honey, can be used to sweeten food if it is necessary, we can in fact do without it. It is not that sugar is harmful in itself. But it does seem to be addictive: the quantity we use has grown steadily over the last two centuries and in Britain today each person consumes an average of 200 pounds a year! Yet all it does is to provide us with energy, in the form, of calories. There are no vitamins in it, no minerals and no fiber.

It is significant that nowadays fiber is considered to be an important part of a healthy diet. In white bread, for

example, the fiber has been removed: But it is present in unrefined flour and of course in vegetables. It is interesting to note that in countries where the national diet contains large quantities of unrefined flour and vegetables, certain diseases are comparatively rare. Hence the emphasis is placed on the eating of wholemeal bread and more vegetables by modern experts on "healthy eating".

1. People have become more interested in natural foods because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are more health conscious  
 B. they want to taste all kinds of foods  
 C. natural foods are more delicious than processed foods  
 D. they want to return to nature
2. Soil that is rich in organic matter \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has had chemicals and fertilizer added to it
  - B. contains vegetable matter that has not been consumed
  - C. has been nourished by fertilizer'
  - D. already, contains large quantities of vitamins and minerals.
3. According to, the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people need sugar to give them energy
  - B. sugar is bad for health
  - C. the addiction of eating sugar makes people depend on it
  - D. sugar only sweetens food, but provides us with nothing useful
4. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. People's Growing Interest in Natural Foods
  - B. Natural Foods and Health Diet
  - C. Harmful Effects of Sugar
  - D. The Importance of Fibre in Foods

#### V 六选四

- A. Hence, any concerns about wet hair are theoretical.
- B. In some cases, wet hair may actually be a helpful sleep aid.
- C. Over time, it can lead to breakages, as well as a loss of shine.
- D. There may be some mild risks associated with going to bed with wet hair.
- E. Another wet-hair *rumor* (谣传) is the idea that harmful bacteria will colonize your pillow.
- F. This idea seems to fit into the old bit of custom that getting yourself chilled and wet will cause you to come down with a cold.

If you shower before bed, you've probably wondered whether sleeping with damp hair is a problem. Maybe you've heard it could make you sick, or that it can damage your hair or skin.

What's the truth? Let's address the "it can make you sick" myth first. "(1)\_\_\_\_\_" says Dr. William Schaffner, a professor of medicine. While this idea persists, Schaffner says it was long ago disproved. It's true that you're much more likely to catch a common cold during the winter months. But this has to do with the ways *respiratory* (呼吸的) viruses spread, he says.

(2)\_\_\_\_\_ Illness-causing bacteria and viruses don't appear naturally, and so you're not going to make yourself ill by getting your pillow a little damp at night, Schaffner says. But there is a possible exception. Some research has shown that pillows—especially those made with synthetic materials—can contain *asthma- or allergy-triggering molds* (哮喘或致敏菌) and fungus, which tend to do well in damp environments, and so do dust mites, says Dr. Payel Gupta, a spokesperson for the American Lung Association.

Gupta says there's no evidence that people who sleep with wet hair experience more allergy or asthma symptoms. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ But if you wake up with a stuffy nose, itchy or watery eyes, breathing problems or other allergy or asthma symptoms—or even if you don't—you should wash your pillow cases and sheets in hot water at least once a week to reduce your exposure to any potential *irritants* (刺激物).

When it comes to the health of your hair and skin, there may be a few other reasons to worry about wet hair. "Generally, it's thought not to be good for hair to sleep with it wet," says Dr. George Cotsarelis, a professor of *dermatology* (皮肤病学), "(4)\_\_\_\_\_"

It's also worth noting that almost anything you do to your hair—from brushing and blow-drying it to coloring it or exposing it to the sun—can damage it.

#### VI. Translation

72. 环保组织呼吁民众投票反对这个项目。 (appeal)
73. 人生最重要的不是我们置身何处, 而是我们将前往何处。(matter)
74. 只有充分利用你遇到的每个机会, 你才能实现自己的梦想。(Only)
75. 随着各种支付方式的出现, 许多人越来越担心的是, 和现金或信用卡相比, 他们的电子钱包是否足够安全。(concern)

## Lesson 9

### 语法集训（定语从句）

#### 四、关系代词 **which** 和 **as** 的区别

1. 都可以用来引导非限定性定语从句，可表示某一物的名词，也可代指整个事物。
2. (1) **which** 可做介词的宾语，而 **as** 不可以。  
(2.) **which** 引导的非限定性定语从句一般在主语之后，**as** 可前可后可中间，位置灵活。  
(3) **as** 引导的非限定性定语从句有较为密切的上下关系。  
(4) **as** 本身含有“正如.....”之意，一般情况下放在句首。
3. 先行词是某个具体的名词，且所指的名词在非限定性定语从句中又做了主语的时候，只用 **which** 而不用 **as**。

E.g. I like English very much, \_\_\_\_\_ is a bridge to so much knowledge.

4. 关系代词指代前面整个内容，并且在非限定性定语从句中作主语或宾语时，用 **which** 而不用 **as**。

E.g. Light travels faster than sound, \_\_\_\_\_ all teachers once told us.

5. 固定结构：**as** 引导的非限定性定语从句用于下列句型（句式）中。

E.g. as is known to us all/ as we all know/as we can see/as is said/as is reported/as is expected/as is announced/as has happened/as we hoped 可用在句首，句中，句尾；在句中作插入语（正如.....）

#### 五. 关系代词 **as**（可用作主语或宾语）

1. 正如：as is...to...
  2. The same +n+as...
  3. such +n+as...像这样.....像那样.....
- E.g. I have the same dictionary as you bought yesterday.

#### 六. 关系副词(后面句中完整,做宾语的从句,都考虑用关系副词,具体选择哪一个要根据意思来看).

1. I will never forget these days \_\_\_\_\_ I lived with the farmers in the counterside.  
I will never forget these days \_\_\_\_\_ I spent with the farmers in the countryside.
  2. This is the farm \_\_\_\_\_ my father used to work.  
This is the farm \_\_\_\_\_ my father used to visit.
  4. This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he was late.  
This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he explained at the meeting.
  5. I will never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ I joined the Party.
  6. ...the way \_\_\_\_\_ (定语从句)
  7. 先行词是 point, scene, case, situation, mark 等时，首先考虑关系副词 **where**，再看从句中是否有宾语，如没有就用 **that** 或 **which**。
- E.g. I don't like the way \_\_\_\_\_ he speaks to me.

#### 一、单句改错

1. When you read the book, you'd better make a mark that you have a question.
2. There are three people in my family and I'm the only one child, who is very common in Chinese families.
3. Travelling abroad, you should follow the customs of the country where you are visiting.
4. Those that have plenty of money will help their friend.
5. This is the longest train which I have ever seen.
6. Remember, you can take the contest in *China Daily* newspaper, that is very popular among high school students.
7. I will never forget the day on that we went to buy guitars in the guitar store.
8. Which we all know, swimming is a very good sport.
9. The radio set which I bought it last week has gone wrong.
10. He paid the boy \$10 for washing ten windows, most of them hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.

#### I. Grammar:

One steamy July afternoon in central Arkansas, I was working on an important project in my home

office. My trusty printer was busy producing an important report (21) \_\_\_\_\_ it simply stopped. After fifteen minutes of trying to repair, I decided to buy a new printer. Upon my return, my heart froze to see my house on fire.

(22) \_\_\_\_\_ having spent much of my life writing, I was speechless when facing this situation. I was lost for adequate words (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) the sick, sinking feeling of seeing my home, business, and belongings going up in flames along with photographs and memories (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) over a lifetime. But the panic that filled my shocked heart in that awful moment was for the nine cats that shared my home after (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue) from situations of ill-treatment and abandonment.

Responding to an early security-system warning, the amazing firefighters arrived immediately, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the chemical smoke had already caused deaths. I examined and kissed each cat goodbye, extremely grateful that they had passed gently, without injuries or burns.

Only animal lovers really understand the unbelievable impact (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of one beloved four-legged family member can have on your heart, mind and soul. The loss of so many dearly loved creatures sent me in great sorrow.

After staying with a friend of mine for a couple of weeks, I was relocated to a furnished apartment. One evening, about a month after moving in, I (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (occupy) in writing a mystery novel, and at that time a “meow” sounded from outside the apartment door. Was it my mind playing tricks again? More than once I had heard, seen or felt the brush of one of my departed furry roommates. The meow grew louder and more repetitive. Curious, I opened the door.

Sitting on the doorstep was a kitten with a black coat and alert eyes. A neighbor (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) by picked him up and began petting him. When I remarked how cute her kitten was, she explained that it had been born under a bridge and looked around for food. This kitty-loving neighbor was quick to offer an extra litter box if I was interested in giving him a home. My immediate reaction was: “that’s all I need!” without hesitation she put the cute kitten down. I thanked her and closed the door, determined to just let him stay (30) \_\_\_\_\_ a real home could be found.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

|             |           |               |                  |             |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| A. subject  | B. equal  | C. monitoring | D. fitness       | E. proposes |
| F. motivate | G. debate | H. spread     | I. experimenting | J. pushes   |
| K. results  |           |               |                  |             |

A new analysis of the running habits of over a million people showed that exercise is contagious — though this depends on who’s spreading it.

For the study, two scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology used (1)\_\_\_\_\_ tracker data to study the running habits of around 1.1 million people, who have around 3.4 million social network connections. Over five years, the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ ran a collective 350 million kilometers, and their runs were posted online for their friends to see.

The researchers found an additional kilometer run by friends influences an individual to run an additional 0.3 kilometers. An additional kilometer per minute run by friends (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a person to run an additional 0.3 kilometers per minute faster than usual. And if those friends run an extra 10 minutes, that person is likely to run about three minutes longer than they would have. The influencing effect is strongest on the same day (4)\_\_\_\_\_ are posted and appears to diminish with time, the authors wrote.

The findings suggested that a runner’s peers did influence him or her to run more, but not all users exerted (5)\_\_\_\_\_ influence on their buddies. Individuals were more likely to be encouraged by less active peers than by more active ones.

"Social comparisons may provide an explanation for these results," the study's authors wrote. This

theory, they added, "(6)\_\_\_\_\_ that we self-evaluate by comparing ourselves to others."

But do we make comparisons to peers performing better than us, or to those performing worse? That's been a subject of (7)\_\_\_\_\_, the researchers said.

Comparisons to those ahead of us may (8)\_\_\_\_\_ our own self-improvement, while comparisons to those behind us may create competitive behavior to protect one's superiority.

The findings show how effective (9)\_\_\_\_\_ these real-time networks may be to help scientists design different methods to minimize the impact of social ills and maximize the (10)\_\_\_\_\_ of social benefits.

**Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_**

**III. Cloze**

When buying a smartphone, I keep my criteria simple. If the device can handle WeChat, phone calls and \_\_41\_\_ the Internet, I purchase it. If it's over 1,000 yuan, I \_\_42\_\_ it. This approach to acquiring smartphones \_\_43\_\_ for me as I keep my needs basic. Aside from saving myself money, I may have also saved myself from some wounds or burns had I chosen a flawed phone. In recent news, things have been \_\_44\_\_ for Samsung – literally.

Samsung's most recent innovation is called the Note 7. Sadly, it was discontinued(停产) only 38 days after being made \_\_45\_\_ for consumption. At first, a few customers complained that their phones caught fire while being \_\_46\_\_. Samsung, being responsible, launched an investigation to \_\_47\_\_ the cases. They issued a global recall on September 1, but it was taken merely as a suggestion and not seen as \_\_48\_\_. Yet, earlier this month, the tech giant gave a stronger message to worldwide customers, saying all owners must stop using their Note 7s immediately.

Commercial forces encourage tech companies to push the envelope and produce new products every few months. Sometimes, a conflict of interests can occur. The greed for innovation has a funny way of causing \_\_49\_\_ for the basics – like safety – and the Note 7's situation is just one example of this. The device \_\_50\_\_ all kinds of cool features, including a super-high-resolution camera, an iris scanner and an especially powerful \_\_51\_\_. Ideally, manufacturers should consider all relevant aspects when creating new commodities. Samsung has both the money and technical know-how to prevent such negligence. The Note 7's \_\_52\_\_ was most likely rushed in order to make more profit, which \_\_53\_\_ having the opposite effect. Time will tell how much this oversight will cost with respect to Samsung's fame and future.

\_\_54\_\_, it's safe to assume that Samsung could eventually come back over the horizon and restore its reputation as a manufacturer of excellent smartphones if its new models have no major flaw. In an industry largely run by Apple and Samsung, intense competition will only bring more benefit to consumers. If Apple were to become the only \_\_55\_\_ company, we would be left with few options for top-of-the-line phones.

- |                     |                 |                |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. surf         | B. access       | C. launch      | D. process      |
| 42. A. buy          | B. desire       | C. recommend   | D. abandon      |
| 43. A. works        | B. checks       | C. helps       | D. adapts       |
| 44. A. growing up   | B. bringing up  | C. blowing up  | D. digging up   |
| 45. A. accessible   | B. responsible  | C. affordable  | D. available    |
| 46. A. locked       | B. broadcast    | C. charged     | D. carried      |
| 47. A. look over    | B. look through | C. look up     | D. look into    |
| 48. A. aggressive   | B. desperate    | C. anxious     | D. urgent       |
| 49. A. neglect      | B. need         | C. demand      | D. application  |
| 50. A. causes       | B. boasts       | C. defines     | D. forbids      |
| 51. A. battery      | B. screen       | C. chip        | D. frame        |
| 52. A. campaign     | B. promotion    | C. invention   | D. release      |
| 53. A. ended up     | B. served for   | C. acted out   | D. turned over  |
| 54. A. Consequently | B. Therefore    | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 55. A. flexible     | B. ambitious    | C. dominant    | D. feasible     |

**Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_**

#### IV. Reading

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may be the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
  - B. people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
  - C. computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected
  - D. computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
6. It is implied in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
  - B. the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
  - C. most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
  - D. many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
7. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
  - A. With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
  - B. They may walk away and easily find another job.
  - C. They will be denied access to confidential records.
  - D. They must leave the country or go to jail.
8. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
  - B. why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
  - C. how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
  - D. why computer crimes can't be eliminated

(C)

#### V. 六选四

- A. This phenomenon is often missing from development projects promoted as green or sustainable.
- B. This phenomenon has variously been called environmental, eco-or green gentrification.
- C. Greening and environmental cleanup do not automatically or necessarily lead to gentrification.
- D. This creates pressure to rezone industrial land for residential towers or profitable commercial space, in exchange for developer-funder cleanup.
- E. But it can drive up real estate prices and displace low- and middle – income residents.
- F. Environmental gentrification naturalizes the disappearance of manufacturing and the working class.

### **Sustainable Cities Need More Than Parks, Cafes and a Riverwalk**

There are many standards that aim to rank how green cities are. But what does it actually mean for a city to be green or sustainable?

We've written about what we call the "Parks, cafes and a Riverwalk" model of sustainability, which focuses on providing new green spaces, mainly for high-income people. This vision of shiny residential towers and waterfront parks has become a widely-shared conception of what green cities should look like. (1)\_\_\_\_\_

Gentrification (住宅高档化) has become a catch-all term used to describe neighborhood change, and is often misunderstood as the only path to neighborhood improvement. In fact, its defining feature is displacement. Typically, people who move into these changing neighborhoods are wealthier and more educated than residents who are displaced.

A recent flood of new research has focused on the displacement effects of environmental cleanup and green space initiatives. (2)\_\_\_\_\_

Land for new development and resources to fund extensive cleanup of poisonous sites are scarce in many cities, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ And in neighborhoods where gentrification has already begun, a new park or farmers market can worsen the problem by making the area even more attractive to potential high-income people and pricing out long-term residents. In some cases, developers even create temporary community gardens or farmers markets or promise more green space than they eventually deliver, in order to market a neighborhood to buyers looking for green pleasantness.

(4)\_\_\_\_\_ It makes deindustrialization seem both inevitable and desirable, often by quite literally replacing industry with more natural-looking landscapes. When these neighborhoods are finally cleaned up, after years of activism by longtime residents, those advocates often are unable to stay and enjoy the benefits of their efforts.

#### **VI. Translation**

1. 大家都认可, 快乐是一个旅程, 而非目的地。(It)
2. 正是他那种急于求成的心态导致了在决赛中失去了冠军的头衔。(cost)
3. 这个学校十分重视培养学生的可持续性发展, 所以它的毕业生以有志向、上进心和主动性而闻名。(emphasis)
5. 不顾她父母和朋友的反对, 她放弃了高薪高福利的工作, 转向了以金融为核心的投行。(Regardless of)

## Lesson 10

### 语法集训（状语从句）

状语从句在复合句中起状语的作用，用于修饰主句中的谓语动词、形容词和副词等。状语从句一般由连词引导，连词不充当句子成分，只起连接作用。状语从句也可以由短语引起，也有时不需要连词而直接和主句连接起来。状语从句多位于句首或句尾。位于句首时，一般要用逗号与主句隔开；位于句尾时，一般不与主句隔开。根据意义上的不同，状语从句可以表示时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、比较和方式等。

#### 一、表示时间的状语从句

**1.before** before 的意思是“在……之前”，常用来引导时间状语从句。

句型：**It is/was (not)+时间+before+从句**

**It will (not) be+时间+before+从句**

It was one year before he finished his work.过了一年他才完成了他的工作。

It won't be long before he finishes his work.用不了多久，他就会完成他的工作。

**2.by the time** by the time 的意思是“截至……(时间)”，可以引导时间状语从句。by the time 引导的从句若是一般现在时，主句要用将来完成时；若是一般过去时，主句则要用过去完成时。

**3.once** once 作连词引导时间状语从句时，意思是“一旦……就……”。

注意：once 引导状语从句时，若从句的主语和主句的主语一致，有时可以将从句的主语和 be 动词省略。

Once (it is) printed, the book will be very popular.这本书一旦付印，肯定很受欢迎。

**4.as soon as 和 no sooner...than 等** as soon as, no sooner...than, hardly/scarcely...when/before, immediately, directly 等连词及连词短语的意思都是“一……就……”。当主句是一般将来时，as soon as 引导的从句要用一般现在时。no sooner...than, hardly...when/before, scarcely...when/before 等引导的从句常用一般过去时，主句往往和过去完成时连用；为了加强语气，主句还可以用倒装语序。

He will be set free as soon as the fine is paid.只要交了罚款，他就会被释放。

The fans cried as soon as they saw the movie star.追星族们一看见这位影星就喊了起来。

=The fans had hardly/no sooner/scarcely seen the movie star than they cried.

=Hardly/No sooner/Scarcely had the fans seen the movie star when they cried.

**5.whenever 和 no matter when 等** whenever 相当于 no matter when，意思是“无论什么时候”；every time/each time 的意思是“每次”。

Whenever I see this picture, I think of my hometown.

无论什么时候我看到这幅图片，我都会想起我的家乡。

=No matter when I see this picture, I think of my hometown.

=Each/Every time I see this picture, I think of my hometown.

#### 二、表示地点的状语从句

**1.where** where 作连词引导地点状语从句时，意思是“在/向……的地方”。

比较：where 引导的地点状语从句与定语从句的区别

引导定语从句时，where 是关系副词，在从句中作地点状语，其前面有表示地点的先行词，where 引导的从句修饰先行词。引导状语从句时，where 是从属连词，它引导的从句修饰主句的谓语动词，where 前面没有表示地点的先行词。

Bamboo grows best in places where it is warm and where it rains often.

=Bamboo grows best where it is warm and where it rains often.

**2.wherever** wherever 相当于 no matter where，意思是“无论到哪里，无论在哪里”。wherever 引导的地点状语从句多位于句首。

Wherever he may be, he will be happy. =No matter where he may be, he will be happy.

#### 三、表示原因的状语从句

**1.because** because 的意思是“因为”，表示直接原因，语气最重，常用来回答 why（为什么）引导的特殊疑问句。because 不能和 so 连用。

**2.since** since 的意思是“既然”，表示对方已知道的事实和理由，语气比 because 弱。

**3.as** as 的意思是“由于”，表示较为明显的原因，语气较弱。



- A.Because                      B.Since                      C.As                      D.for
- 15.I spent six months in England at a language school \_\_\_\_\_ improve my spoken English.
- A.in order                      B.so as to                      C.so that                      D.for
- 16.I listened to some music \_\_\_\_\_ I was on the way home.
- A.as                      B.while                      C.during                      D.since
- 17.Something is wrong with the cooker,\_\_\_\_\_,we have to eat fast food.
- A.however                      B.as a result                      C.on the other hand                      D.after all
- 18.My parents save money \_\_\_\_\_ buy a car.
- A.so that                      B.in order that                      C.so as                      D.so as to
- 19.The whole team have stayed here \_\_\_\_\_ they can celebrate their winning.
- A.so that                      B.so as to                      C.in order that                      D.A or C
- 20.Li Ming worked much harder than last term that he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam this term at last. 20.Li Ming worked much harder than last term that he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam this term at last.
- A.could passed                      B.might passed                      C.passed                      D.had passed
- 21.\_\_\_\_\_ I finished there, I have been working for a travel agency in my country organizing tours and excursions for tourists from all over the world.
- A.When                      B.As soon as                      C.Since                      D.After
- 22.\_\_\_\_\_ I enjoy this work, I feel I would like to become more involved with translation work.
- A.However                      B.Despite                      C.In spite                      D.Although
- 23.Please do not hesitate to contact me \_\_\_\_\_ you would like any further information.
- A.in case                      B.even if                      C.provided                      D.if
- 24.I'll put a note on the door,\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't get the message.
- A.in case                      B.if                      C.unless                      D.so that
- 25.\_\_\_\_\_ the plan doesn't work, we'll have to think of something else.
- A.Unless                      B.If                      C.As though                      D.Though
- 26.The bell will ring \_\_\_\_\_ there is a fire.
- A.even                      B.that                      C.if                      D.although
- 27.\_\_\_\_\_,he doesn't study well.
- A.As he is cleaver                      B.He is as clever                      C.Clever as he is                      D.As clever he is
- 28.Jane wore a raincoat \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining.
- A.so                      B.but                      C.however                      D.because
- 29.When you read the book,you'd better make a mark \_\_\_\_\_ you have any questions.
- A.at which                      B.at where                      C. the place where                      D. where
30. John gives me more help than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tom is                      B. Tom has                      C. Tom does                      D. Tom gives

I. Grammar

**Wildlife in Decline**

The populations of Earth’s wild *vertebrates* (脊椎动物) have declined by 58% over the past four decades, according to *the Living Planet Report 2016* published by the World Wildlife Fund.

Climate change and activities such as deforestation and *poaching* (偷猎) are in large part (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (blame) for the decline. If the trend continues, by 2020, the world (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) two-thirds of its vertebrate biodiversity. “Sadly, there is no sign yet (23) \_\_\_\_\_ this rate will decrease,” the report says.

“Across land, fresh water and the oceans, human activities are forcing wildlife populations to the edge,” says Marco Lambertini, director-general of WWF International.

*The Living Planet Report* is published every two years. It aims to provide an assessment of the state of the world’s wildlife. The 2016 study included 3700 different species of birds, fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles around the world. The team collected data from more than 3000 sources, including government statistics and surveys (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) out by conservation groups. They then analyzed (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the population sizes had changed over time.

Lambertini said some groups of animals had done worse than others. “We do see particularly strong declines (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the freshwater environment. For freshwater species alone, the decline stands at 81% since 1970. This is related to the way water (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) and taken out of freshwater systems, and also to the *fragmentation* (分裂) of freshwater systems through dam building, for example.”

The report also highlighted other species, such as African elephants, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ have suffered huge declines in recent years, and sharks, which are threatened by overfishing.

(29) \_\_\_\_\_ all the terrifying facts, however, some conservationists say there is still hope. “One of the things that I think is the most important is that these wild animals haven’t yet gone extinct,” said Robin Freeman, head of the Zoological Society of London. “On the whole, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ are not dying out, and that means we still have opportunities to do something about the decline.”

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Vocabulary:

|               |              |            |                   |          |               |           |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| A. qualifying | B. difficult | C. distant | D. disappointment | E. crash | F. undeniable | G. memory |
| H. scoring    | I. sour      | J. make    | K. work           |          |               |           |

**Germany Crashes Out of World Cup**

Germany became the latest defending champion to crash out of the World Cup at the first hurdle, part of a trend but definitely not part of the plan when Germany arrived here.

A smooth-running \_\_\_1\_\_\_ machine when it won the Cup in 2014, Germany now appears in need of a reform after losing, 2-0, to South Korea here on Wednesday and saying goodbye to Russia about three weeks earlier than many expected.

It has been the earliest exit for a German team at the World Cup since 1938, which seems even more \_\_\_2\_\_\_ when you consider Hitler was then the country’s leader and only 15 teams participated.

With stars like Kroos, Mesut Özil and Mats Hummels, Germany won every match in \_\_\_3\_\_\_ for this World Cup, the first German team to do so. But it could not even \_\_\_4\_\_\_ it out of the group phase in Russia.

There seems to be a World Cup curse at \_\_\_5\_\_\_. Since the 1998 edition, the defending champion has been eliminated in the group phase on four occasions: France in 2002, Italy in 2010, Spain in 2014 and

now Germany.

But this team's early exit was still a(n) 6 shock, and Joachim Löw, the German coach since 2006, used that same word — “schock,” in his own language — to describe the experience on Wednesday.

“The 7 of being eliminated is just huge,” said Löw, who added that the team deserved to go out early. “It turned 8. I must take responsibility for this.”

A four-time World Cup winner, Germany was a finalist in 2002, third in 2006 and 2010 and the champion in 2014 after dealing the host nation of Brazil a 7-1 defeat in the semifinals, the 9 of which still leaves many Brazilians in pain.

The Germans certainly have historical company, however. The list of defending champions to lose very early shows how 10 it is to maintain momentum and focus with national teams whose players practice and play together much less frequently than they do with their clubs.

Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze

#### More Parents Shifting Careers to Achieve Work-life Balance

As a television news host, Cynthia Demos' schedule made her home life a challenge. Working nights and weekends meant she rarely put her 3-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter to bed, or spent Saturdays at the park. So, three years ago, Demos began testing the waters to see if operating her own business making marketing videos would create an option for more 41 time.

Last month, Demos took a leap. Instead of renegotiating her 42, she left her job to take her venture to the next level — building her own video production/media training company. It's a career shift on a path to work-life balance that more 43 are making.

New research shows the top reason why people leave their jobs is to 44 opportunities with a better work-life balance. Those who make the 45 say there almost always is a main cause, either work- or home-related. It could be a life-changing event like the birth of a child, or it could be a new demanding boss, change in job responsibilities, or too many missed milestone events. It might even be a more 46 job offer.

For Denie Harris, the main cause was the attraction of a better 47 situation for a mom with young daughters. Harris had been marketing director for two companies in South Florida when an opportunity came her way to hold a similar position at her daughters' school. It was a decision that required 48 all factors. The upside included seeing her children during the workday and sharing the same 49 with them. The downside was leaving the corporate world and earning less. “Everything in life is a give-and-take,” Harris says. “For a mom, working at your children's school is the best possible place to be.”

In the 50 to achieve work-life balance, working mothers having been “quitting” jobs for more than a decade, choosing to stay at home with their children when 51 possible. But today, both men and women are making job changes, choosing work options that better fit their 52 lifestyle. The shift often means serious consideration of 53, including salary, advancement and fulfillment.

Doug Bartel, who left his job as a TV news producer more than a decade ago, says that what working fathers often look for is predictability and control over their schedules. They are starting their own law firms or becoming self-employed consultants to gain that 54.

Big salaries aren't necessarily the golden handcuffs (手铐) they used to be. With the traditional 40-hour workweek becoming out of date, a survey of nearly 9,700 full-time workers by the global firm of Ernst & Young found that most parents are willing to make 55 and financial concessions (让步) for work-life balance.

- |                        |                    |                    |                      |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. balance         | B. business        | C. family          | D. entertainment     |
| 42. A. issue           | B. contract        | C. future          | D. contribution      |
| 43. A. employers       | B. employees       | C. children        | D. parents           |
| 44. A. give up         | B. seek out        | C. act on          | D. substitute for    |
| 45. A. change          | B. mistake         | C. difference      | D. effort            |
| 46. A. budget-friendly | B. female-friendly | C. family-friendly | D. business-friendly |
| 47. A. work            | B. living          | C. security        | D. education         |
| 48. A. identifying     | B. understanding   | C. describing      | D. weighing          |
| 49. A. idea            | B. feeling         | C. value           | D. schedule          |
| 50. A. struggle        | B. permission      | C. decision        | D. ability           |

- |                   |              |                |                |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. physically | B. medically | C. financially | D. logically   |
| 52. A. past       | B. desired   | C. interesting | D. modern      |
| 53. A. jobs       | B. hobbies   | C. sacrifices  | D. partners    |
| 54. A. power      | B. support   | C. skill       | D. control     |
| 55. A. identity   | B. career    | C. mental      | D. considerate |

Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

A

Celebrity has become one of the most important representatives of popular culture. Fans used to be crazy about a specific film, but now the public tends to base its consumption on the interest of celebrity attached to any given product. Besides, fashion magazines have almost abandoned the practice of putting models on the cover because they don't sell nearly as well as famous faces. As a result, celebrities have realized their unbelievably powerful market potential, moving from advertising for others' products to developing their own.

Celebrity clothing lines aren't a completely new phenomenon, but in the past they were typically aimed at the ordinary consumers, and limited to a few TV actresses. Today they're started by first-class stars whose products enjoy equal fame with some world top brands. The most successful start-ups have been those by celebrities with specific personal style. As celebrities become more and more experienced at the market, they expand their production scale rapidly, covering almost all the products of daily life.

However, for every success story, there's a related warning tale of a celebrity who overvalued his consumer appeal. No matter how famous the product's origin is, if it fails to impress consumers with its own qualities it begins to resemble an exercise in self-promotional marketing. And once the initial attention dies down, consumer interest might fade, loyalty returning to tried-and-true labels.

Today, celebrities face ever more severe embarrassment. The pop-cultural circle might be bigger than ever, but its rate of turnover has speeded up as well. **Each misstep threatens to reduce a celebrity's shelf life,** and the same newspaper or magazine that once brought him fame has no problem picking him to pieces when the opportunity appears. Still, the ego's (自我的) potential for expansion is limitless. Having already achieved great wealth and public recognition, many celebrities see fashion as the next frontier to be conquered. As the saying goes, success and failure always go hand in hand. Their success as designers might last only a short time, but fashion-like celebrity – has always been temporary.

- Fashion magazines today \_\_\_\_\_.
  - seldom put models on the cover
  - no longer put models on the cover
  - need not worry about celebrities' market potential
  - judge the market potential of every celebrity correctly
- A change in the consumer market can be found today that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - price rather than brand name is more concerned
  - producers prefer models to celebrities for achievements
  - producers prefer TV actresses to film stars for advertisements
  - quality rather than the outside of products is more concerned
- The underlined sentence in Paragraph 4 indicates that any wrong step will possibly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - decrease the popularity of a celebrity and the sales of his products
  - damage the image of a celebrity in the eyes of the general public
  - cut short the artistic career of a celebrity in show business
  - influence the price of a celebrity's products
- The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - celebrity and personal style
  - celebrity and market potential
  - celebrity and fashion design
  - celebrity and clothing industry

## V. 六选四

- A. Once Victor hid in a lifeboat for half an hour while we searched everywhere.
- B. His head was completely hairless, and he was obviously unsteady.
- C. He and Claudine made me feel at ease as soon as I met them.
- D. There were only two narrow twin beds in your cabin, each covered with dark blue sheets.
- E. He parted the curtain and looked out of the round window of the ship.
- F. He jumped out as we passed below him scaring and delighting us at the same time.

### Life on a Ship

We three children were very excited when we walked up the gangway (舷梯) of the British flagship China Star and saw officers, crew and staff rushing around. A Chinese housekeeper led the way and helped Uncle Jean and Aunt Reine with our luggage. Victor, Claudine and I lagged behind. The housekeeper was tall and thin and towered over everyone. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ As we followed him down a narrow corridor towards our cabins, Victor whispered to me, "One thing about having no hair at all on your head, you always look neat!"

Though I was still feeling nervous and tongue-tied because it had only been three days since Aunt Reine took me out of St. Joseph's, I laughed out loud. That was the effect Victor had on people. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ "Boys to the right and girls to the left," said Uncle Jean. Our two cabins were directly opposite each other. Inside, everything was neat, bare and clean. While Aunt Reine, Claudine and I were unpacking, there was a knock on the door.

Victor stood there, wearing a bright-red and orange life-jacket. "Why are you wearing that?" Claudine protested. "Our ship hasn't even sailed yet!" "In case the China Star starts going down. Then you'll really be sorry you're not wearing one yourself. Here! Let me show you something!" (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Our cabin was below deck. Outside we could see nothing but deep dark water.

Claudine became alarmed, "Mama, how often does a ship sink?" she asked. Before Aunt Reine had time to reply, Victor quipped with a straight face, "Only once!" Aunt Reine and I could not help laughing in spite of ourselves. But then Victor did something my brothers would never have done. He took off his life-jacket, slipped it on his sister and showed her how to adjust the straps. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ At night, our housekeeper brought in a tiny roll-out bed because there were three of us.

## VI. Translation

72. 这只训练有素的警犬对任何声响都很警觉。(alert)

73. 利用好图书馆无疑会对你的学习有益。(doubt)

74. 新的交通法规规定, 机动车在任何情况下都得避让行人。(way)

75. 共享单车不仅使用方便, 而且价格合理, 为短途出行提供了一种额外选择。(Not only)

## Lesson 11

### 语法集训（状语从句）

#### 五、表示目的、结果的状态从句

**1.so that** so that 的意思是“目的是……；结果……”，既可以引导目的状语从句，也可以引导结果状语从句。引导目的状语从句时，从句的谓语里常有 can, could, may, might, will, would 等情态动词。而引导结果状语从句时，则通常没有情态动词。

#### 2.so...that 和 such...that

so...that 和 such...that 的意思都是“如此……以至”，二者皆可引导结果状语从句，且含义相同，但用法有一定的区别。当名词的前面有形容词 much, little, many, few 修饰时，要用 so，而不用 such。句型为“so+much/little+名词+that”。当 so 位于句首时，主句的主谓要倒装。

This is such a useful dictionary that I'm thinking of buying it.

=This is so useful a dictionary that I'm thinking of buying it.

Such a little boy has so little difficulty in working out this difficult problem that I admire him very much. 这样小的一个男孩解这道题所遇到的困难是如此之少，以至于我很羡慕他。

He was injured so badly that he had to be sent to the hospital. 他伤势很重，不得不送医院。

=So badly was he injured that he had to be sent to the hospital.

#### 六、表示让步的状语从句

##### 1.though 和 although

though, although 都当“虽然”讲，二者都可与 yet 或 still 连用，但不能与 but 连用。

##### 2.even if 和 even though

even if 相当于 even though，意思是“即使，尽管，虽然……也”，其所表达的意思比 although 更强烈。

##### 3.“no matter+疑问词”和“疑问词-ever”

“no matter+疑问词（who/what/when/where/which/how）”引导让步状语从句时，相当于 whoever/whatever/whenever/wherever/whichever/however，它们可以互换，表达的含义是“无论……，不管……都……”。

#### 七、表示比较的状语从句

| 原级                      | 比较级         | 最高级                 |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| as...as, not so/as...as | more...than | the most...in/of... |

##### 1.more...than 和 the more...of...

This film is more moving than that one. 这部电影比那部电影感人。

This film is the more moving of the two films. 这部电影是这两部电影中比较感人的。

This film is the most moving of the three. 这部电影是这 3 部电影中最感人的。

##### 2.“no+比较级+than”和“not+比较级+than”

She is no more diligent than her sisters. =Neither she nor her sisters are diligent.

她们姐妹几个都不勤奋。

She is not more diligent than her sisters. =She is not as diligent as her sisters.

她不如她的几个姐妹勤奋。

##### 3.表示倍数的常用句型

句型：A+基数词+times as+形容词/副词原级+as+B A 是 B 的几倍

This red box is half as large as the blue one. 这个红色盒子是那个蓝色盒子的一半大。

句型：A+基数词+times+名词/代词+of+B A 是 B 的几倍

The age of my grandpa is four times the age of mine.

句型：A+基数词+times+比较级+than+B A 比 B 大（小，长……）几倍

This hole is five times deeper than that one. 这个洞比那个洞深 5 倍。

#### 八、表示方式的状语从句

表示行为方式的状语从句常由 as, as if, as though, just as 等引导，且多置于主句之后。有时，方式状语从句不用连词引导，而是用词或词组引导。

Leave it as it is.维持现状。

I did it just as you told me.我正是按照你说的办的。

She closed her eyes as though she were asleep.她闭上眼睛，好像睡着了似的。

He is behaving (in) the same way his father used to. 他的行为和他父亲过去的行为一样。

## 练习 2

- \_\_\_\_\_, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.  
A. However late is he      B. However he is late  
C. However is he late      D. However late he is
- Go and get your coat. It is \_\_\_\_\_ you left it.  
A. there    B. where    C. there where    D. where there
- I won't forgive her unless she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Will apologize    B. apologized    C. would apologize    D. apologizes
- Why do you want a new job \_\_\_\_\_ you've got such a good one already?  
A. that    B. where    C. which    D. when
- If you go to Xi'an, you'll find the palaces there more magnificent than commonly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. supposing    B. supposed    C. to suppose    D. suppose
- Although he is considered a great writer, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his works are not widely read  
B. but his works are not widely read  
C. however his works are not widely read  
D. still his works are not widely read
- When you read the book, you'd better make a mark \_\_\_\_\_ you have any questions.  
A. at which    B. at where    C. the place where    D. where
- \_\_\_\_\_ the days went on, the weather got worse.  
A. With    B. Since    C. While    D. As
- \_\_\_\_\_ you go, \_\_\_\_\_ be honest and modest.  
A. Wherever; do    B. Wherever; must    C. Where; do    D. Where; should
- \_\_\_\_\_, it was finished on time.  
A. As was the work difficult    B. Difficult as was the work  
C. Difficult as the work was    D. As the work was difficult
- \_\_\_\_\_ everybody is here, let's begin our meeting.  
A. When    B. For    C. Because    D. Since
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ he was ill that he was absent yesterday.  
A. now that    B. since    C. as    D. because
- Put the medicine \_\_\_\_\_ you can easily get it.  
A. so that    B. where    C. which    D. there
- The earth goes around the sun \_\_\_\_\_ the moon goes around earth.  
A. so that    B. just like    C. as how    D. just as
- No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ finished my work \_\_\_\_\_ the boss come  
A. had I; when    B. I had; when    C. had I; than    D. I had; when

2.用句末括号内的词重写句子

1.He often reads while he is eating.(during)

---

2.Unless he practises more, he won't pass the driving test.(if)

---

3.Mary's father has never spent money although he is a millionaire.(in spite of)

---

4.Mary was hurrying in order to catch the bus.(miss)

---

5.I have to go to that city for an important meeting.(to do/in order that)

### I. Grammar

Modern life is complicated, confusing and stressful. Wouldn't it be nice to get away from all the noise and congestion (拥挤) and live a simpler life in the countryside? This is exactly (21)\_\_\_\_\_ popular vlogger Li Ziqi did.

Li was raised on a farm by her grandparents, but at the age of 14 she left the farm to work in the city. However, she found that city life was crushing her soul and decided to move back to the countryside. "When I worked in the city, it was about survival," she said, "In the countryside, I am truly living."

When Li moved back to her grandparents' farm, she didn't completely turn her back on the modern world. She began making videos about her daily life and posting them on the internet. She now has more than 20 million followers on Sina Weibo and over 7.5 million subscribers on YouTube. Her fans admire the way she makes everything (22)\_\_\_\_\_ scratch: growing food and preparing traditional Chinese dishes, cutting down bamboo and making furniture, dyeing (染色) cloth and making her own clothes. The videos are beautifully shot, but Li says she wants to educate (23)\_\_\_\_\_ entertain. "I want people in the city to know where their food comes from. Some children believe rice grows on trees!"

(24)\_\_\_\_\_ (come) from a farming family, I can tell you that her view of countryside living is somewhat idealized. Farming is hard work and nature is not always kind. Floods, droughts and storms (25)\_\_\_\_\_ destroy your crops. But that doesn't affect my appreciation of her content. Every time I watch her videos, I am moved by the simple, traditional way of living. The idyllic (田园诗般的) countryside life Li displays has the magical power of making people feel comfortable and (26)\_\_\_\_\_ (relax). That's probably the most important reason why her videos have captured the hearts of both domestic and overseas fans.

Yet recently the young lady (27)\_\_\_\_\_ (criticize) by some netizens for "exporting" a false idea of Chinese culture. "Li Ziqi only shows the underdeveloped aspect of China to foreigners," some of them argue. "We Chinese don't live that way." There are even ridiculous doubts about (28)\_\_\_\_\_ her content is a "cultural export".

When we talk about China's cultural exports, the first things (29)\_\_\_\_\_ strike many people might be bullet trains, 5G technology and rapidly-developing cities. However, it is actually the more traditional side of China (30)\_\_\_\_\_ is much more appealing to people from other cultures. Through her videos, Li lets the world know that Chinese people are good at making art out of even the simplest materials — this is definitely a way to show China to the world.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Vocabulary

|                   |               |               |                  |            |         |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------|
| A. advisable      | B. appreciate | C. encounter  | D. concert       | E. usually | F. earn |
| G. transportation | H. love       | I. accessible | J. independently | K. mission |         |

The New York subway system is one of the largest in the world, ferrying nearly eight and a half million people around the city every week. Riders find more than \_\_\_41\_\_\_ below the streets; among the dirt and the screech of the trains, there is also music. The subway system is like a free \_\_\_42\_\_\_ hall, offering almost every kind of music.

You never know what you might \_\_\_43\_\_\_, depending on the day of the week and the particular station. At a subway platform below Pennsylvania station one afternoon recently, Rawl Mitchell, an immigrant from Trinidad and Tobago, was playing the steel drums. He said he's been performing in the subway since the mid-1990s. "The people do \_\_\_44\_\_\_ the music," he said. "They stand around listening and if it pleases them, they applaud and put their money in the case or whatever. They \_\_\_45\_\_\_ clap and say things like 'It's nice.' They offer me some positive feedback."

Singer-songwriter Rosateresa, who often sings on a station at 14<sup>th</sup> Street, has been at it almost as long. She moved from Puerto Rico to study classical voice several decades ago. "My \_\_\_46\_\_\_ is to sing like

the Jilguero, a Puerto Rican bird, which wakes up the sun,” said Rosateresa.

Mitchell and Rosateresa both perform 47, outside the transit authority’s official “Music Under New York” program, which sponsor 150 performances each week, by more than 200 individuals and groups.

Like Rosateresa and Mitchell, Musicians who participate in “Music Under New York” 48 only whatever people choose to give. Opera singers Tom McNichols and Patricia Vital, part of a group called “Opera Collective”, said they 49 performing in the subways, though it isn’t lucrative. “Music in general is not about money, and ‘Music Under New York’ is definitely more about making opera 50 than it is about making a living,” McNichols said.

Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze**

Ask Siri if she’s a woman. Go ahead; try it. She’ll tell you she’s 41. “Like cacti, a certain species of fish,” she might say. So is Amazon’s Alexa, Microsoft’s Cortana, Samsung’s S Voice, and Google Now. But, man, do they ever sound a lot like women? 42, we think of them as ladies too. In Old Norse (古挪威语), Siri translates to “a beautiful woman who leads you to victory”. We assign female pronouns to them, and, in turn, they fold female turns of phrase into their robotic and occasionally silly answers to our requests.

If we prize gender diversity (多样性) in other areas of daily life, why does our tech sound so 43? The biggest reason for the female phone fixation rests in social science. “Research indicates there’s likely to be greater acceptance of female 44,” says Karl MacDorman, a professor at Indiana University who specializes in human computer interaction. MacDorman and his team played clips of male and female voices to people of both genders, then asked them to identify which they 45. The researchers also measured the way participants responded to the voices. In a 2011 paper, they reported that both women and men said female voices came across as warmer. 46, women even showed a subconscious preference for responding to females; men remained subconsciously neutral.

Why the 47? Stanford University communications professor Clifford Nass wrote that people tend to see female voices as helping them solve their problems by themselves, while they view male voices as authority figures who tell them the answers to their problems. We want 48 to help us, but we also want to be the boss of it, so we are more likely to choose a female interface (接口程序).

This tendency suggests that companies will make a better impression on a 49 group of customers with a woman’s voice. But not just any voice. It has to 50 a brand’s personality. For help with that, companies often turn to Greg Pal, vice president of marketing, strategy, and business development at Nuance Communications, which licenses its 51 of more than 100 voices. Pal insists that some brands choose male speakers. He turned on his iPhone and pulled up the Domino’s Pizza app, which has an assistant, Dom. He sounded like a high school English teacher — educated and helpful but not 52. That’s about right for a brand attempting to 53 guys ordering pies before the big game.

As voice technology improves, though, designers say diversity will too. Many devices already let you 54 a voice interface. For example, Homer Simpson, a famous cartoon character, can tell you where to take a left on our GPS device. And Siri can become a sir, if you take the time to 55. Want to know how to do it? Ask her. She’ll tell you in her uniquely warm, helpful — and female — tone.

- 41. A. robotic                      B. high-tech                      C. genderless                      D. creative
- 42. A. Culturally    B. Obviously                      C. Grammatically                      D. Undoubtedly
- 43. A. female                      B. ridiculous                      C. professional                      D. reasonable
- 44. A. charm                      B. professors                      C. speech                      D. participants
- 45. A. accepted                      B. misunderstood                      C. studied                      D. preferred
- 46. A. In practice    B. On the contrary                      C. By this means                      D. At first
- 47. A. neutrality                      B. prejudice                      C. authority                      D. conscience
- 48. A. interaction                      B. technology                      C. personality                      D. society
- 49. A. more sociable                      B. more talented                      C. broader                      D. wealthier
- 50. A. improve                      B. develop                      C. admire                      D. suit
- 51. A. market                      B. business                      C. research                      D. library
- 52. A. strange                      B. bossy                      C. reliable                      D. unique

53. A. appeal to            B. look into            C. meet with            D. run after  
 54. A. educate            B. customize            C. leave            D. answer  
 55. A. repeat            B. assist            C. reprogram            D. communicate

Keys:1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Reading Comprehension**

How does someone step up to a cash machine and withdraw money from an account holder half a world away? Even when the debit (借方) card is still in the victim’s wallet? It’s easy, actually, say experts. The recipe for creating fake cards is right there on the Internet.

It’s often called “white card” fraud. Criminals somehow get their hands on the electronic information stored on legitimate (合法的) card’s magnetic stripe. Generally, it’s stolen from a retailer or payment processor’s database, as happened when thieves last year broke into computers at CardSystems Solutions Inc. Luckily for the criminals, CardSystems didn’t store just account numbers --- it even stored customer’s secret codes that were never meant to be copied on magnetic stripes (磁条). Stolen “mag stripe” data is the holy grail for card thieves. Then they take the stolen data and write it onto a new, blank card— a card that’s often plain white— and they’re off to the bank.

To show me how easy it was, two executives from MagTek Inc., one of the largest makers of credit card stripe readers gave a demonstration. Within minutes, I was withdrawing money from my account using a plain white piece of plastic at an ATM. And the key is to get an encoder (编码器).

Andy and Paul Deignan are brothers who both work for MagTek. Both came by to show me how easily thieves can manufacture scores of fake cards. MagTek sells both card readers, which are seen in stores across America, and card encoders, which very few people should ever see. Encoders actually write information onto that mysterious piece of magnetic tape on the back of the card. Banks use them to create credit cards. Readers cost about \$100. Encoders cost between \$1,500 and \$ 2,000. Except on eBay, where stolen encoders can sell for as little as \$500. Armed with one, someone can create credit and debit cards that work exactly like the cards produced by financial institutions.

For demonstration purposes, the Deignan brothers took my debit card, dropped it in an encoder, copied the data from the back, and handed the card back to me. Then they took a piece of white plastic, a second card, inserted that into the encoder, and essentially pasted my ATM information onto the second card. The process took less than 15 seconds.

The walk to the nearest cash machine took longer. Within a minute, I had taken a white piece of plastic and withdrawn \$100 from my own checking account. Obviously, with slightly different data and a PIN number, I could have taken the money from someone else’s account. With a database of stolen information, I could have withdrawn money from hundreds of accounts.

1. What does “white card” fraud refer to?
  - A. A person who sells fake credit card to retailers or payment processors.
  - B. Thieves withdraw money from a cash machine with a plain card and stolen data.
  - C. People buy stolen or salvaged encoders from the Internet.
  - D. People can create credit and debit cards to cheat financial institutions.
2. What is an encoder used for according to the passage?
  - A. Identifying account numbers from a credit card.
  - B. Creating magnetic tape on cassette tapes.
  - C. Stealing data from a retailer or payment processor’s database.
  - D. Writing information onto magnetic stripes on the back of the card.
3. The purpose of this article is probably to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tell people how to make a fortune
  - B. explain how a credit card is used when buying things
  - C. warn people not to use credit card to pay for anything
  - D. expose a fraud that is often used these days
4. What is likely to be talked about in the next paragraph?

- A. Some other ways to withdraw money at an ATM.
- B. Where to buy card readers and card encoders.
- C. How to protect yourself against the "white card" fraud.
- D. The disadvantages of using credit cards on the Internet.

C

**V. 六选四**

- A. One reason that it's urgent is that countries are sending more and more objects into space.
- B. There are also millions of smaller pieces of junk that we can't see.
- C. Blowing up older satellites with a missile may create thousands of smaller pieces!
- D. In the upper parts of the atmosphere, it will burn up.
- E. When two objects in space collide, the two objects break into many smaller pieces.
- F. Years of space exploration have left tons of "space junk" in orbit around the planet.

Many people know that trash is a big problem on planet Earth. What many people don't know is that trash has become a problem in outer space too. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Statistically, there are more than 22,000 pieces of junk in space around the earth. And these are just the items that we can see from the surface of the earth by telescopes or radars. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Objects, like bits of old space rockets or satellites, move around the planet at very high speeds, so fast that even a very small piece can break important satellites or become dangerous to people, particularly astronauts. If the tiniest piece of junk crashed into a spacecraft, it could damage the vehicle. That's because the faster an object moves, the greater the impact if the object collides with something else.

To help minimize additional space junk, countries around the world have agreed to limit the time their space tools stay in orbit to 25 years. Each tool must be built to fall safely into the earth's atmosphere, or the mass of gases that surround the earth, after that. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Many scientists are also proposing different ways to clean up space junk. The Germans have been planning a space mission with robots that would collect pieces of space trash and bring them back to Earth so that they can be safely destroyed.

"In our opinion the problem is very challenging, and it's quite urgent as well," said Marco Castronuovo, an Italian Space Agency researcher who is working to solve the problem. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Many of these objects are tools that help people use their cell phones or computers.

"The time to act is now; as we go farther in time we will need to remove more and more fragments," he says.

**V. Translation:**

1. 史密斯先生不仅坚持了他的精心设计的计划而且事实上创造了一个奇迹。(Not only)
2. 终身教育已经成为新的趋势；活到老学到了已经为大众所广泛接受。(trend)
3. 无论白天在学校发生了什么事情，晚上要尽量把负担卸下。(No matter)
4. 随着互联网的发展，海量信息唾手可得，或许你觉得再也没有必要去图书馆了。(need n.)

## Lesson 12

### 语法集训（名词性从句）

#### 名词性从句

名词性从句包括主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句和补语从句。宾语从句中，宾语从句与陈述句、一般疑问句、特殊疑问句的转换是重点。

典型例句：

- 1.It is certain that he will come.他一定会来。（主语从句）
- 2.My idea is that we' ll all go expect Lily.我的想法是除了莉莉之外我们大家都去。（表语从句）
- 3.He asked me whether/if she lived here.他问我她是否住在这儿。（宾语从句）
- 4.I' ve no idea where he has gone.我不知道他到哪里去了。（同位语从句）

#### 一、主语从句

在主从复合句中，作主语的是一个从句，这个从句就称为主语从句。主句从句可以由连词、连接代词或连接副词引导，且不能省略。另外，主句的动词大多用 be 动词或其他系动词。

| 常用来引导主语从句的词 |                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 连词          | that, whether                  |
| 连接代词        | what, whatever, who, whoever 等 |
| 连接副词        | when, where, how, why 等        |

##### 1.由连词引导的主语从句

连词 that, whether 引导主语从句，在从句中不作任何成分，不能省略。由它们引导的主语从句，多用 it 作形式主语。

That she was beautiful was plain to everyone.大家都能看出她很漂亮。

It was plain to everyone that she was beautiful.

##### 2.由连接代词或连接副词引导的主语从句

连接代词 who, which 和 what, 连接副词 when, where, how 和 why 以及复合连接代 whatever, whoever 等，复合连接副词 whenever, wherever 等都可引导主语从句，它们分别在从句中担任主语、宾语和状语，不能省略。注意，翻译时，不能把它们译为疑问句。

#### 二、表语从句

在主从复合句中，作表语的是一个从句，这个从句就称为表语从句。表语从句可以由连词、连接代词和连接副词引导，并且不能省略。

| 常用来引导表语从句的词 |  |
|-------------|--|
| 连词          | that, whether                                    |
| 连接代词        | what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whichever 等 |
| 连接副词        | when, where, how, why 等                          |

- 1.I don't think the question of \_\_\_\_\_ they are old or young is important.  
A.which                      B.whether                      C.how                      D.why
2. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves the room last ought to turn off the light.  
A.Anyone                      B.The person                      C Whoever                      D.Who
- 3.They want to know \_\_\_\_\_ do to help us.  
A.what can they                      B.how they can                      C.what they can                      D.how can they
- 4.These photographs will show you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.what does our village look like                      C.how does our village look like  
B.what our village looks like                      D.how our village looks like
- 5.Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?  
A.where Alice has put                      B.where had Alice put                      C.where Alice had put                      D.where has Alice put
- 6.Go and get your coat. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you left it.  
A.there                      B.where                      C.there where                      D.where there
- 7.No one can be sure \_\_\_\_\_ in a million years.

A.what man will look like B.what will man look like C.man will look like what D.what look will man like

8.He asked \_\_\_\_\_ for the violin.

A.did I pay how much B.I paid how much C.how much did I pay D.how much I paid

9. A: Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ he came?

B: Yes, I do. He came by car.

A.how B.when C.that D.if

10.You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ when they received these Christmas presents.

A.how they were excited B.how excited they were C.how excited were they D.they were how excited

11.The road is covered with snow. I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ they insist on going by motorbike.

A.why B.whether C.when D.how

12.See the flags on top of the building? That was \_\_\_\_\_ we did this morning.

A.when B.which C.where D.what

13.Please remind me \_\_\_\_\_ he said he was going. I may be in time to see him off.

A.where B.when C.how D.what

14.\_\_\_\_\_ has helped to save the drowning girl is worth praising.

A.Who B.The one C.Anyone D Whoever

15.\_\_\_\_\_ matters most in learning English is enough practice.

A.What B.Why C.Where D.Which

16.\_\_\_\_\_ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader.

A.That B.What C.Whether D.Where

17.These shoes look very good. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

A.how much cost they are B.how much do they lost C.how much they cost D.how much are they cost

18. A: It's thirty years since we last meet.

B: But I still remember the story, believe it or not, \_\_\_\_\_ we got lost on a rainy night.

A.which B.that C.what D.when

19.Engines are to machines \_\_\_\_\_ hearts are to animals.

A. as B. that C. what D. which

20.Danby left word with my secretary \_\_\_\_\_ he would call again in the afternoon.

A. who B. that C. as D. which

**I. Grammar**

**Surviving Art Traditions**

Native American Indians expressed themselves through their artwork, which is carved onto *totem* (图腾) poles. Many people hold the belief (21) \_\_\_\_\_ all Native American Indian *tribes* (部落) carved totem poles, but this is far from the truth. Carving totem poles was a tradition among many tribes, especially those that lived along the Pacific coast (22) \_\_\_\_\_ forests grew. However, those Native American Indians who lived in the south west and the plains, and Inuit Indians, had (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (few) trees to carve than the Pacific tribes.

The height of totem poles can vary considerably. Long ago totem poles (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) to stand around 12m tall. Today, Native American Indian artists continue to carve trees, but some totem poles are short and are used in homes as decoration. (25) \_\_\_\_\_ is not surprising that a genuine pole will cost more than \$1500 per meter because traditionally carved totem poles involve a great deal of work, craftsmanship and time to produce.

The raising of a totem pole is an important celebration among the Indian tribe. A hole is dug for the pole to stand in. The pole is carried to the site in a ceremony which often hundreds of people attend. Ropes are used (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) the pole into place. Singing and dancing to drums accompanies the pole raising. Often poles are raised in this way (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the carving begins. Carvers do their jobs then on the site.

Many people believe that totem poles are religious symbols, but this idea is false. Instead of (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (act) as religious symbols, carvings represent the tribal nation and convey the tribes' history. The story of a totem pole is frequently passed down from generation to generation. Having the story documented in this way helps keep this tradition (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) in our history. These days, many totem poles no longer exist (30) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ decay and rot. However, there are still some tribes that continue to practice this ancient art form, and these totem poles are still being enjoyed by collectors of tribal art.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

|              |              |            |              |            |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| A. spiritual | B. feature   | C. obliged | D. initiated | E. uniting |
| F. shoulder  | G. motivated | H. mission | I. religious |            |
| J. boast     | K. dealing   |            |              |            |

Thousands of years ago our ancestors established the winding and far-reaching Silk Road, which \_\_1\_\_ and elevated China to be a nation of most outstanding prosperity and advanced civilization across the globe. Now, inheriting her brilliant commercial, cultural and even \_\_2\_\_ heritage, we, as the new generation witnessing the historic turning point of China's amazing transformation, are benefiting from its enormous achievements over the past decades and more importantly, are being expected to \_\_3\_\_ our own historical responsibility to dedicate ourselves to making our country an even better place, not just ourselves, but for the whole nation.

Why does it have to be us? Why the initiative of One Belt and One Road is of essential importance? My answers are as follows.

As is known to all, China plays an increasingly critical role in the current international community. We \_\_4\_\_ the largest population in the world; we have superb geographically diverse and preferable locations for worldwide trading and business \_\_5\_\_ communication and cooperation. And

currently we pride ourselves on being the second biggest economy while still feeling \_\_6\_\_ to build a society featuring a more balanced and equitable development to meet people’s growing desire for a more harmonious and prosperous development.

The current reality is that a considerable number of neighboring countries \_\_7\_\_ the precious natural and intellectual resources, which is urgently needed in the global market. If we want to step forward and see the prospect of a better-balanced and more-developed country, we are \_\_8\_\_ to build closer connections with our neighbors and prepare ourselves to be more competitive on the global arena and more cooperative with the neighboring countries. Only through the farseeing initiative of the one Belt and One Road can we achieve the magnificent goals and thus yield a win-win even multi-win vision.

As president Xi has pointed out: “History has shown that civilization thrives with openness and nations prosper through exchange.” Now it is our \_\_9\_\_ to take on the historical challenges and responsibilities, join in this \_\_10\_\_ and rejuvenating (充满活力) tide, seize the historic opportunity and carry out the One Belt and One Road initiative in a fully-fledged (飞翔的) manner that connects us with the world.

Key: \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze:

#### Being Bigger isn’t Necessarily Considered Better

The firm, which famously started life in 1939, has now declared a new age: that of smaller start-up. By 2014, when Ms Whitman announced HP’s decision to separate its computer and printer business from its corporate hardware and services operations, the company had grown into a clumsy \_\_41\_\_. Its fortunes started to \_\_42\_\_ with a series of expensive and much criticized purchases. By 2012 it had lost its position as the world’s leading supplier of PCs to Lenovo. The dramatic \_\_43\_\_ was aimed at helping the firm adapt to the new age of mobile and online computing, responding to shareholder demands for more aggressive \_\_44\_\_.

“I would go from laser jet printing to our big enterprise services contracts where we were running the back end of IT for many big companies and organizations. These two things are not like each other. So the ability to focus and engage with customers on a(n) \_\_45\_\_ set of objectives and business outcomes... I can already see the difference.” Ms Whitmann, who now heads the new spin-off, Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) selling servers and services, says the change has already \_\_46\_\_ her performance. “One big change is it \_\_47\_\_ each of the divisions to pursue the strategy that is right for them. \_\_48\_\_, there is ‘no way’ printer and PC company HP Inc’s decision last year to buy Samsung’s printing business for \$1bn would have happened when it was part of the larger firm. So it’s that ability to drive your own program, not \_\_49\_\_ by other businesses that don’t have the same characteristics.” Ms Whitman is so convinced her strategy is working that she’s \_\_50\_\_ HPE further, spinning off both its business services division and its software business into separate companies last year.

Her assumption that bigger doesn’t always mean better seems \_\_51\_\_. After all, a larger company should find it easier to dominate the market it operates in. But the rapid rise of much smaller start-ups, competing and often overtaking these established powerful companies means the accepted wisdom that \_\_52\_\_ equals success is being challenged. \_\_53\_\_ in 2014, eBay carved PayPal, the electronic payments arm it bought in 2001, off from the main online sale business.

Box, a cloud storage company, is another case in point. Founder Aaron Levie says “Whether Uber, Airbnb, those same lessons \_\_54\_\_, which is if you can build something that’s cheaper, faster and more scalable and delivers a far better customer experience than what the traditional sellers were able to do,

then you can be extremely \_\_55\_\_.”

- |                      |                 |                    |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. appearance    | B. construction | C. giant           | D. possession   |
| 42. A. decline       | B. increase     | C. stay            | D. vary         |
| 43. A. adventure     | B. combination  | C. development     | D. split        |
| 44. A. behavior      | B. growth       | C. markets         | D. policies     |
| 45. A. ambitious     | B. complex      | C. narrow          | D. overall      |
| 46. A. delivered     | B. improved     | C. measured        | D. standardized |
| 47. A. allows        | B. employs      | C. reminds         | D. threatens    |
| 48. A. All in all    | B. For example  | C. On the contrary | D. What's more  |
| 49. A. held back     | B. kept on      | C. looked over     | D. taken down   |
| 50. A. dissolved     | B. expanded     | C. operated        | D. shrunk       |
| 51. A. fundamental   | B. reasonable   | C. surprising      | D. widespread   |
| 52. A. diligence     | B. discipline   | C. profit          | D. size         |
| 53. A. Comparatively | B. Generally    | C. Similarly       | D. Unexpectedly |
| 54. A. apply         | B. fail         | C. hide            | D. increase     |
| 55. A. friendly      | B. miserable    | C. motivated       | D. troublesome  |

Key: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading

Clearly if we are to participate in the society in which we live we must communicate with other people. A great deal of communicating is performed on a person-to-person basis by the simple means of speech. If we travel in buses, buy things in shops, or eat in restaurants, we are likely to have conversations where we give information or opinions, receive news or comment, and very likely have our views challenged by other members of society.

Face-to-face contact is by no means the only form of communication and during the last two hundred years the art of mass communication has become one of the dominating factors of contemporary society. Two things, above others, have caused the enormous growth of the communication industry. Firstly, inventiveness has led to advances in printing, telecommunications, photography, radio and television. Secondly, speed has revolutionized the transmission and reception of communication so that local news often takes a back seat to national news, which itself is often almost eclipsed (被埋没) by international news.

No longer is the possession of information confined to a privileged minority. In the last century the wealthy man with his own library was indeed fortunate, but today there are public libraries. Forty years ago people used to flock to the cinema, but now far more people sit at home and turn on the TV to watch a programmer that is being channeled into millions of homes.

Communication is no longer merely concerned with the transmission of information. The modern communication industry influences the way people live in society and broadens their horizons by allowing access to information, education and entertainment. The printing, broadcasting and advertising industries are all involved with informing, educating and entertaining.

Although a great deal of the material communicated by the mass media is very valuable to the individual and to the society of which he is a part, the vast modern network of communication is open to abuse. However, the mass media are with us for better, for worse, and there is no turning back.

1. In the first paragraph the writer emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_ of face-to-face contact in social settings.  
A nature      B limitation      C usefulness      D creativity
2. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Local news used to be the only source of information.  
B. Local news still takes a significant place.  
C. National news is becoming more popular.  
D. International news is the fastest transmitted news.
3. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?  
A .To possess information used to be a privilege.  
B. Public libraries have replaced private libraries.  
C .Communication means more than transmission.  
D .Information influences ways of life and thinking.
4. Form the last paragraph we can infer that the writer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A . indifferent to the harmful influence of the mass media.  
B . happy about the drastic changes in the mass media.  
C . pessimistic about the future of the mass media.  
D . concerned about the wrong use of the mass media.

(C)

#### V. 六选四

- A. Because stomachaches are such a vague symptom, calling a medical expert could help you figure out if you need to worry
- B. Waking up with some stomach pain in the morning is probably your digestive system trying to kick-start after a night of sleeping
- C. Don't miss this guide to what different stomach pains mean
- D Getting something in your stomach could help ease any **tummy** troubles
- E. There are a few factors to consider when deciding if you should call in sick
- F. It makes the intestine work harder, which could lead to diarrhea (痢疾).

#### Woke Up with Stomach Pain? Here's What to Do Next

“Stomachache” is a vague symptom, so it can be hard to know how to start treating it. These steps will help guide you through soothing the pain.

##### Head to the bathroom

Pinpointing what's behind a stomachache can be hard, but pain in the lower abdominal (腹部的) area could be a sign of irritable bowel syndrome, says Steven Fleisher, MD, chief of gastroenterology (肠胃病) and director of interventional endoscopy(内窥镜检查) at the Center for Digestive Disease at MedStar Franklin Square Medical Center. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_, but a trip to the bathroom should help. "The hallmark is that once you get to the bathroom and are able to have a bowel movement, typically the pain or discomfort is relieved as part of the process," he says.

##### Call the doctor

\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Depending on factors like the location and sensation of your pain, a doctor can advise whether you should go to the ER, make an appointment with your doctor, or start with some at-home treatments, say Jonathan Cohen, MD, clinical professor of medicine at NYU Langone School of Medicine and partner at Concorde medical group. There's no downside to calling your general doctor and talking it over, "he says. Doctors, by asking a few questions, can help make a better, smarter decision as to whether it's an alarm. "Definitely call your doctor immediately if your pain is severe, basic remedies don't help, you have bloody diarrhea or vomit (呕吐), or being sick is making you lightheaded. Dr. Fleisher says. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

##### Make yourself breakfast

No need to skip breakfast if a stomachache is your only symptom and the thought of eating doesn't make you vomit. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_. But hold off on your usual greasy (油腻的) egg sandwich, says David Greenwald, MD, director of clinic gastroenterology and endoscopy at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. "Stick to things that are more bland or simple digest," he says. He suggests avoiding foods

that are bad for digestion by spreading toast with jelly instead of oily butter, and swapping out complex multigrain dry cereals for simple oatmeal.

**VI. Translation**

- 72. 永远不要对你孩子的缺点熟视无睹。(blind)
- 73. 任何情况下,你都不应该恶意评论他人。(Under...)
- 74. 申请人必须精通英语,否则他无法胜任这个岗位。(command)
- 75. 除了美味的咖啡和甜品,这间咖啡馆还提供各种书籍,从小说到诗歌,应有尽有,足以让你安静地度过一个下午。(range)

**Lesson 13**

**语法集训(名词性从句)**

**三、宾语从句**

在主从复合句中,作宾语的是一个从句,这个从句就称为宾语从句。宾语从句与主语从句和表语从句一样,使用连词、连接代词和连接副词等引导。

| 常用来引导宾语从句的词 |  |
|-------------|--|
| 连词          | that, whether                                    |
| 连接代词        | what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whichever 等 |
| 连接副词        | when, where, how, why 等                          |

**1. 宾语从句的种类**                      宾语从句在句子中可以用作动词的宾语或介词的宾语。  
 I was told (that) I had to cut out alcohol. 我被告知必须戒酒。(动词宾语从句)  
 My teacher was satisfied with what I did. 我的老师对我所做的一切感到满意。(介词宾语从句)

**2. 宾语从句的转换**  
 陈述句: He is listening to music in the room. 他正在屋子里听音乐。  
 宾语从句: Joe said that he was listening to music in the room. 乔说他正在屋子里听音乐。  
 一般疑问句: Does she work in the office? 她在这个办公室工作吗?  
 宾语从句: He asked me whether/if she worked in the office.  
 特殊疑问句: What does Joe do? 乔是做什么的?  
 宾语从句: I wonder what Joe does. 我想知道乔是做什么的。

**3. 使用宾语从句需注意的事项**

**1. 宾语从句的时态**  
 当主句是现在时态(一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时)时,宾语从句的时态可根据实际情况而定(可以是任意时态)。

Mary says Susan went to Shanghai the day before. 玛丽说苏珊前一天去了上海。  
 当主句是过去时态(一般过去时、过去进行时)时,宾语从句的时态要变为相应的过去时态(一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时和过去完成时)。

Mr. White told me that he had gone there by train. 怀特先生告诉我他是坐火车去那儿的。

**2. 连词 that 的省略**  
 that 引导宾语从句时可以省略,但在连接词 and 或 but 所连接的两个作宾语的 that 从句中,第一个宾语从句中的 that 可以省略,第二个不能省略。

He said (that) he has worked for nearly ten years and that he wanted to go home.

他说他已在这儿工作近 10 年了，并说他想回家了。

3.当主句谓语为 doubt 和 be not sure 时

当谓语含有询问或怀疑之意，如 doubt（怀疑），not sure（不确定）时，应用 whether/if 引导的宾语从句。而 do not doubt/believe 和疑问句中的 doubt，则用 that 引导宾语从句。

I doubt whether/if...（我怀疑……是否……）      I don't doubt that...（我毫不怀疑……）

四、同位语从句

在主从复合句中，作同位语的是一个从句，则这个句子就称为同位语从句。同位语从句由连词 that 和 whether、关系代词 who 和 what 或关系副词 why 和 how 等引导。连词 that 在同位语从句中不承担任何成分，也没有词义，但是不能省略。从意思上来讲，同位语从句所表达的意思，就是与之同位的名词所表达的意思。

| 与从句同位的名词通常是表示事实等的抽象名词 |           |             |            |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| answer 回答             | belief 信念 | doubt 怀疑    | reply 回答   |
| fact 事实               | hope 希望   | idea 想法     | thought 想法 |
| news 消息               | order 命令  | question 问题 | rumour 谣言  |

注意：具体名词，如 pen, book 等之后不能跟同位语从句。

The rumour that there' ll be an earthquake soon spread all over the area.（同位语从句）

说明：that 引导的从句是抽象名词 rumour 的同位语从句，that 无词义，不作成分，也不能省略。

改错

1.Do you know that what time the train leaves?

\_\_\_\_\_

2.My cousin said me that she was going to the East.

\_\_\_\_\_

3.He asked me when did I arrive.

\_\_\_\_\_

4.The old army man told me that he had joined the army in 1948.

\_\_\_\_\_

5.I doubt that he can speak French.

\_\_\_\_\_

6.The nurse asked us for not to wake the patient.

\_\_\_\_\_

7.The assistant asked me if had I finished reading the article.

\_\_\_\_\_

8.Our football coach told we had played badly.

\_\_\_\_\_

9.They want to make it clear to the public they do an important job.

\_\_\_\_\_

10.I don't understand what did you say.

\_\_\_\_\_

I. Grammar

Chinese actress Fan Bingbing has been fined for tax evasion, state media reported. It is the first

public pronouncement about the star (21) \_\_\_\_\_ she mysteriously disappeared from public view in June.

According to state-run news agency Xinhua, Fan has been ordered to pay almost \$130 million, after she misreported how much money she (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) for certain film projects, using so-called "yin-yang contracts" to conceal (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the authorities her true remuneration (薪酬) and avoid millions of dollars in taxes.

Fan and companies related to her were ordered to pay around \$42 million in late taxes and fees, along with a fine of \$86 million.

Because she was (24) \_\_\_\_\_ first-time offender, the government said criminal charges would not be filed against her if she pays all the money by an undisclosed deadline, Xinhua reported.

Fan's disappearance from public view sparked widespread speculation (25) \_\_\_\_\_ she had been detained by the authorities. Xinhua said she had been under investigation by tax authorities in Jiangsu province, but (26) \_\_\_\_\_ didn't provide any details on her current whereabouts.

In a letter (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (post) on social media, Fan, 37, apologized profusely and repeatedly to the public and government.

"As a public figure, I should have abided by laws and regulations, and been a role model in the industry and society," she said. "I shouldn't have lost self-restraint or become lax in managing my companies, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ led to the violation of laws, in the name of economic interests."

"Without the favorable policies of the Communist Party and state, without the love of the people, there (29) \_\_\_\_\_ have been no Fan Bingbing," she added.

Her case was clearly designed as a warning to other high profile celebrities, with the State Administration of Taxation saying it had launched a campaign (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (recover) all back taxes in the entertainment industry.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Vocabulary

|              |            |             |               |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. combining | B. recover | C. appeal   | D. essential  | E. colorful |
| F. retained  | G. earned  | H. overtook | I. unsticking | J. marvels  |
| K. recorded  |            |             |               |             |

### Why Do Chinese Parents Prefer Legos to Barbies?

Budding engineers cluster around a table - sized model of the China Art Museum, a landmark of Shanghai, adding helipads, carrot patches and other improvements with \_\_1\_\_ bricks. Prizing a child from Lego's vast shop near People's Square can be like \_\_2\_\_ two stubborn bits of Lego. Li Yang, visiting for a few days from Shenzhen, has been waiting for her daughter for two hours. Zhu Yunfei, watching his son, \_\_3\_\_ at the variety: "Coming here to play with him is making up for my childhood," he says. They drop by every week.

Lego's rise in China has been rapid and dramatic. In 2017 it \_\_4\_\_ Alpha Group, a local giant, to become the country's leading toy company (not including video games). In the past two years it has opened 89 stores. It wants 50 more by December, which will bring it to 30 cities. Its first Chinese factory started molding bricks in 2016. The toy industry is growing by 9% annually in the country, but the Danish firm's Chinese arm notches up "very strong double digits," says Paul Huang, its boss.

It has done so even as the brick maker's global business has looked shakier. In 2017 Lego cut 1,400 jobs and \_\_5\_\_ its first drop in revenues and profits in over a decade. But last year both ticked up again, by 4% each. Lego has thus \_\_6\_\_ its status as the world's biggest toy-maker, taken from Mattel in

2014 -- even as its American rival last year 7 its highest revenues in five years from its Barbie dolls.

Newly affluent(富裕的)parents in China have helped Lego 8. “We have not maxed out there, by far,” says Niels Christiansen, whom Lego brought in as chief executive two years ago. As in the West, the educational merits of bricks 9 to Chinese parents. Last year 98% of those surveyed by Lego said that play was 10 for their child’s well-being, even more than Americans and Danes.

1-5: \_\_\_\_\_; 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze:**

**To Apologize or Not to Apologize**

**Why difficult?**

When we do wrong to someone we know, even not 41, we are generally expected to apologize so as to improve the situation. But when we’re acting as leaders, the circumstances are 42. The act of apology is carried out not merely at the level of the 43 but also at the level of the institution. It is a performance in which every word or expression 44, as they become part of the public record. Refusing to apologize can be smart, or it can be stupid. So, readiness to apologize can be seen as a sign of strong character or as a sign of weakness.

**Why now?**

The question of whether leaders should apologize publicly has never been more 45. During the last decade or so, the United States in particular has developed an apology culture—apologies of all kinds and for all sorts of wrongdoings are made far more 46 than before. More newspaper writers have written about the growing importance of 47 apologies. Meanwhile, more and more articles, advice columns, and radio and television programs have similarly dealt with the subject of 48 apologies. Although they are not carried out in the public places, we can’t neglect the importance of this performance.

**Why 49 ?**

Why do we apologize? Why do we ever put ourselves in situations likely to be difficult, embarrassing, and even risky? Leaders who apologize publicly could be an easy target for 50. They are expected to appear strong and capable. And whenever they make public statements of any kind, their individual and institutional reputations are in danger. Clearly, then, leaders should not apologize often. For a leader to express apology, there needs to be a strong 51. Leaders will publicly apologize if and when they think the costs of doing so are lower than the costs of not doing so.

**Why refuse?**

Why is it that leaders so often try every means to 52 apologies, even when a public apology seems to be in order? Their reasons can be individual or institutional. Because leaders are public figures, their apologies are likely to be personally uncomfortable and even 53 risky. Apologies can be signals for admitting mistakes and mistakes can be an indication of job insecurity. Leaders may also be afraid that 54 of a mistake will damage or destroy the organization for which they are responsible. There can be good reasons for *hanging tough* (硬撑) in tough situations, as we shall see, but it is a high-risk 55.

- 41. A. immediately    B. intentionally    C. occasionally    D. accidentally
- 42. A. simple    B. ridiculous    C. abnormal    D. different
- 43. A. individual    B. company    C. family    D. society
- 44. A. conflicts    B. matters    C. appeals    D. deceives
- 45. A. urgent    B. risky    C. boring    D. simple
- 46. A. interestedly    B. patiently    C. frequently    D. hopefully

47. A. faithful      B. reliable      C. confusing      D. public  
 48. A. sincere      B. acceptable      C. private      D. positive  
 49. A. bother      B. reduce      C. regret      D. ignore  
 50. A. promotion      B. criticism      C. appreciation      D. identification  
 51. A. personality      B. will      C. reason      D. desire  
 52. A. attempt      B. involve      C. commit      D. avoid  
 53. A. politically      B. professionally      C. academically      D. physically  
 54. A. avoidance      B. admission      C. involvement      D. elimination  
 55. A. fulfillment      B. statement      C. occupation      D. strategy

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading

Considering the remarkable progress made in banning tobacco in international air travel, perhaps the time has come for the World Health Organization (WHO) to lead the fight to make the world smoke-free. For a start, it can coordinate efforts to narrow the international gaps in cigarette taxes and warning labels, both significant tools in the fight to cut smoking. Needless to say, there must be no watering down of any international standard. If it is difficult to set uniform global standards at once, WHO can try to bring about uniform standards on a regional basis. That is to say, one set of standards for North America, another for East Asia, yet another for Africa, and so on.

This regional approach is already in effect in Europe: The 15 member states in the European Union have agreed to ban all cigarette advertisements by the year 2010.

Nowhere is the need for a uniform policy approach more pressing than in underdeveloped countries. Poor and ill-informed, consumers in these countries are particularly vulnerable to advertisements launched by Big Tobacco from the developed world.

During a visit to Cambodia last July, billboard after billboard advertising various brands of imported cigarettes greeted me as soon as I arrived in Phnom Penh. Huge billboards featuring the "Marlboro" cowboy sit atop office buildings, while brand-new "Mild Seven" posters decorate almost every major thoroughfare in the Cambodian capital. Indeed, I think I saw more cigarette advertisements in Phnom Penh than in the billboard jungles in Tokyo.

Cambodia is one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia. GDP per capita was just \$268 (1997 estimate). Wages are low, with government employees such as police officers and teachers earning a mere \$10- 15 a month. It is from the wallets of these poor people that tobacco makers are determined to make money by pushing merchandise that is labeled by the WHO as hazardous to health.

Thus, on one hand, we have developed nations like Japan pouring huge sums of money into Cambodia in a bid to restore an economy that has been ravaged (破坏) by years of civil war. On the other hand, we have tobacco companies from these same donor countries unloading a harmful product on the populace as soon as their own cigarette markets are being cut back. What a farce(闹剧).

1. The writer seems to urge WHO to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. start a campaign on promoting tobacco trade  
 B. narrow the international gap in cigarette production  
 C. set a series of global standards of tobacco quality

- D. direct a campaign toward a world free from tobacco
2. We can infer from the passage that “Marlboro” and “Mild Seven” are cigarettes made by companies in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. economically advanced countries  
B. poor African countries  
C. underdeveloped South American countries  
D. Cambodia
3. It can be inferred from the article that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there is a great need for more quality tobacco in poor and ill-informed countries  
B. the tobacco makers ignored WHO’s warning of tobacco’s danger to health  
C. a uniform/policy approach has come into effect in the whole world.  
D. more cigarette advertisements should be put up in Japan.
4. In the last paragraph, the writer intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. throw light on the fact that the tobacco companies are doing harm to Cambodia  
B. reveal the fact that Japan has donated a fortune to Cambodia  
C. appeal to the world to stop the two-faced action taken by those developed nations  
D. illustrate the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries

(C)

V. 六选四

- A. Cleaning your community will have a positive effect on others in society.  
B. They find a need or an issue you really care about.  
C. But they belong to the community, too.  
D. Living in a clean neighborhood will be its own reward  
E. Don’t hesitate to take part in the community’s activity  
F. Round up some readers

Can just one person make a difference? You bet! In a community every person counts, and getting involved is not difficult. Take stock of your own talents and interests. \_\_\_1\_\_\_. Don’t wait for someone else to act first. Take the initiative! Once you see what you can accomplish, you’ll want to keep going.

Here are just a few ways to make a difference in your community. How many more ways can you come up with?

Clean up the community. People often throw litter in places where there is already litter. And the problem only becomes worse until someone gets fed up and does something. Could your neighborhood use a cleanup? Neighborhood cleanups are often sponsored by local businesses or schools. But if your community doesn’t have a cleanup program, get together with friends to organize one. You could pick up garbage in a larger area twice a year, or you could clean a smaller area every few months. \_\_\_2\_\_\_

Include the isolated. Do you know anyone who is housebound? Almost all neighborhoods have a few people who have to stay at their homes. These people are often elderly and unable to leave their homes to perform simple tasks. \_\_\_3\_\_\_. By letting them “borrow” your legs and eyes, you can make them feel included. You can run errands for them like shopping or paying bills. They might like you to read to them if their eyesight is failing. Governments provide some of the services these people need, but programs cannot give them friendship; that’s what communities are for!

\_\_\_4\_\_\_. Reading clubs are popular all over Europe and North America. Members might read at home to prepare for discussion, or they might read aloud to each other and talk about what they just read. Either

way, a book or article can spark lively discussion and this often challenges people to take action.

**VI. Translation:**

1. 张教授每天忙得不可开交，学生们很难找到他。(access)
2. 代表中国参赛的运动员的出色表现标志着中国体育事业的新的里程碑。(mark)
3. 这本词典需要做彻底修改，什么时候再版还不得而知。(revise)
4. 这种收音机已经很落伍了，不增加新功能的话很难有销路。(unless)

**Lesson 14**

**期末复习（非谓语综合）**

1. It was so cold that the travelers had the fire \_\_\_\_\_ all the night.  
A. burning                      B. to burn                      C. burn                      D. burnt
2. They are going to have the serviceman \_\_\_\_\_ an electric fan in the office room tomorrow.  
A. install      B. to install                      C. to be installed                      D. installed
3. You must have the paper \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of this month.  
A. finish      B. to be finished                      C. finished                      D. being finished
4. When \_\_\_\_\_ someone for the first time, she may or may not offer her hand.  
A. to be met      B. met                      C. to meet                      D. meeting
5. Though \_\_\_\_\_ at her sister's success, Vicky couldn't help feeling somewhat envious.  
A. delighting      B. to be delighting      C. delighted      D. to be delighted
6. \_\_\_\_\_ made her mother very angry.  
A. Helen married Jack                      B. Helen has married Jack  
C. Helen marrying Jack                      D. Helen's marrying Jack
7. \_\_\_\_\_ in an atmosphere of simple living was what her parents wished for.  
A. The girl was educated                      B. The girl educated  
C. The girl's being educated                      D. The girl to be educated
8. China is a \_\_\_\_\_ country \_\_\_\_\_ to the third world.  
A. developed; belongs                      B. developing; belonging  
C. developing; belongs                      D. developed; being belonged
9. \_\_\_\_\_ map dated back to about 3000B.C.  
A. The oldest known                      B. Known as the oldest  
C. It was the oldest known                      D. Known to be the oldest
10. "Who were those people with the flags?"  
"A group \_\_\_\_\_ itself the League of Peace."

- A. calls      B. calling      C. called      D. being called
11. I have \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody is allowed to smoke here.  
A. make clear      B. to be clear      C. made it clear      D. made things clear
12. She was glad that her success would \_\_\_\_\_ for the women who would follow.  
A. make things easier      B. make it easier  
C. be easier      D. be easier to make
13. We found \_\_\_\_\_  
A. the work hard for doing      B. it hard for doing the work  
C. hard to do the work      D. the work hard to do
14. He went on to say that it was as important to respect others as \_\_\_\_\_ by others.  
A. being respected      B. to be respected      C. to respect      D. respected
15. She must be looking forward as much to his return as he himself is to \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. see      B. have seen      C. seeing      D. having seen
16. She had a very \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the news.  
A. disappointed look      B. disappointing look  
C. disappointed appearance      D. disappointment look
17. Have you ever dreamed of \_\_\_\_\_ a terrifying shadowy figure chasing you down an endless corridor?  
A. there to be      B. there be      C. there being      D. there having
18. "How many students, do you think, will be present at the meeting?"  
"I expect \_\_\_\_\_ 20 students at the meeting."  
A. there being      B. there to be      C. there be      D. there been
19. When I caught him \_\_\_\_\_ I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.  
A. cheating      B. cheat      C. to cheat      D. to be cheating
20. His remarks left me \_\_\_\_\_ about his real purpose.  
A. wondered      B. wonder      C. to wonder      D. wondering
21. Please excuse me if I have left any of your questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unanswered      B. unanswering      C. to unanswer      D. to be unanswered
22. We are aware that, \_\_\_\_\_ the situation will get worse.  
A. if not carefully dealt with      B. if dealt not carefully with  
C. if not dealing with carefully      D. if dealing with not carefully
23. Hearing the new, he hurried out, leaving his diary \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.  
A. lie open      B. lie opened      C. lying open      D. lying opened
24. Would you agree to \_\_\_\_\_ the operation?  
A. Parsons having full control of      B. Parsons control  
C. Parson's having full control of      D. be in Parson's control of
25. The mother had a hard time \_\_\_\_\_ to get the children to go to bed.  
A. to try      B. trying      C. to have tried      D. having tried
26. The doctor lost no time \_\_\_\_\_ the patient first aid.  
A. to give      B. to have given      C. giving      D. having given
27. He claimed \_\_\_\_\_ at yesterday's party.  
A. having been badly treated      B. to have been badly treated  
C. being treated badly      D. to be treated badly
28. Able-bodied people just don't realize how difficult it is \_\_\_\_\_ good jobs.  
A. of disabled people getting      B. of disabled people to get  
C. for disabled people getting      D. for disabled people to get

29. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ under a tree, thinking.

- A. sat            B. seated        C. seating        D. seat

30. Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the laws get parents \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. worried        B. to worry      C. worrying      D. worry

**I. Grammar**

Ms. Angela McQueen, a math and PE teacher at Mattoon High School, Illinois, has a routine when she's on lunch-monitoring duty. She (21)\_\_\_\_\_ (keep) an eye on the hundreds of students in her charge by walking laps(圈) around the school cafeteria.

In September 2017, McQueen, then 40, had hardly finished one lap (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a 14-year-old freshman standing not far from her pulled out a gun. She knew too well that he was going to start shooting.

School employees (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (train) on how to handle active shooters: Attack their ability (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (aim). So with the shooter's finger on the trigger, McQueen rushed to him. (25)\_\_\_\_\_ (grab) at his arm, she forced the gun into the air, but not (26) \_\_\_\_\_ he struck one student in the hand and chest and hurt another. As students ran for the exits, McQueen defeated the shooter with help from the school resource officer, (27)\_\_\_\_\_ disarmed the student and took him into imprisonment until police arrived minutes later. Afterward, McQueen went outside to give hugs and support to her shaken students.

"It's the mama-bear instinct," she told the local paper. "I don't have kids of my own, but these are still '(28) \_\_\_\_\_' kids."

(29) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ McQueen, a story that has played out tragically at far too many schools across the country had a relatively happy ending. "If it hadn't been for her, the situation would have been a lot different," Police Chief Jeff Branson said at a news conference.

As one (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) student told CBS News, "Mr. McQueen is our heroin."

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

|          |             |             |                 |                |               |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. fraud | B. rally    | C. dominant | D. expanding    | E. entire      | F. discovered |
| G. rival | H. revealed | I. defy     | J. particularly | K. alternative |               |

The U. S. dollar was supposed to be at the end of its rope. Kicking the bucket. A dying symbol of a dying empire. Well, maybe not. The dollar continues to \_\_1\_\_ gloom-and-doom predictions. After a swoon last year, the dollar is again enjoying a major \_\_2\_\_. The U. S. dollar index, which measures the dollar's value against other major currencies, is just off an eight-month high.

The main reason behind the dollar's recovery is actually no real surprise at all. There is no \_\_3\_\_ able to replace the dollar as the world's No. 1 currency. What makes currencies so fascinating is that their perceived value is always relative to other currencies. Sure, the U. S. budget deficit (赤字) is \_\_4\_\_, the government's debt is increasing, and Wall Street is still repairing itself. But the dollar remains the prettiest of a flick of ugly ducklings. Is any other major industrialized economy \_\_5\_\_ better off than the U. S.? Not really. Just about the \_\_6\_\_ developed world is suffering with the same problems. That's why when investors get nervous, they still rush to the good old dollar. The dollar wins because no one else is really in the game.

The euro has been exposed as a \_\_7\_\_. Only a few month ago, economists truly believed the euro could \_\_8\_\_ the dollar as the top reserve currency. Now experts are questioning if the euro has a future at all. The Greek debt crisis has \_\_9\_\_ that the euro is only as strong as its weakest link.

Maybe over the next 20 or 30 years, the dollar will slowly lose the \_\_10\_\_ status it holds today.

That process, however, could well be driven by the appearance of new rivals.

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

Key: \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze**

Good news for awkward teenagers around the world. As time goes by, you could \_\_41\_\_ up like a completely different person.

This comes from the longest running personality study ever \_\_42\_\_ by scientists. According to researchers from the University of Edinburgh in the UK, our personality changes so much from youth to old age that most people's personalities in older age are barely \_\_43\_\_ compared to their younger selves.

The researchers analyzed results from a study in 1947, which gathered 1,208 teenagers in Scotland aged 14 and asked their teachers to \_\_44\_\_ their personalities based on six *traits* (特征).

Now, more than six decades later, the University of Edinburgh team has managed to contact 635 of the \_\_45\_\_ students, and 174 agreed to have their personalities tested once more.

At an average age of 76.7 years old, the group were asked to \_\_46\_\_ themselves on the same six personality traits, then pick a close friend or family member to do the same.

By \_\_47\_\_ the then-and -now test results, the researchers found that there is hardly any relationship between traits people had as teenagers and those in their older years.

It was "as if the second tests had been given to \_\_48\_\_ people," the study's researchers wrote in their report, which was published in journal *Psychology and Aging*.

The results were a surprise because research in the past found personality \_\_49\_\_ in people tested from childhood to middle-age, and from middle-age to older age.

As the team explained, our personality appears stable over short intervals -- \_\_50\_\_ so throughout adulthood. \_\_51\_\_, the longer the interval between two tests of personality, the \_\_52\_\_ the relationship between the two tends to be.

It's clear that more studies are needed to find out what's going on here. But it could be the first \_\_53\_\_ that it's not just our cells that are being \_\_54\_\_ throughout life -- the way we think, feel and behave might not be as \_\_55\_\_ as we once thought.

- |                     |                   |                    |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. hold         | B. wake           | C. end             | D. cheer        |
| 42. A. carried out  | B. applied to     | C. participated in | D. made up      |
| 43. A. incredible   | B. accessible     | C. changeable      | D. recognizable |
| 44. A. assemble     | B. assess         | C. assume          | D. access       |
| 45. A. alternative  | B. individual     | C. original        | D. separate     |
| 46. A. score        | B. rate           | C. comment         | D. remark       |
| 47. A. comparing    | B. reviewing      | C. presenting      | D. observing    |
| 48. A. young        | B. similar        | C. amateur         | D. different    |
| 49. A. combination  | B. stability      | C. transformation  | D. flexibility  |
| 50. A. increasingly | B. strangely      | C. subsequently    | D. obviously    |
| 51. A. Therefore    | B. Moreover       | C. However         | D. Otherwise    |
| 52. A. stronger     | B. closer         | C. further         | D. weaker       |
| 53. A. option       | B. sign           | C. symptom         | D. cause        |
| 54. A. replaced     | B. exposed        | C. divided         | D. cultivated   |
| 55. A. stuck in mud | B. buried in sand | C. lost in thought | D. set in stone |

Key: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Reading**

Lisa Garberg is a convert(改变信仰的人). The 40-year-old human-resources worker with the

Shoreline, Wash, public-school system first ventured online three years ago with an e-mail account at work. Now she boasts of buying her loved ones Christmas presents on the Web and talks excitedly of upgrading her home connection to ISDN service.

Although she worried about her privacy and credit-card security when she first went online, she has overcome her fears. "I'm probably on at least an average of an hour and a half a day," she says.

Marketers already know that millions of Americans just like Garberg are hooked on the Net. New data show that, on average, Internet users dial in for nearly 9.5 hours a week. But as users like Garberg spend more time online, social scientists are rushing to collect data about how they behave and buy. Their hope: to reveal broader societal shifts and document how the new technology is changing lives. For e-businesses that depend on shoppers like Garberg, what they learn about the lives of Netizens will be invaluable.

How much time do they spend surfing? Do they read fewer books? Who is a bigger threat to privacy, Big Brother or Big Business? A new study by the Center for Communication Policy at UCLA put those questions to 2,096 households. What they found may be a sobering(头脑清醒的) message for e-businesses: consumers are fearful that e-retailers are tracking their every online move and even more worried about who is tracking their credit-card numbers. Overall, though, the survey gives a comprehensive view of life online and indicates that those fears tend to ease as online experience grows.

Nearly all Internet users, 91.2 percent, told the UCLA researchers that they are concerned about credit-card security. "We've found that credit-card security and privacy [worries] don't keep people off the Internet," Cole says, "it keeps them from buying." Women seem more wary (谨慎的) than men: just 45 percent of women buy online, compared with 57 percent of men. Shoppers also fret (烦恼) about shipping charges being added on to their bins and potential problems in returning their merchandise.

Analyst, though, still see plenty to be optimistic about. Forrester Research of Cambridge, Mass, predicts online sales will reach 269 billion by 2005 --- tremendous growth from 2000 estimated of 44.8 billion. And slightly more than half of Net users, 51.7 percent, now shop online, with more than a quarter doing so monthly and about 9 percent buying weekly. Still, most transactions are made by a small fraction of people. Just 15 percent of all Net users account for nearly half of all purchases, and a measly 4.5 percent account for almost a third.

1. According to the research, what are people most worried about when they go E-shopping?
  - A. Being cheated by the seller and losing money.
  - B. Potential problems in returning their merchandise.
  - C. Privacy and security of the credit-card.
  - D. Extra shopping charges.
2. Social scientists make research on Netizens in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. keep a record on how E-shopping changes people's lives.
  - B. collect invaluable information for E-shopping companies.
  - C. Record people's health problems of the IT age and find solutions.
  - D. Track E-shoppers' every move online and the credit-card numbers.
3. How many people are shopping on line by 2005?
  - A. 269 billion
  - B. 44.8 billion
  - C. 51.7% of all Net users
  - D. 15% of all Net users.
4. From the last paragraph, we can conclude that E-shopping \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. has an optimistic future with nothing to worry about.
  - B. is convenient but still has inevitable security problems.

- C. is trusted by consumers and will replace regular shopping.
- D. is getting more popularity but still has some problem.

**V. 6 选 4**

- A. We believe it offers a way to receive support that is often lacking.
- B. The mentoring program was launched in 2013 in one of the police forces in England and Wales.
- C. Formal mentoring programs provide an opportunity to encourage the discussion of difficult and sensitive topics.
- D. However, what we are wondering is why mentoring has such great impact on mentors as well as mentees.
- E. Mentors heard their mentees' accounts of anxiety and realized these feelings --- which they also shared --- were common.
- F. We know far less, however, about how mentoring might benefit mentors themselves.

Decades of research has demonstrated how junior employees benefit from being mentored (指导). Guidance from senior colleagues has also been shown to enhance mentees' job performance and satisfaction. \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_

We were especially interested in understanding how mentoring might help mentors who work in stressful occupations. Mental health is a growing concern within occupations that play important social roles, such as medical professionals, firefighters, and police officers. And because policing is one of the most stressful occupations, with high levels of mental health and well-being difficulties, we conducted a study of a formal mentoring program in an English police force.

\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ It was designed to support the development of junior officers by giving them a way to discuss concerns and receive guidance. Our study involved two parts. First, we conducted a field experiment: we compared the mental health of 17 mentor-mentee pairs to a control group of 18 pairs of senior and junior officers that did not participate in the program. Second, we interviewed both the mentees and their mentors separately.

Our experiment results showed that people who served as mentors experienced lower levels of anxiety, and described their job as more meaningful, than those who did not mentor. We learned from our interviews that mentoring afforded senior officers, as well as junior officers, a chance to discuss and reflect on concerns. \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ By acknowledging that these anxieties were common, both mentees and mentors grew more comfortable in discussing them and in sharing different coping mechanisms.

Why does mentoring have this impact on mentors? \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ despite the pressures that comes with their roles --- including abuse, difficult decision making, and the risk of death --- police officers tend not to seek support from other officers, including more senior colleagues. This is to avoid negative stigma, a shameful reputation, associated with mental health disorders. Mentoring thereby offered a way to build trust within a relationship that laid a foundation for open and honest communication of sensitive topics.

**V. Translation**

- 1. 共享单车不仅解决了最后一里路的问题, 而且还有助于改善空气质量。(Not only)
- 2. 一考定终身的日子已经一去不复返了, 但不可否认的是考试越多, 学生压力越大。(denying)
- 3. 为了净化那个被污染的湖泊, 国家拨了一大笔钱帮助坐落在沿岸的工厂迁移。(set aside)
- 4. 很多出国留学的人并不理会国外给他们提供的优惠条件, 依然回来参加祖国建设。(take notice of)

Lesson 15

期末复习（从句综合）

- 1 To succeed in our future goal, \_\_\_\_\_ we students really need to do is to study as hard as possible and do a lot of exercises every day.  
A. that      B. how      C. what      D. why
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ has been made clear to all of you, none of you are to come late to class from today on.  
A. It      B. As      C. What      D. Which
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ so many young people want to live in cities is because they want to have fun there.  
A. Why      B. That      C. Whether      D. How
- 4 Chang'e No. 1 has been successful in circling the moon for months, \_\_\_\_\_ means that it will be possible for Chinese astronauts to land on the moon someday.  
A. this      B. it      C. that      D. which
- 5 One of the best ways \_\_\_\_\_ can protect the environment is sustainable development.  
A. which      B. in which      C. how      D. that
- 6 Although born and educated in the countryside, Joe'd like very much to work \_\_\_\_\_ the big companies are, becoming a top accountant.  
A. which      B. when      C. where      D. because
- 7 The companies are working together to create \_\_\_\_\_ they hope will be the best means of transport in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.  
A. which      B. that      C. what      D. who
- 8 Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water \_\_\_\_\_ they are not managed carefully.  
A. though      B. before      C. until      D. if
- 9 People in Chongqing are proud of \_\_\_\_\_ they have achieved in the last ten years.  
A. that      B. which      C. what      D. how
- 10 Pop music is such an important part of society \_\_\_\_\_ it has even influenced our language.  
A. as      B. that      C. which      D. where
- 11 All people, \_\_\_\_\_ they are old or young, have been trying their best to help those in need.  
A. even if      B. whether      C. no matter      D. however
- 12 We'll have a picnic in the park this Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ it rains or it's very cold.  
A. since      B. if      C. until      D. unless
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ I really don't like art, I find his works impressive.  
A. As      B. Since      C. If      D. While
- 14 You'll be successful in the interview \_\_\_\_\_ you have confidence.  
A. before      B. once      C. until      D. though
- 15 The last time we had great fun was \_\_\_\_\_ we were visiting the Water Park.  
A. where      B. how      C. when      D. why
- 16 There were some chairs left over \_\_\_\_\_ everyone had sat down.  
A. when      B. until      C. that      D. where
- 17 He was told that it'd be at least 3 more months \_\_\_\_\_ he could recover and return to work.  
A. when      B. before      C. since      D. that
- 18 It's difficult for us to learn a lesson in life \_\_\_\_\_ we've actually had that lesson.  
A. until      B. after      C. when      D. since
- 19 For many cities in the world, there's no room to spread out further, \_\_\_\_\_ New York is an example.  
A. for which      B. in which      C. of which      D. from which
- 20 Tomorrow is Tom's birthday. Have you got any idea \_\_\_\_\_ the party is to be held?  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. where
- 21 Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice \_\_\_\_\_ they knew it to be valuable.  
A. as if      B. now that      C. even though      D. so that
- 22 I won't call you, \_\_\_\_\_ something unexpected happens.  
A. unless      B. whether      C. because      D. while
- 23 The man pulled out a gold watch, \_\_\_\_\_ were made of small diamonds.  
A. the hands of whom      B. whom the hands of  
C. which hands of      D. the hands of which
- 24 Later in this chapter cases will be introduced to readers \_\_\_\_\_ consumer complaints have resulted in changes in the law.  
A. where      B. when      C. who      D. which
- 25 \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all is that the 2008 Olympic Games will take place in Beijing.  
A. It      B. What      C. As      D. Which

- 26 Nancy enjoyed herself so much \_\_\_\_\_ she visited her friends in Sidney last year.  
 A. that      B. which      C. when      D. where
- 27 By nine o'clock, all the Olympic torch bearers had reached the top of Mount Qomolangma, \_\_\_\_\_ appeared a rainbow soon.  
 A. of which      B. on which      C. from which      D. above which
- 28 Last week, only two people came to look at the house, \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to buy it.  
 A. neither of whom      B. both of them      C. none of whom      D. neither if which
- 29 The village has developed a lot \_\_\_\_\_ we learned farming two years ago.  
 A. where      B. what      C. which      D. why
- 30 His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream.  
 A. which      B. what      C. that      D. it

### I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Pumee Boontom lives in northern Thailand, 21 \_\_\_\_\_ he tunes his television to the Chinese weather forecast. A big storm in southern China means a big release of water from the Chinese dams upstream(上游)—and, in turn, a good chance 22 \_\_\_\_\_ his village will be flooded. The Chinese government is supposed 23 \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) downstream countries. In Boontom's experience, that warning tends to arrive too late or not at all.

Boontom is the leader of Ban Pak Ing, a village on the west bank of the Mekong(湄公河). Twenty years ago, like many of his neighbors, Boontom caught fish for a living. But as China completed one, then two, and then seven dams upstream, the few hundred residents of Ban Pak Ing saw the Mekong change. The sudden fluctuations(上涨) in water levels interfere with fish migration and spawning(洄游和产卵). 24 \_\_\_\_\_ the village has protected local spawning grounds, there are no longer enough fish to go around.

In recent years Boontom and many others here 25 \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) their fishing boats and switched to farming corn, tobacco, and beans. It's a chancy living, and not the one they know best—and it's made 26 \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) by the frequent flooding.

Ban Pak Ing may be a vision of the future for many Mekong villages. Five more dams are 27 \_\_\_\_\_ construction in China. Downstream, in Laos and Cambodia(老挝和柬埔寨), 11 major dams are either proposed or already being built. By disturbing fish migration and spawning, the new dams 28 \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) to threaten the food supply of an estimated 60 million people, most of 29 \_\_\_\_\_ live in villages much like Ban Pak Ing. The electric power 30 \_\_\_\_\_ (generate) by the lower Mekong dams is destined largely for booming urban centers in Thailand and Vietnam.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Vocabulary.

- |                |                  |             |                  |               |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| A. fully       | B. predetermined | C. schools  | D. environmental | E. exhibit    |
| F. cooperative | G. surroundings  | H. extremes | I. biological    | J. absolutely |
| K. referred    |                  |             |                  |               |

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behavior are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is \_\_1\_\_ and another is competitive.

Social scientists are of course extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and \_\_2\_\_ certain behavior. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct \_\_3\_\_ of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often conveniently \_\_4\_\_ to as "nature and nurture".

Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by \_\_\_5\_\_\_ and genetic factors. Taken to an extreme, this theory states that our behavior is \_\_\_6\_\_\_ to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts (本能).

Proponents of the “nurture” theory, or, as are often called, behaviorists, claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their \_\_\_7\_\_\_. The behaviorists’ view of the human being is quite mechanistic. They state that, like machines, humans respond to \_\_\_8\_\_\_ stimuli (刺激) as the basis of their behavior.

Neither of these theories can yet \_\_\_9\_\_\_ explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two \_\_\_10\_\_\_ and that the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

Key: \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Cloze:

Boxing is a popular sport that many people seem to be fascinated by. Newspapers, magazines and sports programmes on TV frequently \_\_\_41\_\_\_ boxing matches. Professional boxers earn a lot of money, and successful boxers are \_\_\_42\_\_\_ as big heroes.

It seems to me that some people, especially men, find it \_\_\_43\_\_\_ because it is an aggressive sport. When they watch a boxing match, they can \_\_\_44\_\_\_ the winning boxer, and this gives them the feeling of being a \_\_\_45\_\_\_ themselves. It is a fact that many people have feelings of aggression from time to time, but they cannot show their \_\_\_46\_\_\_ in their everyday lives. Watching a boxing match gives them an outlet for this aggression.

However, there is a \_\_\_47\_\_\_ side to boxing. It can be a very dangerous sport. Although boxers wear gloves during the fights, and amateur boxers \_\_\_48\_\_\_ have to wear helmets, there have frequently been accidents in both professional and amateur boxing, sometimes with \_\_\_49\_\_\_ consequences. Boxers have suffered from head injuries, and occasionally, fighters have even been killed as a result of being knocked out in the \_\_\_50\_\_\_. Furthermore, studies have shown that there are often long-term effects of boxing, in the form of serious brain \_\_\_51\_\_\_, even if a boxer has never been knocked out.

I am personally not at all in \_\_\_52\_\_\_ of aggressive sports like boxing. I think it would be better if less time was \_\_\_53\_\_\_ to aggressive sports on TV, and we welcomed more men and women from non-aggressive sports as our heroes and heroines in our society. I believe that the world is aggressive enough already! Of course, people like \_\_\_54\_\_\_ sports, and so do I, but I think that \_\_\_55\_\_\_ other people in an aggressive way is not something that should be regarded as a sport.

- |                  |                   |                  |                |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. broadcast | B. cover          | C. host          | D. design      |
| 42. A. kept      | B. individualized | C. thought       | D. treated     |
| 43. A. appealing | B. subjective     | C. violent       | D. challenging |
| 44. A. pick up   | B. believe in     | C. identify with | D. long for    |
| 45. A. winner    | B. spectator      | C. inspector     | D. trainer     |
| 46. A. ambition  | B. aggression     | C. energy        | D. strength    |
| 47. A. positive  | B. indifferent    | C. deadly        | D. negative    |
| 48. A. otherwise | B. somehow        | C. even          | D. barely      |
| 49. A. dramatic  | B. eye-catching   | C. emotional     | D. special     |
| 50. A. court     | B. ring           | C. pitch         | D. yard        |
| 51. A. loss      | B. drain          | C. damage        | D. disorder    |
| 52. A. favour    | B. process        | C. charge        | D. power       |

53. A. shifted      B. transformed      C. given      D. delivered  
 54. A. competitive      B. quiet      C. cooperative      D. regular  
 55. A. invading      B. insulting      C. teasing      D. hitting

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

### Section B

Recent research has claimed that too many positive *ions* (离子) in the air can have an ill effect on people's physical or psychological health. What are positive ions? Well, the air is full of ions, electrically charged particles, and generally there is a rough balance between the positive and the negative charged. But sometimes this balance becomes disturbed and a larger proportion of positive ions are found. This happens naturally before thunderstorms, earthquakes, or when winds such as the Mistral, Hamsin or Sharav are blowing in certain countries. It can also be caused by a build-up of *static* (静态的) electricity indoors from carpets or clothing made of man-made materials, or from TV sets, copy machines or computer display screens.

When a large number of positive ions are present in the air, many people experience unpleasant effects such as headaches, exhaustion, irritability, and some particularly sensitive people suffer the feeling of sickness or even mental disturbance. Animals are also affected, particularly before earthquakes, snakes have been observed to come out of winter sleep, rats to flee from their holes, dogs howl and cats jump about unaccountably. This has led the US Geographical Survey to fund a network of volunteers to watch animals in an effort to foresee such disasters before they hit unprotected areas such as California.

On the other hand, when large numbers of negative ions are present, then people have a feeling of well-being. Natural conditions that produce these large amounts are near the sea, close to waterfalls or fountains, or in any place where water is sprayed, or forms a spray. This probably accounts for the beneficial effect of a holiday by the sea, or in the mountains with streams or waterfalls.

To increase the supply of negative ions indoors, some scientists recommend the use of ionizers(离子发生器): small portable machines, which produce negative ions. They claim that ionizers not only clean and refresh the air but also improve the health of people sensitive to extra positive ions. Of course, there are the critics, other scientists, who dismiss such claims and doubt about negative/positive ion research. Therefore people can only make up their own minds by observing the effects on themselves, or on others, of a negative rich or poor environment. After all it is debatable whether depending on electronic readings to forecast earthquakes is more effective than watching the cat.

5. What effect does exceeding positive ionization have on some people?  
 A. They think they are insane.  
 B. They feel rather bad-tempered.  
 C. They become violently sick.  
 D. They are too tired to do anything.
6. According to the passage, static electricity can be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. using home-made electrical goods.  
 B. wearing clothes made of natural materials.  
 C. walking on artificial floor coverings.  
 D. copying TV programs on a computer.
7. Some scientists tend to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. watching animals to anticipate earthquakes is more effective

- B. the unusual behavior of animals cannot be trusted
  - C. neither watching nor using seismographs is reliable
  - D. earthquakes can be caused by ions in the air
8. It seems that the writer focuses on \_\_\_\_ by writing the passage.
- A. positive and negative ions
  - B. different opinions on ions in the air
  - C. improving our health
  - D. anticipation of earthquakes

Key: 1—4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5—8 \_\_\_\_\_

**V. 6 选 4**

- A. This year's Carnival festivities kicked off on February 16 and go on until March 5.
- B. During the 18 days of Carnival, the city fills with thousands of tourists from across Italy and around the world.
- C. Parts of Venice are well known for the beauty of their settings, their architecture and artwork.
- D. The Italian government decided to bring back the history and culture of Venice by seeking to use the traditional Carnival.
- E. It doesn't have to be traditional.
- F. Carnival virtually disappeared when Napoleon's troops brought an end to the Venetian Republic in 1797.

**Venice Carnival**

The annual Venice Carnival is in full swing, with thousands of revelers (狂欢者) gathering the city's canals and squares in elaborate costumes and extraordinary masks. \_\_\_1\_\_\_

The Carnevale di Venezia is thought to date back to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, making it one of the world's oldest. Carnivals are held in many Catholic countries; such as Spain and Brazil, where they serve s a last chance to eat, drink and be merry before the deprivation of Lent, the 40 days of fasting (斋戒) that precede Easter.

It is thought that the masks allowed Venetians to hide their identities, allowing the poor to mix with the wealthy, breaking strict social order, even if only for a brief and controlled period.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ The theme of Carnival 2019 is "Tutta colpa della Luna," or "Blame the moon," marking a half-century since man first walked on the satellite.

To prevent overcrowding, authorities have installed turnstiles at the entrances to the historic St. Marks' Square, closing it off to new visitors once 23,000 revelers have entered. Costumed revelers are also searched as they enter the square.

Venice is situated across a group of 118 small islands that are separated by canals and linked by over 400 bridges. The islands are located in the shallow Venetian Lagoon, an enclosed bay that lies between the mouths of the Po and the Piave Rivers. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ The lagoon and a part of the city are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Although most visitors stick to the traditional Carnival costumes of baroque gowns and bejeweled masks for women and black capes and threatening masks for men, more and more people are opting for their own unique interpretations.

Some visitors use Carnival as an opportunity to show off a fantastic creation they've always dreamed of wearing. It doesn't have to be Venetian. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ At Carnival, everybody is free to be who—or what—they want to be. Perhaps a different gender—or even species. That's the joy of the mask—nobody knows who or what the person wearing it was before Carnival.

**VI. Translation**

72. 想和我一起看电影的人请举手。(those)
73. 背包旅行 (backpacking) 不仅是一种度假形式, 也是一种受教育方式。(Not only)
74. 人们理所应当认为花的钱越多就越有可能获得高品质的体验。(grant)
75. 网购是一种电子商务, 它让顾客可以足不出户地购买心仪的商品或服务。(commerce)

## Lesson 16

### 期末复习 :

#### I. Grammar

A painter hangs his or her finished pictures on a wall, and everyone can see it. A composer writes a work, but no one can hear it (21) \_\_\_\_\_ it is performed. Professional singers and players have great responsibilities, for the composer is absolutely dependent on them. A student of music needs as long and as tough a training to become a performer as a medical student needs (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a doctor. Most training is concerned (23) \_\_\_\_\_ technique, for musicians have to be as muscularly skillful as an athlete or a ballet dancer. Singers practice breathing every day, as their *vocal chords* (声带) would be inadequate without (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (control) muscular support. String players practice moving the fingers of the left hand up and down, while drawing the bow back and forth with the right arm, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ are two entirely different movements.

Singers and instruments have to be able to get every note perfectly in tune. Pianists (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (spare) this particular anxiety, for the notes are already there, and it is the piano tuner's responsibility to tune the instrument for (27) \_\_\_\_\_. But they have their own difficulties; the hammers that hit the string must be dealt with carefully not to sound like drum or bass, and each tone, even if played very fast, has to sound clear.

The problem (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (face) student conductors is that they have to learn to know every note of the music and (29) \_\_\_\_\_ it should sound, and they need to aim at controlling these sound with enthusiastic but selfless authority.

Technique is of no use unless it is combined with musical knowledge and understanding. Great artists are those who are so thoroughly at home in the language of music (30) \_\_\_\_\_ they can enjoy performing works written in any century.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Vocabulary

A. decline    B. invested    C. scratching    D. harvest    E. farmers    F. barely  
 G. occurrence    H. implementation    I. unmarketable    J. adjustments    K. enemies

Like many people acting on the desire to eat healthy and local, Acropolis resident Eduardo Jimenez decided to plant a garden in his backyard. He ploughed the soil, he planted the seeds, and he even set up a fence to keep out the deer. Eduardo did everything right. Or so it seems. However, when (1) \_\_\_\_\_ time has come, he has not one tomato, bean, or leaf of lettuce to show for his hard work. How did this happen? The answer comes in the form of a small, brown, particularly smelly insect: the stink bug.

Unlike their picky cousins, stink bugs feed on some 300 species of plants, including figs, blueberries, corn, and kiwi fruits as well as soybeans, peas, and weeds. Although they do little damage to the plant itself, they make the fruits and vegetables (2) \_\_\_\_\_. For this reason, stink bugs pose the most serious threat to the big agriculturalists and macro farm operators. Macro farmers have more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in their produce, and therefore have more to lose. While hobbyists like Eduardo are left to face the disappointment of an unsuccessful garden, macro farmers are forced to live with the loss of entire tracts of cash crops—a fact that has left many (4) \_\_\_\_\_ able to clothe their children or put food on the table.

Last season alone, several New Jersey pepper farmers saw 75% of their crops damaged. Pennsylvania lost half of its peach population, and, according to the US Apple Association, apple farmers in the mid-Atlantic states lost \$37 million. This year could be worse. As a result of this (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, shoppers have seen (6) \_\_\_\_\_—sometimes quite dramatic—in prices at the grocery store. Prices of apples in Maryland are up 8%. In the north-Atlantic states, prices for peppers shot up an astonishing 14%. Not only are these items becoming more expensive, but they are also getting harder to find. Last week, Marge Jenkins of Athens, Georgia reported having to check three different stores before encountering a decent batch of peas. And this, she assures us, is a regular (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Accidentally brought from Asia, the stink bug has no natural (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in America, and thus its population is rising sharply. Reported sightings of stink bugs are becoming increasingly numerous, as the dried, brown, *trapezoidal* (不规则四边形) shells of the dead bugs are everywhere in some areas. This has farmers and scientists alike (9) \_\_\_\_\_ their heads in search of a remedy. Hope, they believe, may lie with an Asian parasitic *wasp* (黄蜂), which helpfully lays its eggs inside stink bug eggs.

The *larvae* (幼虫) of the wasp consume the stink bug from the inside. But the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of such a solution is still several years away, as scientists must first determine if it is safe for the wasp to be introduced into America. Until then, some farmers are resorting to homemade traps. Others have even contemplated the use of peacocks and praying mantises, which, they imagine, will gulp down the little stinkers.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Cloze Test

### Animal Rights

Every conscious being has interests that should be respected. No being who is conscious of being alive should be devalued to thinghood, dominated, and used as a resource or \_\_\_41\_\_\_. The key point of the idea known as animal rights is a movement to extend moral consideration to all \_\_\_42\_\_\_ beings. Nobody should have to demonstrate a specific level of intelligence or be judged beautiful to be given moral consideration. No being should have to be useful to humanity or capable of accepting “duties” in order to be extended moral consideration. \_\_\_43\_\_\_, what other animals need from us is being free from duties to us.

Animal rights is about letting animals live on their own terms. It can be written into our laws, but is not an actual list or bill of rights as we have for human society. It begins with our promises not to act like \_\_\_44\_\_\_ of others. Animal rights is about justice — treating animals fairly.

Why is animal rights \_\_\_45\_\_\_? It is because we humans often act as though we are the only

beings on the planet. Although we depend on other animals for our very survival, humans are the only animals that have upset the balance of nature. There are lots of ways that humans \_\_\_46\_\_\_ animals. We domesticate them and use them for food, even though our nutritional needs can be completely supplied by a(n) \_\_\_47\_\_\_ diet. Although other materials are available, we use animal's skin and other body parts for clothing, furs, hats, boots, jewellery and even pet toys. Humans can talk about it but animals cannot. All animals wish to experience life in its fullness. Unlike many animals who have to kill to survive, humans do not. Why should humans cause \_\_\_48\_\_\_ to other beings when it's not necessary?

As we do, animals protect their children; they feel fear; they warn each other of dangers; they play. We might differ from other animals in some ways, but that doesn't give us the right to \_\_\_49\_\_\_ them down, take their lands, pollute their waters, or use them for our conveniences. Animals also experience pain and it's not difficult to observe \_\_\_50\_\_\_ of pain in the way a conscious being reacts to it. We take advantage, cause distress, and act \_\_\_51\_\_\_ when we use animals for amusement. Lots of pets are \_\_\_52\_\_\_ on the streets when their owners no longer find it convenient or affordable to keep or care for them.

Whether we admit it or not, it's a prejudice to think we are \_\_\_53\_\_\_ to animals and that it is our right to control them, which can only make people act mean, hateful or neglectful. However, each of us has within us the power to \_\_\_54\_\_\_. We can adopt a different attitude, one that reshape our destiny. This will have wonderful effects on the planet's other communities, for life is \_\_\_55\_\_\_ avoiding suffering. It is interacting, singing, pursuing joy. We humans can learn to live responsibly, with respect, kindness and love.

- |                    |                     |                 |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. companies   | B. goods            | C. insects      | D. providers     |
| 42. A. active      | B. conscious        | C. intelligent  | D. strange       |
| 43. A. Indeed      | B. Moreover         | C. Nevertheless | D. Otherwise     |
| 44. A. followers   | B. friends          | C. masters      | D. tutors        |
| 45. A. necessary   | B. neglected        | C. respected    | D. revolutionary |
| 46. A. distinguish | B. eliminate        | C. exploit      | D. raise         |
| 47. A. animal-free | B. eco-friendly     | C. low-salt     | D. well-balanced |
| 48. A. conflict    | B. confusion        | C. isolation    | D. misery        |
| 49. A. calm        | B. chase            | C. pull         | D. tear          |
| 50. A. signs       | B. symbols          | C. symptoms     | D. performances  |
| 51. A. differently | B. enthusiastically | C. gently       | D. unfairly      |
| 52. A. abandoned   | B. chosen           | C. oppressed    | D. spoiled       |
| 53. A. accessible  | B. appealing        | C. reasonable   | D. superior      |
| 54. A. change      | B. dominate         | C. persist      | D. proceed       |
| 55. A. contrary to | B. more than        | C. owing to     | D. rather than   |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

(C)

You're walking down a quiet street and suddenly you hear some footsteps. Undoubtedly, it means that there's someone around. But have you ever wondered why it occurs to us that it's someone else's footsteps, not ours?

According to a new study published in the journal *Nature* in September, this phenomenon arises from a function in our brain to ignore the noise we make ourselves.

In order to explore how our brain does this, a group of scientists carried out an experiment with mice at Duke University. The research centered on an *intuition* (直觉) -- that we are usually unaware of the sound of our own footsteps -- as a vehicle for understanding larger *neural* (神经系统的) phenomena: how this behavior reveals the ability to monitor, recognize, and remember the sound of one's own movements in relation to those of their larger environments.

In the experiment, researchers controlled the sounds a group of mice could hear, reported *Science Daily*. During the first several days, the mice would hear the same sound each time they took a step. This was just like "running on a tiny piano with each key playing exactly the same note", senior study author Richard Mooney, a professor of neurobiology at Duke University, told *Live Science*.

Scientists found that their *auditory cortex*(听觉皮层) -- the area of the brain that processes sound -- became active at first but decreased its response to the sound after two or three minutes when the mice became familiar with it.

"It's almost like they were wearing special headphones that could filter out the sound of their own movements," David Schneider, an assistant professor at the Center for Neural Science at New York University, told HuffPost.

But once the sound changed, their auditory cortex became active again. This suggests that the "sensory filter" in a mouse's brain could help it detect new sounds or abnormal noise in the environment easily after tuning out familiar sounds.

"For mice, this is really important," said Schneider. "They are prey animals, so they really need to be able to listen for a cat creeping up on them, even when they're walking and making noise.

Being able to ignore the sounds of one's own movements is likely important for humans as well. But the ability to predict the sounds of our own actions is also important for more complex human behaviors such as speaking or playing an instrument.

"When we learn to speak or to play music, we predict what sounds we're going to hear -- such as when we prepare to strike keys on a piano -- and we compare this to what we actually hear," explains Schneider. "We use mismatches between expectation and experience to change how we play -- and we get better over time because our brain is trying to minimize these errors."

63. What can be discovered about mice in the experiment?
- A. Their brain responds inactively to the familiar sounds.
  - B. They are able to detect sounds other animals don't notice.
  - C. They cannot identify different sounds except their own footsteps.
  - D. Different areas of their brain are responsible for different sounds.
64. What's the function of the sensory filter?
- A. Getting used to abnormal or unfamiliar sounds.
  - B. Ignoring the sounds made by our companions.
  - C. Identifying the sounds from a larger environment.
  - D. Being sensitive to the sounds of our own movement.
65. Why can a good symphony conductor immediately recognize it when a wrong note is played?
- A. He has the ability to match the wrong note with the instrument player.
  - B. He has an intuition that he should ignore the sound of his own movement.
  - C. He has a low expectation and knows where players are likely to make errors.
  - D. He has a good prediction of how each note should be played in the orchestra.
66. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Noise-filtering ability ensures us a quiet and undisturbed environment.
  - B. The ability to ignore familiar noises helps to detect potential dangers.

- C. The activeness of auditory cortex determines our activity performance.
- D. Sound-predicting ability seems not so important for humans as for animals.

V. 6 选 4

- A. Unfortunately, this inability to say “no” may be hurting women’s health as well as their career.
- B. Leaders have to be able to delegate and manage resources wisely -- including staff expertise.
- C. For example, there’s a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over who should be the one to fix it.
- D. Men and women tend to behave differently when faced with a dispute
- E. This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children.
- F. The reason why women in this age range suffer so much is that they cannot say “no.”

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ It’s also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying “no.” Women want to be able to do it all -- volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals -- and so their answer to any request is often “Yes, I can.”

Women struggle to say “no” in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by their colleagues. \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_.

At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don’t want to be viewed as aggressive or disruptive at work. \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ Men are more likely to face that dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what’s the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem -- even if that means doing the boring work themselves.

This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor in who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ Shouldering more of the workload may not earn you that promotion. Instead, It may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

VI. Translation:

1. 直到孩子被送到急诊室，他的父母才知道发生了什么事。(Not until)
2. 一个长久居住在城市的人对城市生活感到厌烦是很自然的。(主语从句)
3. 他从来都是毫不犹豫的提出那些他认为对别人有帮助的批评。(hesitate)
4. 这篇文章值得下载，它不仅给读者提供了很多该课程的相关信息，而且还有大量的实用网址。(provide)

**Lesson 17**

**期末复习:**

**I. Grammar:**

Last week, cleaner Peter Blain was sent to prison for six years after (17)\_\_\_\_\_ (find) guilty of stealing. Blain is no ordinary criminal, however, and at first, police were confused about the case. The fact was that over a period of months, Blain cleaned thirty-six cars. This (18)\_\_\_\_\_ not sound like a crime, but they were not his cars, it was not his job and he (19)\_\_\_\_\_ (not pay) to clean them.

All the cars, many of (20)\_\_\_\_\_ prices are more than £40,000 each, were stolen from expensive car showrooms in the Midlands area of England. Blain was able to steal the cars using a technique which he perfected over time. He walked into car showrooms and pretended that he wanted to buy a car. He then chose a car and said he wanted to test-drive it. He drove away from the showroom, never (21)\_\_\_\_\_ (come) back. Every car was later found in different residential roads, absolutely spotless inside and out. Blain washed and cleaned each one (22)\_\_\_\_\_ leaving it. He was called, “the man you would most want to steal your car” by one judge.

When (23)\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) in court, Blain revealed that he stole cars in order to make himself feel important. He explained that he was a cleaner who didn’t have his own car. He wanted to make people think he was a rich businessman with an expensive car. So, he drove each car to a different street and spent time cleaning it. He said he felt happy when people saw him and thought the car was (24)\_\_\_\_\_.

When the police finally worked out (25)\_\_\_\_\_ was happening, Blain was arrested at his home in Sheffield. (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the cars weren’t damaged and he didn’t sell the cars for his own financial benefit, Judge Alan Goldsack told him that a long prison sentence was inevitable. The judge explained that the owners of the car showrooms were the victims and that Blain’s actions affected their businesses.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

|               |             |               |               |            |             |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| A. determined | B. entitled | C. officially | D. seeking    | E. version | F.          |
| establishment | G. rejected | H. various    | I. completely | J. priced  | K. absorbed |

**The Historical Change of Reader’s Digest**

During World war I, Mr. DeWitt Wallace was wounded in a battle. During his recovery in the hospital, he read a lot of magazines and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of interesting information. At the same time, he also found that few people had time to read so many magazines that he realized the idea of excerpting (摘录) these articles and publishing them.

He was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to publish a pocket magazine they called Reader’s digest with his wife Lila Acheson. They opened an office downstairs in an illegal hotel in Greenwich Village, New York, and spent only \$5,000 in capital and began (3) \_\_\_\_\_ subscribers. After a period of hard work, the first volume was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ published on February 5, 1922. Its purpose is to inform the readers in daily life and give the readers entertainment, encouragement and guidance. The first article, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ How to Stay Young Mentally, was one and a half pages long.

In 1920, he put (6) \_\_\_\_\_ selected articles into Reader’s Digest samples and displayed them to major publishers in the United States. He hoped that someone would be willing to publish them, but they were all (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Wallace did not give up and decided to publish it himself. He worked at home with his wife, and finally published the first issue of Reader’s Digest in February 1922. The first was

printed in 5,000 copies, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at 25 cents, and sent to 1,500 payment subscribers by mail. By 1935, the circulation of Reader's Digest had reached one million copies.

The Chinese (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of Reader's Digest was first published in March 1965. The first editor-in-chief was Lin Taiyi, the daughter of Mr. Lin Yutang, master of literature. In November 2004, Reader's Digest and Shanghai Press and Publication Bureau announced the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of a long-term publishing cooperation.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6---10 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze

Jet lag (时差感) may be the worst part of travelling, and it hits many people harder travelling east than west. Why they feel this way is 41, but scientists recently developed a new model that provides an explanation for the mystery and insights on recovering from jet lag.

The model imitates the way neuronal oscillator cells (神经振荡子细胞) 42 crossing time zones. These cells in our brains 43 our biological clocks. However, the cells don't quite operate on a perfect 24-hour schedule. Instead, their activity follows a 44 that lasts slightly longer than that, about 24.5 hours. According to Michelle Girvan, an associate professor of physics at the University of Maryland and a co-author of the study, that means it's 45 for us to extend the length of a day—for example, by flying west across time zones—than to shorten the day, by flying east.

The scientists found that for 46 travel, a person who crossed three time zones would fully 47 in a little less than four days. For six time zones, recovery would take about six days. For nine time zones, the recovery would take just less than eight days.

However, when a person travels eastward, the recovery time doesn't match up as 48. When a person crosses three time zones going east, it takes a little more than four days to recover. For six time zones, the recovery time 49 to more than eight days. And for nine time zones, the recovery period is more than 12 days.

Girvan noted that not everyone has a biological clock of exactly 24.5 hours. 50, it varies from person to person. The other factor to consider is 51 cues such as sunlight, Girvan added. How a person reacts to these cues can also 52 how quickly he or she will adjust to a new time zone.

The scientists hope that their new model can be used in the future to figure out the best ways to 53 jet lag. For example, if you will be traveling six time zones eastward, start by setting your clock ahead an hour or two several days before you leave. And when you arrive in a new time zone, make sure that the outside cues you are exposed to 54 the new time zone. That means that if it's daytime in the new time zone, expose yourself to sunlight. And if it's nighttime, avoid artificial 55, including those from smartphones and computers, to help your biological clock adjust.

- |                   |                |                   |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. incredible | B. apparent    | C. surprising     | D. unclear        |
| 42. A. cope with  | B. account for | C. respond to     | D. result in      |
| 43. A. kick       | B. watch       | C. stop           | D. regulate       |
| 44. A. cycle      | B. routine     | C. process        | D. pattern        |
| 45. A. safer      | B. easier      | C. more dangerous | D. more difficult |
| 46. A. eastward   | B. southward   | C. westward       | D. northward      |
| 47. A. adjust     | B. understand  | C. prepare        | D. change         |
| 48. A. relatively | B. nicely      | C. classically    | D. awkwardly      |
| 49. A. reduces    | B. jumps       | C. contributes    | D. leads          |
| 50. A. Moreover   | B. Otherwise   | C. However        | D. Rather         |
| 51. A. external   | B. verbal      | C. social         | D. chemical       |
| 52. A. promote    | B. emphasize   | C. impact         | D. orient         |
| 53. A. form       | B. endure      | C. shelter        | D. beat           |

54. A. specify                      B. match                      C. shift                      D. destroy

55. A. lights                      B. barriers                      C. flavours                      D. sounds

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

Software giant Microsoft is aiming to get its audio and video software into mobile phones before it is beaten in the 650-million phones-a-year market by rivals like Apple.

Microsoft has quietly made preparations to make its media software available to mobile phone makers, enabling consumers to play music they have saved in the Windows Media format on their PCs on their mobile phones.

“We’ve been *hush-hush* (极秘密的) about it, so far. But we understand this is a major market opportunity,” Erik Huggers, director of Windows Digital division, said in an interview just before the annual International Broadcasting Conference.

With Microsoft’s media technology built into mobile phones, consumers could buy music at Internet stores which use Microsoft’s Windows Media format to *encrypt*(加密) and protract tracks. “The sales numbers (of mobile phones) are amazing. It’s obvious that it’s our goal to sign up all major mobile phone makers,” Huggers said. Analysts have said that mobile phones will eventually put the dedicated portable music players out of business, because bigger memory means consumers can store their music on their phone.

U.S-based Motorola and Japan’s NEC have Microsoft’s media decoders(解码器) integrated into their mobile phones for third-generation mobile networks, which is still a very small market. Microsoft is now looking at the entire market and specifically at market leader Nokia from Finland, Germany’s Siemens and Japanese-Swedish Sony Ericsson.

Microsoft will battle with Apple, which last month signed up Motorola to build in new cell phones a slimmed down version of the music player used in the iPod. Apple has sold over four million iPods since the launch two years ago. That number has helped triple Apple’s share price, but it is dwarfed by the mobile phone market. In the smartphone segment alone, more than 20 million units are expected to be sold this year. Smartphones, whose sales are expected to rise to around 40 million units next year, are the top segment of the mobile phone market and feature slots for memory cards that can store up to 2 Gigabytes of songs — good for 2,000 minutes of music.

5. What is the probable definition of the underlined word “rivals”?  
A. Friends.      B. Cooperators.      C. Competitors      D. Consumers
6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Consumers can enjoy music stored in their mobile phones.  
B. Microsoft has made its media software free to all mobile phone makers.  
C. Smartphones will never be able to replace portable music players.  
D. Microsoft will seek chances to buy iPod.
7. What company has already built Microsoft’s media technology into their mobile phones according to the passage?  
A. Nokia.      B. Siemens.      C. Motorola.      D. Sony Ericsson.
8. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?  
A. Microsoft and the Mobile Phone market.  
B. Microsoft Sees Music Opportunity in Mobile Phones.  
C. The Launch of A New Mobile Phone.  
D. New Development in science.

#### V. 6 选 4

- A. In this case, the curious Data Scientist is expected to explore the data, come up with the right questions, and provide interesting findings!
- B. Business intelligence Developers are data experts that interact more closely with internal stakeholders to understand the reporting needs.

- C. With the emergence of big data, new roles began popping up in corporations and research centers -- namely, Data Scientists and Data Engineers.
- D. This is why it is essential to know computer science fundamentals and programming, including experience with languages and database (big/small) technologies.
- E. And they also help people from across the company understand specific questions with reports and charts.
- F. They are software engineers who design, build, integrate data from various resources, and manage big data.

Have you ever heard of Big Data or are you familiar with Data Scientists and Data Engineers? They are probably new job titles, but the core job roles have been around for a while. Traditionally, anyone who analyzed data would be called a “data analyst” and anyone who created backend platforms to support data analysis would be a “Business intelligence (BI) Developer”. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Here’s an overview of the roles of the Data Analyst, BI Developer, Data Scientist and Data Engineer.

Data Analysts are experienced data professionals in their organization who can question and process data, provide reports, summarize and visualize data. They have a strong understanding of how to influence existing tools and methods to solve a problem. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. However, they are not expected to deal with analyzing big data, nor are they typically expected to have the mathematical or research background to develop new algorithms for specific problems.

Skills: Data Analysts need to have a baseline understanding of some core skills: statistics, data munging, data visualization, exploratory data analysis, Tools: Microsoft Excel, SPSS, SPSS Modeler, SAS, SAS Miner, SQL, Microsoft Access, Tableau, SSAS.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_. And then they collect requirements, design, and build BI and reporting solutions for the company. They have to design, develop and support new and existing data warehouses, ETL packages, dashboards and analytical reports.

Additionally, they work with databases, both relational and multidimensional, and should have great SQL development skills to integrate data from different resources. They use all of these skills to meet the enterprise-wide self-service needs. BI Developers are typically not expected to perform data analyses.

Data Engineers are the data professionals who prepare the “big data” infrastructure to be analyzed by Data Scientists. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Then, they write complex queries on that, make sure it is easily accessible, works smoothly, and their goal is optimizing (优化) the performance of their company’s big data ecosystem.

They might also run some ETL (Extract, Transform and Load) on top of big datasets and create big data warehouses that can be used for reporting or analysis by data scientists.

## VI. Translation

- 72. 你是否赞成成为贫困学生设立一项基金? (approve)
  
- 73. 不可否认的是上海迪斯尼乐园每天人满为患。(deny)
  
- 74. 那个专门研究家庭教育的教授将受邀给这些家长做讲座。(expert)
  
- 75. 垃圾分类不仅有助于环境保护还有利于废物循环利用, 所以人人要行动起来。(Not only)

Lesson 18

期末复习

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Mystery of the White Gardenia

(Every year on my birthday, from the time I turned 12, a white gardenia 梔子花 was delivered to my house. No card or note came with it. )

...

I don't remember ever slamming my door ( 21 ) \_\_\_\_\_ anger at her and shouting, " you just don't understand!", ( 22 ) \_\_\_\_\_ she did understand.

One month before my high-school graduation, my father died of a heart attack. My feelings ranged from grief to abandonment, fear and ( 23 ) \_\_\_\_\_ ( overwhelm ) anger that my dad was missing some of the most important events in my life. I became completely uninterested in my upcoming graduation, the senior-class play and the prom. But my mother, in the midst of her own grief, ( 24 ) \_\_\_\_\_ not hear of my skipping any of those things.

The day before my father died, my mother and I ( 25 ) \_\_\_\_\_ ( go ) shopping for a prom dress. We'd found a spectacular one, with yards and yards of dotted Swiss in red, white and blue, ( 26 ) \_\_\_\_\_ made me feel like Scarlett O' Hara, ( 27 ) \_\_\_\_\_ it was the wrong size. When my father died, I forgot about the dress.

My mother didn't. The day before the prom, I found that dress---in the right size---draped ( 织物 ) majestically over the living-room sofa. It wasn't just delivered, still in the box. It was presented to me---beautifully, artistically, lovely. I didn't care if I had a new dress or not. But my mother did.

She wanted her children to feel ( 28 ) \_\_\_\_\_ ( love ) and lovable, creative and imaginative, imbued with a sense ( 29 ) \_\_\_\_\_ there was magic in the world and beauty even in the face of adversity. In truth, my mother wanted her children to see ( 30 ) \_\_\_\_\_ much like the gardenia---lovely, strong and perfect---with an aura(气氛, 氛围)of magic and perhaps a bit of mystery.

My mother died ten days after I married. I was 22 years old. That was the year the gardenias stopped coming.

II. Vocabulary:

|                |               |               |                |              |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. pleasurable | B. alteration | C. likelihood | D. fortunately |              |
| E. thickening  | F. immediate  | G. physically | H. temporary   | I. shortness |
| J. normalize   | K. weakened   |               |                |              |

How do Cigarettes Affect the Body?

Cigarettes aren't good for us. But how exactly do cigarettes harm us? Let's look at what happens as their ingredients make their way through our bodies, and how we benefit (1) \_\_\_\_\_ when we finally give up smoking.

Inside the airways and lungs, smoke increases the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of infections as well as long-lasting diseases. It does this by damaging the tiny hair-like tissues which keep the airways clean. That's one of the reasons smoking can lead to oxygen loss and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of breath.

Within about 10 seconds, the bloodstream carries a stimulant called nicotine to the brain, creating the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ sensations which make smoking highly addictive. Nicotine and other chemicals from the cigarette, at the same time, cause tightness of blood tubes, restricting blood flow. These effects on blood tubes lead to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of blood tube walls, increasing the possibility of heart attacks and strokes.

Many of the chemicals inside cigarettes can activate dangerous (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the body's DNA that make cancers form. In fact, about one of every three cancer deaths in the United States is caused by

smoking. And it's not just lung cancer. Smoking can cause cancer in multiple tissues and organs, as well as damaged eyesight and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ bones. It makes it harder for women to get pregnant. And in men, it can cause long-term damages of body functions.

But for those who quit smoking, there's a huge positive upside with almost (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and long-lasting physical benefits. A day after ceasing, heart attack risk begins to decrease as blood pressure and heart rates (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Lungs become healthier after about one month, with less coughing. After ten years, the chances of developing fatal lung cancer go down by 50%, probably because the body's ability to repair DNA is once again restored.

There's no point pretending this is all easy to achieve. Quitting can lead to anxiety and depression. But fortunately, such effects are usually (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Advice and support groups and moderate intensity exercise also help smokers stay cigarette -free. That's good news, since quitting puts you and your body on the path back to health.

### III. Cloze

Children should be taught how to protect themselves in abusive situations, a child-care organization urged yesterday after releasing a \_\_\_1\_\_\_ that found about one child in six was a victim of \_\_\_2\_\_\_. Only half the children surveyed said they tried to defend themselves or reported the violence.

The survey, conducted by 80 students volunteers from the Boys' and Girl's Clubs Association of Hong Kong, polled 1313 students from Primary Three to Form Two between February and May. They found that about 17 percent of respondents had been physically \_\_\_3\_\_\_ by family members.

The survey found \_\_\_4\_\_\_ were the most common abusers. About 55 percent said their mother was the chief abuser, and just under 40 percent said it was their father.

Victims were understandably \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to report the abuse for fear of losing their family and having nobody to look after them, an association spokesman said.

A third of the reporting abuse said it had occurred at least seven times. About 60 percent were first abused between the ages of five and ten, \_\_\_6\_\_\_ 30 percent were under five at the time.

Abuse was most commonly directed at the arms and legs, in 59 percent of the cases, followed by the face and other parts of the head.

Sixty-seven percent of abusers used their hands, and 24 percent used hard objects \_\_\_7\_\_\_ clothes hangers and sticks.

Almost half of the victims said they did not take any action afterwards; one fifth of them said they fought back \_\_\_8\_\_\_ or with harsh words; a similar proportion said they told relatives about the abuse; and less than 5 percent said they reported it to the police.

The survey found abused children were more \_\_\_9\_\_\_ than others to turn to violence to solve their problems. Half of them said they had used violence, \_\_\_10\_\_\_ 20 percent of those who had never been abused.

Respondents said children should be taught how to \_\_\_11\_\_\_ themselves, and parents should be taught how to vent their stress and shown the proper way to teach and discipline children.

Rita Chui Sze-hang, 10 one of the surveyors, said: "I think parents \_\_\_12\_\_\_ not turn to violence when we make mistakes. They could \_\_\_13\_\_\_ punish us by asking us to mop the floor or do other chores."

Association supervisor Chan Wing-Kim, a social worker, said children mistreated by family members should talk to adults they trusted, such as teachers and councilors, and immediately report serious cases to the police. He warned that the psychological impact of violence could cast

shadows over children's lives, \_\_\_14\_\_\_ their development.

He \_\_\_15\_\_\_ the government to establish more channels in the community through which children could report abuse.

- |                       |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. study           | B. report       | C. survey        | D. discipline  |
| 2. A. family violence |                 | B. home accident |                |
|                       | C. get-together | D. TV violence   |                |
| 3. A. prohibited      | B. preserved    | C. abused        | D. conflicted  |
| 4. A. fathers         | B. mothers      | C. children      | D. parents     |
| 5. A. reluctant       | B. willing      | C. ready         | D. pleased     |
| 6. A. furthermore     | B. however      | C. while         | D. therefore   |
| 7. A. as if           | B. for instance | C. such that     | D. such as     |
| 8. A. mentally        | B. physically   | C. impersonally  | D. officially  |
| 9. A. likely          | B. probable     | C. possible      | D. maybe       |
| 10. A. comparing with |                 | B. comparing to  |                |
|                       | C. compare with | D. compared with |                |
| 11. A. abuse          | B. protect      | C. register      | D. resolve     |
| 12. A. can            | B. might        | C. should        | D. ought       |
| 13. A. instead        | B. in addition  | C. instead of    | D. in place of |
| 14. A. holding back   | B. holding up   | C. holding out   | D. holding on  |
| 15. A. made           | B. convinced    | C. discouraged   | D. urged       |

#### IV. Reading

Why are so few companies truly innovative?

Innovation is key to business survival, and companies put substantial resources into inspiring employees to develop new ideas. There are, nevertheless, people working in luxurious, state-of-the-art centers designed to stimulate innovation who find that their environment doesn't make them feel at all creative. And there are those who don't have a budget, or much space, but who innovate successfully.

For Robert B. Cialdini, Professor of Psychology at Arizona State University, one reason that companies don't succeed as often as they should is that innovation starts with recruitment. Research shows that the fit between an employee's values and a company's values makes a difference to what contribution they make and whether, two years after they join, they're still at the company.

One of the most famous photographs in the story of rock'n'roll emphasizes Cialdini's views. The 1956 picture of singers Elvis Presley, Carl Perkins, Johnny Cash and Jerry Lee Lewis jamming at a piano in Sun Studios in Memphis tells a hidden story. Sun's 'million-dollar quartet' could have been a quintet. Missing from the picture is Roy Orbison, a greater natural singer than Lewis, Perkins or Cash. Sam Phillips, who owned Sun, wanted to revolutionize popular music with songs that fused black and white music, and country and blues. Presley, Cash, Perkins and Lewis instinctively understood Phillips's ambition and believed in it. Orbison wasn't inspired by the goal, and only ever achieved one hit with the Sun label.

Managing innovation is a delicate art. It's easy for a company to be pulled in conflicting directions as the marketing, product development, and finance departments each get different feedback from different sets of people. And without a system which ensures collaborative exchanges within the company, it's also easy for small 'pockets of innovation' to disappear. Innovation is a contact sport. You can't brief people just by saying, 'We're going in this direction and I'm going to take you with me.'

Cialdini believes that this ‘follow-the-leader syndrome’ is dangerous, not least because it encourages bosses to go it alone. ‘It’s been scientifically proven that three people will be better than one at solving problems, even if that one person is the smartest person in the field.’ To prove his point, Cialdini cites an interview with molecular biologist James Watson. Watson, together with Francis Crick, discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic information carrier of all living organisms. ‘When asked how they had cracked the code ahead of an array of highly accomplished rival investigators, he said something that stunned me. He said he and Crick had succeeded because they were aware that they weren’t the most intelligent of the scientists pursuing the answer. The smartest scientist was called Rosalind Franklin who, Watson said, “was so intelligent she rarely sought advice”.’

Writing, visualizing and prototyping can stimulate the flow of new ideas. Cialdini cites scores of research papers and historical events that prove that even something as simple as writing deepens every individual’s engagement in the project. It is, he says, the reason why all those competitions on breakfast cereal packets encouraged us to write in saying, in no more than 10 words: ‘I like Kellogg’s Corn Flakes because...’ The very act of writing makes us more likely to believe it.

Authority doesn’t have to inhibit innovation but it often does. Many theorist believe the ideal boss should lead from behind, taking pride in collective accomplishment and giving credit where it is due. Cialdini says: ‘Leaders should encourage everyone to contribute and simultaneously assure all concerned that every recommendation is important to making the right decision and will be given full attention.’ The frustrating thing about innovation is that there are many approaches, but no magic formula. However, a manager who wants to create a truly innovative culture can make their job a lot easier by recognizing these psychological realities.

63. The example of the ‘million-dollar quartet’ underlines the writer’s point about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recognizing talent.
- B. working as a team.
- C. having a shared objective.
- D. being an effective leader.

64. James Watson suggests that he and Francis Crick won the race to discover the DNA code because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were conscious of their own limitations.
- B. brought complementary skills to their partnership.
- C. were determined to outperform their brighter rivals.
- D. encouraged each other to realize their joint ambition.

65. The writer mentions competitions on breakfast cereal packets as an example of \_\_\_\_\_ how to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inspire creative thinking.
- B. generate concise writing.
- C. promote loyalty to a group.
- D. strengthen commitment to an idea.

66. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that it is important for employees to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be aware of their company’s goals.
- B. feel that their contributions are valued.
- C. have respect for their co-workers’ achievements.
- D. understand why certain management decisions are made.

**V. 六选四:**

- A. if we see a line moving faster, we might switch without having enough extra information
- B. About one in five people grew impatient at the back of the queue and switched to the other line in the hope of speeding things up
- C. Do you hold your nerve and stay put, switch to another line in the hope it moves faster, or give up altogether.
- D. Based on his study, Buell says people should think hard about switching queues when they are the last in a line
- E. In an unpublished working paper on the research, Buell notes that people tend to feel unhappiest at the back of a queue for the first 10 seconds or so
- F. Although the number of people behind you has nothing to do with how long you are going to wait, it shapes your behavior.

No one enjoys the moment : You are stuck at the back of a queue and as those in other lines move ahead and get served, the time to decide arrives \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

This question has now been solved by research at Harvard Business School. According to what they have found in a new study, they suggest people think twice before switching queues.

The research was led by Ryan Buell, an expert in service management. He looked into consumer queuing behavior, after working with economists on what is, known as "last-place aversion, " the discomfort people feel when they know they earn less than others or consider themselves at the bottom of the social pile for some other reason. As a result of this aversion to belong the last, when a person finds himself at the end of a queue, he can make decisions that he will later regret.

Buell began by observing people at a multi-checkout grocery store and then set up an online survey. People who took part in the survey were told it would take about five minutes. In reality, it took only one minute, but when participants logged in for the survey, they were forced to wait in a virtual queue displayed on the screen. They started at the back and could wait, switch to a second queue or choose to leave

\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ On average, however, those who switched waited. 10 percent longer than if they had stayed put. Those who switched twice ended up waiting 67 percent longer than if they had never moved.

When we join a queue tend to make the most rational choice we can, which means join the shortest queue. \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ Unfortunately, we can often get it wrong, "said. Buell.

\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ After that, the aversion fades. The researcher suggests people have a chat with the person in front so that they can pass the time, more comfortably until someone else joins behind them. "Remember that the person in front of you was the last until you arrived, so someone will show up if you hang around long enough, "Buell said.

**VI. Translation**

1. 如果方便的话, 请帮我从超市买些冷冻食品来。(convenient)
  
2. 假如你想从事这项工作, 你必须先接受三个月的训练。(take up)
  
3. 你掌握的词汇量越大, 你就越能用英语表达思想。(The more...)
  
4. 在你人生关键的时刻, 要三思而后行。稍有不慎, 就会留下终身的后果。(before)