

《高考英语阅读理解真题含答案解析（2019-2021）》

2019????1?

???? ???? (??????40?)

??? (?15??;????2????30?)

????????????????A?B?C?D????????????????

A

Need a Job This Summer?

The provincial [government](#) and its partners [offer](#) many programs to help students find [summer](#) jobs. The deadlines and what you need to [apply depend](#) on the program.

Not a student? Go to the government website to learn about programs and online tools [available](#) to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round.

Jobs for Youth

If you are a [teenager](#) living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(????) for this program, which provides [eight](#) weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: Youth 15-18 years old in [select](#) communities(??).

## Summer Company

Summer [company](#) provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15-29, returning to school in the fall.

## Stewardship Youth Ranger Program

You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on [local](#) natural resource [management](#) projects for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

## Summer Employment Opportunities(??)

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities program, students are hired each year in a [variety](#) of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and [community](#) groups.

Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older. Some positions [require](#) students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.

21. What is [special](#) about Summer Company?

A. It requires no training before employment.

B. It provides awards for running new businesses.

C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.

D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

22. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Program?

A. 15-18. B. 15-24. C. 15-29. D. 16-17.

23. Which program favors the disabled?

A. Jobs for Youth.

B. Summer Company.

C. Stewardship Youth Ranger Program.

D. Summer Employment Opportunities.

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21.B ??Summer Company????“Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.”???Summer Company????????????????3000????????????B??“????????????”?????????

22.D ??Stewardship Youth Ranger Program????“Who is eligible: Students aged 16 or 17

at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.”???Stewardship Youth Ranger Program????????????16?17????????12?31????????18??????D??“16-17”?????????

23.D ??Summer Employment Opportunities????“Who is eligible: Students aged 15 or older. Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.”???Summer Employment Opportunities????15????????????????????????15?24??? ?????????????????29??????D??“Summer Employment Opportunities”????????????????????????

B

For Canaan Elementary’s second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is [speech](#) day, and right now it’s Chris Palaez’s turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who [would](#) enjoy public speaking.

But he’s nervous. “I’m here to tell you today why you should ... should...” Chris trips on the “-ld,” a pronunciation [difficulty](#) for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. “...Vote for ...me ...” Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to [praise](#) him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls(???) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would [excuse](#) himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second [language](#) can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. “It takes a lot for any student,” Whaley explains, “especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel

confident enough to say, ‘I don’t know, but I want to know.’”

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential [campaign project](#) when he asked the children one day to [raise](#) their hands if they [thought](#) they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast(??) about themselves.

“Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities,” Whaley says, “is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident.”

24. What made Chris nervous?

A. Telling a story. B. Making a speech.

C. Taking a test. D. Answering a question.

25. What does the underlined word “stumbles” in [paragraph 2](#) [refer](#) to?

A. Improper pauses. B. Bad manners.

C. Spelling mistakes. D. Silly jokes.

26. We can [infer that](#) the [purpose](#) of Whaley’s project is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A help students see their own strengths

B. assess students’ public speaking skills

C. prepare students for their future jobs

D. inspire students' love for politics

27 Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

A. Humorous. B. Ambitious. C. Caring. D. Demanding.

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24. B ????????“But he’s nervous.”????“I’m here to tell you today why you should ... should...”??Chris????????B??“???”??Chris????????

25. A ????????“Chris trips on the ‘-ld,’ a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers.”??Chris????????“stumbles”??“trips”????????A??“?????”??“stumbles”??????

26. A ????????“He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves.”?“Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities...is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom feeling confident.”??Whaley????????A??“?????”  
?????”?Whaley????????

27. C ?????Whaley?Chris????? (“Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.”)?Whaley???? (“He wants these kids to learn to boast about themselves.”)?Whaley????????C??“???”????Whaley????????

C

As data and identity theft becomes more and more [common](#) the market is growing for biometric(????) technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of [private](#) e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device(??) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence(??) with which one types and the [pressure](#) fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a [strong](#) layer of [security](#) by analyzing things like the [force](#) of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are [unique](#) to each person. Thus, the keyboard can [determine](#) people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given [access](#) to the computer it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of [technology](#) that people aren't already [familiar](#) with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a [study](#) describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word "touch" four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the [device](#) could be used to [recognize](#) different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

28. Why do the researchers [develop](#) the smart keyboard?

A. To [reduce](#) pressure on keys.

B. To [improve](#) accuracy in typing.

C. To replace the password system.

D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.

29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

A. Computers are much easier to operate.

B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.

C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.

D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard?

A. It'll be environment-friendly.

B. It'll reach consumers soon.

C. It'll be made of plastics.

D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A diary. B. A guidebook C. A novel. D. A magazine.



work. Then there's the kind of [popularity](#) that appears in adolescence: status born of [power](#) and even dishonorable behavior.

Envious as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies [show](#) unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage(??) in [dangerous](#) and risky behavior."

In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys(????). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the [opposite effect](#) on us."

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date—sharing, kindness, openness—carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and [connect](#) with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to [positive](#) life outcomes, but it is also [responsible](#) for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

32. What sort of girl was the [author](#) in her early years of elementary school?

A. Unkind. B. Lonely. C. Generous. D. Cool.

33. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The classification of the popular.

B. The characteristics of adolescents.

C. The [importance](#) of interpersonal skills.

D. The causes of dishonorable behavior.

34. What did Dr. Prinstein's study find about the most liked kids?

A. They appeared to be aggressive.

B. They tended to be more adaptable.

C. They enjoyed the highest status.

D. They performed well academically.

35. What is the best [title](#) for the text?

A Be Nice—You Won't Finish Last

B. The Higher the Status, the Better

C. Be the Best—You Can Make It

D. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

?????

32. C ??????“I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status.”??C?

33. A ?????????Mitch Prinstein??A?

34. B ??????“the most liked...are ‘most likely to engage in dangerous and risky behavior.’”?????“We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us.”??Dr. Prinstein????????????????B?

35. ??????(likability)???(status)??Be Nice—You Won't Finish Last"????—????????)??A?

2019?????

???? ???? (??????40?)

??? (?15??; ???2????30?)

????????????A?B?C?D?????????????

A

My Favourite Books

Jo Usmar is a writer for Cosmopolitan and co-author of the This [book](#) Willseries(??)of [lifestyle](#) books. Here she picks her top reads.

Matilda

Roald Dahl

I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his [strange](#) and delightful words. Matilda's battles with her cruel parents and the bossy headmistress Miss Trunchbull are equally funny and frightening but they're also aspirational.

After Dark

Haruki Murakami

It's about two sisters-Eri, a model who [either](#) won't or can't stop sleeping and Mari, a young student. In trying to [connect](#) to her sister, Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people" who are hiding secrets.

Gone Girl

Gillian Fynn

There was a bit of me [that](#) didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did but the horror story is brilliant. There's tension and [anxiety](#) from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust. It's a real whodunit and the frustration when you realise what's going on is horribly enjoyable

The Stand

Stephen King

This is an [excellent](#) fantasy [novel](#) from one of the best storytellers around. After a [serious](#) flu outbreak wipes out 99.4% of the world's population, a battle unfolds between good and evil among those left. Randall Flagg is one of the scariest characters ever.

21. Who does "I" [refer](#) to in the text?

A. Stephen King.

B. Gillian Flynn.

C. Jo Usmar.

D. Roald Dahl

22. Which of the following tells about Mari and Eri?

A. Cosmopolitan.

B. Matilda.

C. After Dark.

D. The Stand.

23. What kind of book is Gone Girl?)

A.A folk tale.

B.A biography.

C.A love story.

D.A horror story.

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21. C?????????"I"?????????????Jo Usmar?????????????????

22. C?????????"After Dark"???Mari?Eri?????????????

23. D?????????"Gone Girl"?????????????Nick?Amy?????????????

B

"You can use me as a last resort(??), and if nobody else volunteers?then I will do it." This was an [actual](#) reply from a parent after I put out a [request](#) for volunteers for my kids lacrosse(????)club.

I [guess](#) that there's [probably](#) some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I [mention](#) the single parent with four kids running the [show](#) and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren't even on ... At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, "Alright. Yes, I'll do it."

I'm secretly relieved because I know there's real power in sharing [volunteer](#) responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out emails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to [focus](#) on the kids while the other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That [relief](#) is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more: Connecting to the community(??) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I'm pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I'd freely like to admit. However, if others [benefit](#) in the process, and I get some [reward](#) too, does it really [matter](#) where my motivation lies?

24. What can we [infer](#) about the parent from her reply in [paragraph 1](#)?

A. She knows little about the club.

B. She isn't good at sports.

C. She just doesn't want to volunteer.

D. She's unable to meet her schedule.

25. What does the underlined phrase "tug at the heartstrings" in paragraph 2 mean ?

A. encourage team work .

B. Appeal to feeling.

C. promote good deeds.

D. provide advice.

26. What can we learn about the parent from paragraph 3 ?

A. She gets interested in lacrosse.

B. She is proud of her kids.

C. She'll work for another season.

D. She becomes a good helper.

27. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?

A. It gives her a sense of duty.



report.

"I prefer to go out and be out. Alone?but together?you know?"Bechtel said?looking up fromher book. Bechtel?who works in downtown West Palm Beach?has lunch withcoworkers sometimes?but like many of us?too [often](#) works throughlunch at her desk. A lunchtime [escape](#) allows her to keep a boss from tappingher on the shoulder. She returns to work feeling energized. "Today?I just wantedsome time to myself?"she said.

just two seats over?Andrew Mazoleny?a localvideographer?is finishing his lunch at the bar. He likes that he can sitand [check](#) his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on afirst-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction(??). "I [reflect](#) onhow my day's gone and think about the rest of the week," he said. "It's achance for self-reflection, You return to work recharged and with a plan."

That [freedom](#) to [choose](#) is one reason more people like to eat alone. Therewas a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one?but those daysare over. Now?we have our smartphones to keep us [company](#) at the table. "Itdoesn't feel as alone as it may have before al the advances in technology,"said Laurie Demerit? whose company provided the statistics for the report.

28. What are the statistics in paragraph2 about?

A. Food variety.

B. Eating habits.

C. Table manners.

D. Restaurant service.

29. Why does Bechtel prefer to go outfor lunch?

A. To meet with her coworkers.

B. To catch up with her work.

C. To have some time on her own.

D. To [collect](#) data for her report.

30. What do we know about Mazoleny?

A. He makes videos for the bar.

B. He's [fond](#) of the food at the bar.

C. He interviews customers at the bar.

D. He's [familiar](#) with the barkeeper.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. The [trend](#) of having meals alone.

B. The [importance](#) of self-reflection.

C. The [stress](#) from working overtime.

D. The [advantage](#) of wireless technology.

?????

B? 28. ?????????????????????????????????46% ???  
 ?

29. C ???????? Bechtel ???

30. D ????????????????????? Mazoleny ???

31. A ???

D

Bacteria are an annoying [problem](#) for astronauts. The microorganisms(???) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station, so astronauts spend hours cleaning [them](#) up each week. How is NASA overcoming this very tiny big problem? It's turning to a bunch of high school kids. But not just any kids. It depends on NASA HUNCH high school class, like the one science teachers Gene Gordon and Donna Himmelberg lead at Fairport High School in Fairport, New York.

HUNCH is designed to connect high school classrooms with NASA engineers. For the past two years, Gordon's students have been studying ways to kill bacteria in zero gravity, and they think they're close to a solution(????). "We don't give the students any breaks. They have to do it just like NASA engineers," says Florence Gold, a [project](#) manager.

“There are notests,” Gordon says. “There is no graded homework. There almost are no grades,other than‘Are you working towards your goal?’Basically, it’s ‘I’ve got to [produce](#) this [product](#) and then,at the end of year, [present](#) it to NASA.’ Engineers comeand really do an in-person review, and...it’s not a verynice thing at time. It’s a hard business [review](#) of your product.”

Gordon says theHUNCH [program](#) has an impact(??) oncollege admissions and [practical](#) life skills. “These kids are so absorbed intheir studies that I just sit back. I don’t teach.” And that annoying bacteria?Gordon says his students are emailing daily with NASA engineers about theproblem, readying a workable [solution](#) to [test](#) in space.

32.Whatdo we know about the bacteria in the International Space Station?

A. They are hardto get rid of.

B.They lead to air pollution.

C. They appeardifferent forms.

D.They [damage](#) the instruments.

33. Whatis the [purpose](#) of the HUNCH program?

A. To strenghteacher-student relationships.

B. To sharpen students’ communication skills.

C. To allowstudents to [experience](#) zero gravity.

D.To link space [technology](#) with school education

34. What do the NASA engineers do for the students in the program?

A. check theirproduct.

B.Guide project designs

C. Adjust workschedules.

D. Grade their homework.

35. What is the best [title](#) for the text?

A. NASA: TheHome of Astronauts.

B. Space: TheFinal Homework Frontier.

C. Nature: AnOutdoor Classroom.

D. HUNCH:ACollege [admission](#) Reform.

?????

32. A??

33. D?????????HUNCH?????????????????NASA????????????????????????????????

34. A????????NASA?????????????????????????????????????

35. B????????????HUNCH??NASA?

2019????3?

???? ?????(????????40?)

??? (?15???;???2?????30?)

?????????????????A?B?C?D???????????????????

A

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo!Productions and the Great Griffon [present](#) the play by Rajiv Joseph?in which an origami(???)artist invites a teenage [talent](#) and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb.12.(West Park Presbyterian Church?165 W.86th St.212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan?about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her [private](#) meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and Judith Ivey. Previews begin

Feb.14.(Schoenfeld?236 W.45th St.212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this [musical](#) about Alexander Hamilton?in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb.17.(Public?425 Lafayette St.212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical [comedy](#) by Betty Comden and Adolph Green?about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs?for Roundabout [theatre](#) Company. Previews begin Feb.12.(American Airlines Theatre?227 W.42nd St.212-719-1300.)

21. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph [probably](#) about?.

A.A type of art. B.A teenager's studio.

C.A great teacher. D.A group of animals.

22. Who is the [director](#) of The Audience?

A. Helen Mirren. B. Peter Morgan.

C. Dylan Baker. D. Stephen Daldry.

23. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?

A. Animals Out of Paper. B. The Audience.

C. Hamilton. D. On the Twentieth Century.

?????

21. ??????Animals Out of Paper?????????origami artist(?????)????????????????????????????????????A?????

22. ?The Audience?????????"Stephen Daldry directs."?????????Stephen Daldry?????????D?????

23. ?????????????????Hamilton????????????????Alexander Hamilton?????????????"the birth of America"????????????????????C?????

2019?(??3?)

B

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an [inspiration](#) for Western creative.

"It's no secret [that](#) China has always been a source(??)of inspiration for designers," says Amanda Hill, chief [creative officer](#) at A+E Networks, a [global media company](#) and home to some of the biggest fashion(??)shows.

Earlier this year, the China [through](#) A Looking Glass [exhibition](#) in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with

the [aim](#) of exploring the [influence](#) of Chinese aesthetics(??)on Western [fashion](#) and how China has fueled the fashionable [imagination](#) for centuries. The exhibition had [record](#) attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

"China is [impossible](#) to overlook," says Hill. "Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion — they are [central](#) to its movement. "Of course, only are today's top Western designers being influenced by China-some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese." Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galiano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs-and beating [them](#) hands down in [design](#) and sales," adds Hil.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. "The most famous designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers," she says. "China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China-its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are [finally](#) acknowledging that in many ways."

24.What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?

A. It promoted the sales of artworks. B. It attracted a large number of visitors.

C. It showed [ancient](#) Chinese clothes. D. It aimed to [introduce](#) Chinese models.

25.What does Hill say about Chinese women?

A. They are setting the fashion. B. They start many fashion campaigns.



????27??

D "Chinese Culture Fueling International Fashion Trends"??????????

C

Before the 1830s,most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$8 to \$10 a year. Today \$8 or \$10 seems a [small amount](#) of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that [would](#) appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was toward the "penny paper"-a term referring to papers made widely [available](#) to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; [perhaps](#) more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in single copies on the street.

This development did not take place overnight. It had been possible(but not easy)to buy single copies of newspapers before 1830,but this usually meant the reader had to go down to the printer's [office](#) to [purchase](#) a copy. Street sales were almost unknown. However, [within](#) a few years, street sales of newspapers would be commonplace in eastern cities. At first the price of single copies was [seldom](#) a penny-usually two or three cents was charged-and some of the older well-known papers charged five or six cents. But the [phrase](#) "penny paper " [caught](#) the public's fancy, and soon there would be papers that did [indeed](#) sell for only a penny.

This new [trend](#) of newspapers for "the man on the street" did not begin well. Some of the early ventures(??)were immediate failures. Publishers already in business, people who were owners of [successful](#) papers, had little [desire](#) to change the tradition. It took a few





not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the [experiment](#) more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate(??)a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value—sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic: When adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid [attention](#) to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction(???)of the smaller number to it.

"This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains," Dr. Livingstone says. "But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one."

32. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

A. They fed them. B. They named them.

C. They trained them. D. They measured them.

33. How did the monkeys get their [reward](#) in the experiment?

A. By [drawing](#) a circle. B. By touching a screen.

C. By watching videos. D. By mixing two drinks.

34. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?

A. They could [perform basic](#) addition. B. They could understand simple words.



While Queensland Rail makes every [effort](#) to [ensure](#) trains run as scheduled?there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services.

Lost property(????)

Call Lost [property](#) on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services.

The lost property [office](#) is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located (??)at Roma Street station.

Public holidays

On public holidays, [generally](#) a Sunday timetable operates. On certain [major event](#) days, i.e.

Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, [special](#) additional services may operate.

Christmas Day services [operate](#) to a Christmas Day timetable. Before travel please visit[translink.com.au](http://translink.com.au) or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime.

Customers using mobility devices

Many stations have wheelchair [access](#) from the car park or [entrance](#) to the [station](#) platforms.

For assistance, please Queensland Rail on 13 16 17.

Guardian trains (outbound)

Depart	Origin	Destination	Arrive
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6:42pm	Altandi	Varsity Lakes	7:37pm
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7:29pm	Central	Varsity Lakes	8:52pm
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8:57pm	Fortitude	Varsity Lakes	9:52pm
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Valley

11:02pm

Roma Street

Varsity Lakes

12:22am

21. What [would](#) you do to get ticket information?

A. Call 13 16 17. B. Visit [translink.com.au](#).

C. Ask at the [local](#) station. D. [check](#) the train schedule.

22. At which station can you find the lost [property](#) office?

A. Altandi. B. Roma Street. C. Varsity Lakes. D. Fortitude Valley.

23. Which train [would](#) you take if you go from [central](#) to Varsity Lakes?

A. 6:42 pm. B. 7:29 pm. C. 8:57 pm. D. 11:02 pm.

?????

21. C. ??Train Information???????"For ticket information, please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30."????????????????????????????????13 12 30????????C??????

22. B. ??Lost property???????"The lost property [office](#) is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located at Roma Street station."????????????????????????????????B??????

23. B. ??Guardian trains (outbound)????????????Central???Varsity Lakes????7:29 pm????????B??????

B

Returning to a [book](#) you've read many times can feel like drinks with an old friend. There's a welcome familiarity — but also sometimes a [slight](#) suspicion [that](#) time has changed you both, and thus the relationship. But books don't change, people do. And that's what makes the act of rereading so rich and transformative.

The beauty of rereading lies in the idea [that](#) our bond with the work is based on our [present mental](#) register. It's true, the older I get, the more I feel time

has wings. But with reading, it's all about the present. It's about the now and what one contributes to the now, because reading is a give and take between [author](#) and reader. Each has to pull their own weight.

There are three books I reread annually. The first, which I take to reading every spring is Ernest Hemingway's *A Moveable Feast*. Published in 1964, it's his classic memoir of 1920s Paris. The [language](#) is almost intoxicating (?????), an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time. Another is Annie Dillard's *Holy the Firm*, her poetic 1975 ramble (??) about everything and nothing. The third [book](#) is Julio Cortazar's *Save Twilight: Selected Poems*, because poetry. And because Cortazar.

While I tend to buy a lot of books, these three were given to me as gifts, which might [add](#) to the meaning I attach to them. But I [imagine](#) that, while money is [indeed wonderful](#) and necessary, rereading an author's work is the highest currency a reader can pay them. The best books are the ones that open [further](#) as time passes. But remember, it's you that has to grow and read and reread in order to better understand your friends.

24. Why does the [author](#) like rereading?

- A. It evaluates the writer-reader relationship.
- B. It's a window to a [whole](#) new world.
- C. It's a substitute for drinking with a friend.
- D. It extends the understanding of oneself.

25. What do we know about the book *A Moveable Feast*?

- A. It's a [brief account](#) of a trip.
- B. It's about Hemingway's life as a young man.
- C. It's a [record](#) of a historic event.
- D. It's about Hemingway's friends in Paris.

26. What does the underlined word "currency" in [paragraph](#) 4 [refer](#) to?

- A. Debt B. Reward. C. Allowance. D. Face value.



twice as many as they would burn walking, although fewer than running, which would [probably](#) burn about 1,000 or more calories per hour.

However, race walking does not pound the body as much as running does, Dr. Norberg says. [according](#) to her research, runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body [weight](#) per step, while race walkers, who do not leave the ground, [create](#) only about 1.4 times their body [weight](#) with each step.

As a result, she says, some of the injuries associated with running, such as runner's knee, are uncommon among race walkers. But the sport's [strange](#) form does place considerable [stress](#) on the ankles and hips, so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport. In fact, anyone wishing to try race walking should [probably](#) first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn [proper](#) technique, she says. It takes some practice.

28. Why are race walkers conditioned athletes?

- A. They must run long distances.
- B. They are qualified for the marathon.
- C. They have to follow [special](#) rules.
- D. They are good at swinging their legs.

29. What [advantage](#) does race walking have over running?

- A. It's more popular at the Olympics.
- B. It's less [challenging](#) physically.
- C. It's more [effective](#) in body building.
- D. It's less likely to [cause](#) knee injuries.

30 What is Dr. Norberg's [suggestion](#) for someone trying race walking?

- A. Getting experts' opinions.
- B. Having a medical checkup.
- C. Hiring an experienced coach.



One of his latest projects has been to make plants grow (??) in experiments using some [common](#) vegetables. Strano's team found that they could [create](#) a faint light for three-and-a-half hours. The light, about one-thousandth of the [amount](#) needed to read by, is just a start. The technology, Strano said, could one day be used to light the rooms or even to turn tree into self-powered street lamps.

In the future, the team hopes to [develop](#) a version of the [technology](#) that can be sprayed onto plant leaves in a one-off treatment that [would](#) last the plant's lifetime. The engineers are also trying to [develop](#) an on and off "switch" where the glow would fade when exposed to daylight.

Lighting accounts for about 7% of the total [electricity](#) consumed in the US. Since lighting is [often](#) far removed from the [power source](#) (??) —such as the [distance](#) from a [power](#) plant to street lamps on a remote highway—a lot of [energy](#) is lost during transmission (??) .

Glowing plants could [reduce](#) this [distance](#) and [therefore](#) help save energy.

32. What is the first [paragraph](#) mainly about?

- A. A new [study](#) of different plants.
- B. A big fall in crime rates.
- C. Employees from [various](#) workplaces.
- D. Benefits from green plants.

33. What is the [function](#) of the sensors printed on plant leaves by MIT engineer?

- A. To detect plants' lack of water
- B. To change compositions of plants
- C. To make the life of plants longer.
- D. To [test](#) chemicals in plants.

34. What can we expect of the glowing plants in the future?

- A. They will speed up [energy](#) production.



celebrated and award-winning gardens with parkland walk. Owned by the Hasell family since 1679, home to the International Marmalade Festival. Gifts and antiques, plant sales, museums & Mediaeval Hall Tearoom.

Open?29 Mar-29 Oct?Sun to Thurs.

Tearoom?Gardens & Gift Shop?10.30-17.00(16.00 in Oct).

House?11.15-16.00(15.00 in Oct)

Town: Pooley Bridge & Penrith

Abbot Hall art Gallery & Museum

Those viewing the [quality](#) of Abbot Hall's temporary exhibitions may be forgiven for thinking they are in a city gallery. The impressive permanent [collection](#) includes Turners and Romneys and the temporary [exhibition programme](#) has Canaletto and the artists from St Ives.

Open: Mon to Sat and [summer](#) Sundays. 10.30 -17.00 Summer.10.30 -16.00 Winter.

Town?Kendal

Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery

Discover, [explore](#) and enjoy award-winning Tullie House, where historic collections, contemporary art and family fun are brought [together](#) in one impressive museum and art gallery. There are four fantastic galleries to visit from fine art to interactive fun, so there's

something for everyone!

Open: High Season 1 Apr – 31 Oct: Mon to Sat 10.00 – 17.00, Sun 11.00 – 17.00.

Low Season 1 Nov – 31 Mar: Mon to Sat 10.00 – 16.30, Sun 12.00 – 16.30.

Town: Carlisle

Dove Cottage & The Wordsworth Museum

Discover William Wordsworth's inspirational home. Take a tour of his Lakeland cottage, walk [through](#) his hillside garden and explore the riches of the collection in the Museum. Visit the shop and [relax](#) in the café. Exhibitions, events and family activities [throughout](#) the year.

Open: Daily, 09.30 – 17.30 (last [admission](#) 17.00).

Town: Grasmere

21. When is the House at Dalemain Mansion & Historic Gardens open on Sundays in July?

A. 09.30—17.30. B. 10.30—16.00. C. 11.15—16.00. D. 12.00—16.30

22. What can visitors do at Abbot Hall Art Gallery & Museum?

A. Enjoy Ronney's works.

B. Have some interactive fun.

C. [attend](#) a famous festival.

D. Learn the history of a family

23. Where should visitors go if they want to explore Wordsworth's life?

A. Penrith. B. Kendal. C. Carlisle. D. Grasmere.

?????

21. C. 11.15—16.00.

?????Dalemain Mansion & Historic  
Gardens????????????????3?29??10?29????????????????11:15?16:00?

22. A. Enjoy Ronney's works.

?????Abbot Hall art Gallery &  
Museum????????????????Romneys????????????????Romney?????

23. D. Grasmere.

?????Dove Cottage & The Wordsworth Museum????????????????William  
Wordsworth????????????Grasmere?

B

Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child, but researchers said puzzles help children with math-related skills.

Psychologist Susan Levine, an [expert](#) on mathematics development in young children at the [university](#) of Chicago, found children who play with puzzles between ages 2 and 4 later [develop](#) better spatial skills. Puzzle play was found to be a [significant](#) predictor of cognition(??) after controlling for differences in parents' income, education and the [amount](#) of parent talk, Levine said.

The researchers analyzed [video](#) recordings of 53 child-parent pairs during everyday activities at home and found children who play with puzzles between 26 and 46 months of age have better spatial skills when assessed at 54 months of age.

“The children who played with puzzles performed better than those who did not, on tasks [that](#) assessed their [ability](#) to rotate(??)and translate shapes,” Levine said in a statement.

The parents were asked to interact with their children as they normally would, and about half of children in the [study](#) played with puzzles at one time. Higher-income parents tended to have children play with puzzles more frequently, and both boys and girls who played with puzzles had better spatial skills. However, boys tended to play with more [complex](#) puzzles than girls, and the parents of boys provided more spatial [language](#) and were more active during puzzle play than parents of girls.

The findings were published in the journal Developmental Science.

24. In which aspect do children [benefit](#) from puzzle play?

A. Building confidence. B. Developing spatial skills.

C. Learning self-control. D. Gaining high-tech knowledge.

25. What did Levine take into consideration when designing her experiment?

A. Parents' age. B. Children's imagination.

C. Parents' education. D. Child-parent relationship.

26. How do boys differ from girls in puzzle play?

A. They play with puzzles more often.

B. They tend to talk less during the game.

C. They prefer to use more spatial language.

D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. A mathematical method. B. A scientific study.

C. A woman psychologist D. A teaching program.

??????

24. B. Developing spatial skills.

????????????Susan

Levine??2?4??

25. C. Parents' education.

??Levine????????????????????

26. D. They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.

??

27. B. A scientific study.

????????????????????Susan Levine??

C

When you were trying to [figure](#) out what to buy for the environmentalist on your holiday list, fur [probably](#) didn't cross your mind. But some ecologists and [fashion](#) (??)enthusiasts are trying to [bring](#) back the market for fur made from nutria(???).

Unusual fashion shows in New Orleans and Brooklyn have(showcased)nutria fur made into clothes in different styles. "It sounds crazy to talk about guilt-free fur-unless you understand that the nutria are destroying vast wetlands every year", says Cree McCree, [project director](#) of Righteous Fur.

Scientists in Louisiana were so concerned that they decided to pay hunters \$5 a tail. Some of the fur ends up in the fashion shows like the one in Brooklyn last month.

Nutria were brought there from Argentina by fur farmers and let go into the wild. "The ecosystem down there can't [handle](#) this non-native species(?).It's destroying the environment. It's [them](#) or us." says Michael Massimi, an expert in this field.

The fur trade kept nutria [check](#) for decades?but when the market for nutria collapsed in the late 1980s?the cat-sized animals multiplied like crazy.

Biologist Edmond Mouton runs the nutria [control program](#) for Louisiana. He says it's not easy to [convince](#) people that nutria fur is green, but he has no [doubt](#) about it. Hunters bring in more than 300,000 nutria tails a year, so part of Mouton's job these days is trying to [promote](#) fur.

Then there's Righteous Fur and its unusual fashion. Morgan says?"To give people a guilt-free [option](#) that they can wear without someone throwing [paint](#) on them—I think that's going to be a massive thing, at least here in New York." Designer Jennifer Anderson admits it took her a while to come around to the opinion that using nutria fur for her creations is morally acceptable. She trying to come up with a lable to attach to nutria fashions to [show](#) it is eco-friendly.

28. What is the [purpose](#) of the fashion shows in New Orleans and Brooklyn?

A. To promote guilt-free fur.

B. To expand the fashion market.





could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them.

I always read ,using different voices ,as though I were acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it !It was a special time to bond with my children and it filled them with the wonderment of books .

Now, I see my children taking their children to the library and I love that the excitement of going to the library lives on form generation to generation.

As a novelist, I've found a new relationship with libraries. I encourage readers to go to their local library when they can't afford to purchase a book. I see libraries as a safe haven(???) for readers and writers, a bridge that helps put together a reader with a book. Libraries, in their own way, help fight book piracy(????) and I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. frequent them and talk about them when you can.

32. Which word best describes the author's relationship with books as a child?

A. Cooperative. B. Uneasy. C. Inseparable. D. Casual.

33. What does the underlined phrase "an added meaning" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Pleasure from working in the library.

B. Joy of reading passed on in the family.

C. Wonderment from acting out the stories.





of [ancient](#) remains [including](#) the cities left by the Greeks, Romans and Arabs. As we travel south from Madrid with Prof. Ronald Messier to historic Toledo, Roman Merida and into Andalucia, we [explore historical](#) monuments and architecture.

### China's Sacred Landscapes (21 days)

Discover the China of "past ages," its walled cities, temples and mountain scenery with Prof. Robert Thorp. Highlights (????) [include](#) China's most sacred peaks at Mount Tai and Hangzhou's rolling hills, waterways and peaceful temples. We will wander in [traditional small](#) towns and end our tour with an exceptional museum in Shanghai.

### Tunisia (17 days)

Join Prof. Pedar Foss on our in-depth Tunisian tour. Tour highlights include the Roman city of Dougga, the underground Numidian capital at Bulla Regia, Roman Sbeitla and the remote areas around Tataouine and Matmata, [unique](#) for underground cities. Our journey takes us to picturesque Berber villages and lovely beaches.

21. What can visitors see in both Classical Provence and Southern Spain?

A. Historical monuments. B. Fields of flowers. C. Van Gogh's paintings. D. Greek buildings

22. Which [country](#) is Prof. Thorp most knowledgeable about?

A. France. B. Spain. C. China. D. Tunisia.

23. Which of the following highlights the Tunisian tour?

A. White towns. B. Underground cities. C Tile-roofed villages. D. Rolling hills.

?????

21. A. Historical monuments.

????Classical Provence????????????????“some of the best-preserved Roman monuments in the world”????????????Southern Spain????????????“a treasury of ancient remains including the cities left by the Greeks, Romans and Arabs”????????????????????Classical Provence?Southern Spain?????????????

22. C. China.

?????China's Sacred Landscapes????????“Discover the China of past ages”??Prof. Robert Thorp?????????

23. B. Underground cities.

????Tunisia????????????“unique for underground cities”????????????????????????????????White towns, Tile-roofed villages?Rolling hills??Southern Spain, Classical Provence?China's Sacred Landscapes????????????????????

B

When “Rise of the Planet of the Apes” was first shown to the public last month, a group of excited animal activists gathered on Hollywood Boulevard. But they weren't there to throw red [paint](#) on fur-coat- wearing film stars. Instead, one activist, dressed in a full-body monkey suit, had arrived with a sign praising the filmmakers: “Thanks for not using real

apes (?)!"

The [creative](#) team behind "Apes" used motion-capture (????) [technology](#) to [create](#) digitalized animals, spending tens of millions of dollars on technology [that](#) records an actor's [performance](#) and later processes it with computer graphics to create a final [image](#) (??). In this case, one of a realistic-looking ape.

Yet "Apes" is more exception than the rule. In fact, Hollywood has been hot on live animals lately. One nonprofit organization, which monitors the treatment of animals in filmed entertainment, is keeping tabs on more than 2,000 productions this year,. Already, a number of films, including "Water for Elephants," "The Hangover Part I" and "Zookeeper," have drawn the [anger](#) of activists who say the creatures acting in [them](#) haven't been treated properly.

In some cases, it's not so much the treatment of the animals on set in the studio that has activists worried; it's the off-set training and living conditions that are raising concerns. And there are questions about the films made outside the States, which sometimes are not monitored as closely as productions filmed in the States.

24. Why did the animal activists [gather](#) on Hollywood Boulevard?

A. To see famous film stars.

B. To oppose wearing fur coats.

C. To [raise](#) money for animal protection.

D. To [express](#) thanks to some filmmakers.

25. What does [paragraph](#) 2 mainly talk about?

A. The cost of making "Apes." B. The creation of digitalized apes.

C. The publicity about "Apes." D. The performance of real apes.

26. What does the underlined [phrase](#) "keeping tabs on" in paragraph 3 [probably](#) mean?

A. Listing completely. B. Directing professionally.

C. Promoting successfully D. Watching carefully.

27. What can we [infer](#) from the last paragraph about animal actors?

A. They may be badly treated. B. They should take [further](#) training.

C. They could be traded illegally D. They [would](#) lose popularity.

?????

24. D. To express thanks to some filmmakers.

???????????????? "one activist, dressed in a full-body monkey suit, had arrived with a sign praising the filmmakers: 'Thanks for not using real apes!'"??

25. B. The creation of digitalized apes.

??

26. D. Watching carefully.

??  
"keeping tabs on"??  
"Watching carefully"???

27. A. They may be badly treated.

??  
"They may be badly treated"??

C

With the young unable to afford to leave home and the old at risk of isolation (??), more families are choosing to live together.

The doorway to peace and quiet, for Nick [bright](#) at least, leads [straight](#) to his mother-in-law: she lives on the ground floor, while he lives upstairs with his wife and their two daughters.

Four years ago they all moved into a three-storey Victorian house in Bristol - one of a growing number of multigenerational families in the UK living [together](#) under the same roof. They share a front door and a washing machine, but Rita Whitehead has her own kitchen, bathroom, bedroom and living room on the ground floor.

"We floated the idea to my mum of sharing a house," says Kathryn Whitehead. Rita cuts in: "We spoke more with Nick because I think it's a big thing for Nick to live with his

mother-in-law.

"And what does Nick think? "From my standpoint, it all seems to work very well. would I [recommend](#) it? Yes, I think I would.

"It's hard to tell exactly how many people agree with him, but [research](#) indicates that the numbers have been rising for some time. [official](#) reports [suggest](#) that the number of households with three generations living together had risen from 325,000 in 2001 to 419,000 in 2013.

Other varieties of multigenerational family are more common. Some people live with their elderly parents; many more adult children are returning to the family home, if they ever left. It is said that about 20% of 25-34-year-olds live with their parents, compared with 16% in 1991. The total number of all multigenerational households in Britain is [thought](#) to be about 1.8 million.

Stories like that are more [common](#) in parts of the world, where multigenerational living is more firmly rooted. In India, particularly outside cities, young women are [expected](#) to move in with their husband's family when they get married.

28. Who mainly uses the ground floor in the Victorian house in Bristol?

A. Nick. B. Rita. C. Kathryn. D. The daughters.

29. What is Nick's [attitude](#) towards sharing the house with his mother-in-law?

A. Positive. B. Carefree. C. Tolerant. D. Unwilling.

30. What is the author's [statement](#) about multigenerational family based on?

A. Family traditions. B. [financial](#) reports.

C. Published statistics. D. Public opinions.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. Lifestyles in different countries.

B. Conflicts between generations.

C. A housing [problem](#) in Britain.

D. A rising [trend](#) of living in the UK.

?????

28. B. Rita.

????????????????“Rita Whitehead has her own kitchen, bathroom, bedroom and living room on the ground floor.”?????Rita????????????????????????????

29. A. Positive.

?????????Nick????“And what does Nick think? 'From my standpoint, it all seems to work very well. Would I recommend it? Yes, I think I would.’”?????Nick????????????????????



Dr. Jubilado first met the Bajau while growing up on Samal [island](#) in the Philippines. They made a living as divers, spearfishing or harvesting shellfish. "We were so amazed that they could stay underwater much longer than us [local](#) islanders," Dr. Jubilado said. "I could see them [actually](#) walking under the sea."

In 2015, Melissa Ilardo, then a [graduate](#) student in genetics at the University of Copenhagen, heard about the Bajau. She wondered if centuries of diving could have led to the evolution of [physical](#) characteristics that made the task easier for them. "it seemed like the [perfect](#) chance for natural selection to act on a population," said Dr. Ilardo. She also said there were likely a number of other genes that help the Bajau dive.

32. What does the [author](#) want to tell us by the examples in paragraph 1?

A. Environmental adaptation of cattle raisers.

B. New knowledge of human evolution.

C. Recent findings of human origin.

D. Significance of food selection.

33. Where do the Bajau build their houses?

A. In valleys. B. Near rivers. C. On the beach. D. Off the coast.

34. Why was the young Jubilado astonished at the Bajau?

A. They could walk on stilts all day.



34. C. They could stay long underwater.

?????Dr. Jubilado???"We were so amazed that they could stay underwater much longer than us local islanders..."??Jubilado?Bajau??????????????

35. A. Bodies Remodeled for a Life at Sea

????????Bajau??"BodiesRemodeledfora Life at Sea"??

2020????

???? ???? (??????35?)

???(?10??????2.5????25?)

?????????????A?B?C?D??

A

I am an active playgoer and play-reader, and [perhaps](#) my best reason for editing this [book](#) is a hope of sharing my enthusiasm for the [theater](#) with others. To do this I have searched [through](#) dozens of plays to find the ones [that](#) I think best [show](#) the [power](#) and [purpose](#) of the short play.

Each play has a [theme](#) or [central](#) idea which the playwright(???)hopes to get across through dialogue and action. A few characters are used to [create](#) a single [impression](#) growing out of the theme. It is not my [intention](#) to point out the central

theme of each of the plays in this collection, for that would, indeed, ruin the pleasure of reading, discussing, and thinking about the plays and the effectiveness of the playwright. However, a [variety](#) of types is represented here. These [include](#) comedy, satire, poignant drama, [historical](#) and regional drama. To show the versatility(???)of the short play, I have included a guidance play, a radio play and a television play.

Among the writers of the plays in this collection, Paul Green, Susan Glaspell, Maxwell Anderson, Thornton Wilder, William Saroyan, and Tennessee Williams have all received Pulitzer Prizes for their contributions to the theater. More [information](#) about the playwrights will be found at the end of this book.

To get the most out of reading these plays, try to picture the play on stage, with you, the reader, in the audience. The houselights dim(??). The curtains are about to open, and in a few minutes the action and dialogue will tell you the story.

21. What do we know about the [author](#) from the first paragraph?

A. He has [written](#) dozens of plays. B. He has a deep love for the theater.

C. He is a [professional](#) stage actor. D. He likes reading short plays to others.

22. What does the author [avoid](#) doing in his work?

A. Stating the plays' central ideas. B. Selecting works by famous playwrights.

C. [including various](#) types of plays. D. Offering information on the playwrights.

23. What does the author [suggest](#) readers do while reading the plays?





just widen the roads, says Mark Poch, the Bellevue Transportation Department's traffic engineering manager. Now he hopes that other cities will consider making their streets run smarter instead of just making them bigger.

25. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Increased length of green lights. B. Shortened traffic signal cycle.

C. Flexible timing of traffic signals. D. Smooth traffic flow on the road.

26. What does Kevin Balke say about adaptive signals?

A. They work better on broad roads.

B. They should be used in other cities.

C. They have greatly reduced traffic on the road.

D. They are less helpful in cities seriously jammed.

27. What can we learn from Bellevue's success?

A. It is rewarding to try new things. B. The old methods still work today.

C. It pays to put theory into practice. D. The simplest way is the best way.

?????

25.

C "Flexible timing of traffic signals." C

26. D "They are less helpful in cities seriously jammed." D

27. A "It is rewarding to try new things." A

C

Challenging work that requires lots of analytical thinking, planning and other managerial skills might help your brain stay sharp as you age, a study published Wednesday in the journal Neurology suggests.

Researchers from the university of Leipzig in Germany gathered more than 1, 000 retired workers who were over age 75 and assessed the volunteers' memory and thinking skills through a battery of tests. Then, for eight years, the scientists asked the same group to come back to the lab every 18 months to take the same sorts of tests.

Those who had held mentally stimulating(??), demanding jobs before retirement tended to do the best on the tests. And they tended to lose cognitive(??)function at a much slower rate than those with the least mentally challenging jobs. The results held true even after

the scientists accounted for the participants' overall health status.

“This works just like [physical](#) exercise,” says Francisca Then, who led the study. “After a long run, you may feel like you’re in pain, you may feel tired. But it makes you fit. After a long day at work — sure, you will feel tired, but it can help your brain stay healthy. ”

It’s not just corporate jobs, or even paid work that can help keep your brain fit, Then points out. A waiter’s job, for example, that requires multitasking, teamwork and decision-making could be just as stimulating as any high-level [office](#) work. And “running a family household requires high-level planning and coordinating(??),” she says. “You have to [organize](#) the activities of the children and take care of the bills and groceries.”

Of course, our brains can decline as we grow older for lots of reasons — including other environmental influences or genetic factors. Still, continuing to [challenge](#) yourself mentally and keeping your mind busy can only help.

28. Why did the scientists ask the volunteers to take the tests?

A. To assess their health status. B. To evaluate their work habits.

C. To analyze their personality. D. To [measure](#) their [mental](#) ability.

29. How does Francisca Then explain her findings in paragraph 4?

A. By using an expert’s words. B. By making a comparison.

C. By referring to another study. D. By introducing a concept.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Retired Workers Can Pick Up New Skills

B. Old People Should Take Challenging Jobs

C. Your tough Job Might Help Keep You Sharp

D. Cognitive function May Decline As You Age

?????

28. D?????????“Researchers from the University of Leipzig in Germany gathered more than 1,000 retired workers who were over age 75 and assessed the volunteers’ memory and thinking skills through a battery of tests.”??D "To measure their mental ability."?????????

29. B????????Francisca  
Then??B "By making a comparison."?????????

30. C??C "Your Tough Job Might Help Keep You Sharp"?????????????????????????????????????

2020?????

????????????(????40 ?)

???(? 15 ??;??? 2 ??? 30 ?)

????????????? A?B?C?D ??????????????????????????????

A

Lancom is a worldwide [language](#) learning app and a leader in the online [language](#) learning [industry](#) with millions of active subscribers. We house a broad [range](#) of experts united by the [common](#) goal of [creating](#) the best language learning tools possible. With advice from AI specialists, art designers and culture researchers, our multi-language experts endow ( ? ? ) Lancom with an enormous [potential](#) for innovation [within](#) the world of language learning. Our courses, totalling 20,000 hours of [content](#) in 20 different languages, guarantee you language skills you can use right away.

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31. Who can [provide](#) Lancom with a huge [potential](#) for innovation in learning?

A. Culture researchers. B.AI specialists.

C.Language experts. D.Art designers.

32. What lies at the core of the Lancom app?

A.A flexible system. B.An [effective](#) method.

C.The brain-training technique. D.The informative content.

33. Lancom claims that it is [unique](#) in its .

A. personalised courses B.multiple languages

C.pricing [policy](#) D.service team

?????

31.C????????????????“our multi-language experts endow (??) Lancom with an enormous potential for innovation within the world of language learning”????????????Lancom????????????????????C“????”??????

32.B????????????????“At the core of Lancom is a world-class effective [method](#) that enhances language learning with advanced technology”???Lancom??B“????????”??????

33.A????????????????“Lancom is the only [product](#) to [offer](#) courses tailored to your native language”???Lancom??A“?????”??????

B

Baggy has become the first dog in the UK—and potentially the world—to join the [fight against](#) air [pollution](#) by recording pollutant levels near the ground.

Baggy wears a [pollution](#) monitor on her collar so she can take data measurements close to the ground. Her monitor has shown [that](#) air pollution levels are higher closer to ground level,

which has helped highlight concerns that babies and young kids may be at higher risk of developing lung problems.

Conventional air pollution monitors are normally fixed on lampposts at about nine feet in the air. However, since Baggy stands at about the same height as a child in a pushchair (???), she frequently records pollution levels which are much higher than the data

gathered by the [environment](#) Agency.

The doggy data [research](#) was the idea of Baggy's 13-year-old [owner](#) Tom Hunt and his dad Matt. The English youngster noticed that pollution levels are around two-thirds higher close to the ground than they are in the air at the height where they are recorded by the agency. Tom has since reported the shocking findings to the [government](#) in an [attempt](#) to emphasise that babies are at higher risk of developing asthma (??).

Matt Hunt said he was "very proud" of his son because "when the boy gets an idea, he keeps his head down and gets on with it, and he really does want to do some good and stop young kids from getting asthma."

"Tom built up a passion for environmental [protection](#) at a very early age," Matt added. "He became very interested in gadgets (???). About one year ago, he got this new piece of tech which is like a [test](#) tube. One Sunday afternoon, we went out to do some monitoring, and he said, 'why don't we put it on Baggy's collar and let her monitor the pollution?' So we did it."

Tom said, "Most of the time, Baggy is just like any other dog. But for the rest of the time she is a super dog, and we are all really [proud](#) of her."

34. With a monitor on her collar, Baggy can .

A. take pollutant readings B.record pollutant levels C.process collected data D.reduce air pollution

35. What can we learn from the Baggy data?



an [attempt](#) to emphasise that babies are at higher risk of developing asthma (??)."Tom"??A"????????"??????

37.????????????????????Tom??Baggy??????????????  
?"????"????????C"?????"???Tom???????

C

For the past five years, Paula Smith, a historian of science, has devoted herself to re-creating long-forgotten techniques. While doing [research](#) for her new book, she came across a 16th-century French manuscript (??) consisting of nearly 1,000 sets of instructions, covering subjects from tool making to finding the best sand.

The author's [intention](#) remains as mysterious (??) as his name; he may have been [simply](#) taking notes for his own records. But Smith was struck mainly by the fact [that](#) she didn't [truly](#) grasp any of the skills the [author](#) described. "You [simply](#) can't get an understanding of that handwork by reading about it," she says.

Though Smith did get her hands on the best sand, doing things the old-fashioned way isn't just about playing around with French mud. Reconstructing the work of the craftsmen ( ?? ) who lived centuries ago can reveal how they viewed the world, what objects filled their homes, and what went on in the workshops that produced them. It can even help [solve](#) present-day problems: In 2015, scientists discovered that a 10th-century English [medicine](#) for eye problems could kill a drug-resistant virus.

The work has also brought insights for museums, Smith says. One must know how an object was made in order to preserve it. What's more, reconstructions might be the only way to know what treasures looked like before time wore [them](#) down. Scholars have seen

this idea in practice with [ancient](#) Greek and Roman statues. These sculptures were painted a rainbow of striking colours. We can't [appreciate](#) these kinds of details without seeing works of art as they originally appeared—something Smith believes you can do only when you have a road map.

Smith has put the manuscript's ideas into practice. Her final goal is to link the worlds of art and [science](#) back together. She believes that bringing the old recipes to life can help [develop](#) a kind of learning that highlights experimentation, teamwork, and [problem](#) solving.

Back when science—then called “the new philosophy”—took shape, academics looked to craftsmen for help in understanding the natural world. Microscopes and telescopes were [invented](#) by way of artistic tinkering (??), as craftsmen experimented with glass to better bend light.

If we can rediscover the values of hands-on [experience](#) and craftwork, Smith says, we can marry the best of our [modern](#) insights with the handiness of our ancestors.

38. How did Smith feel after reading the French manuscript?

A. Confused about the technical terms. B. Impressed with its detailed instructions.

C. Discouraged by its [complex](#) structure. D. Shocked for her own lack of hand skills.

39. [According](#) to Smith, the reconstruction work is done mainly to .

A. restore old workshops B. understand the craftsmen





could be “the last invention that man need ever make.”

Fears about the [appearance](#) of bad, powerful, man-made [intelligent](#) machines have been reinforced ( ? ? ) by many works of fiction—Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein and the Terminator film series, for example. But if AI does [eventually prove](#) to be our downfall, it is unlikely to be at the hands of human-shaped forms like these, with recognisably human motivations such as aggression (????). Instead, I agree with Oxford [university](#) philosopher Nick Bostrom, who believes that the heaviest risks from AGI do not come from a [decision](#) to turn [against](#) mankind but rather from a dogged pursuit of set objectives at the expense of everything else.

The [promise](#) and danger of true AGI are great. But all of today’s excited discussion about these possibilities presupposes the fact that we will be able to build these systems. And, having spoken to many of the world’s foremost AI researchers, I believe there is good reason to [doubt](#) that we will see AGI any time soon, if ever.

42. What does the underlined word “ubiquitous” in [paragraph](#) 1 [probably](#) mean?

A. Enormous in quantity. B.Changeable daily.

C.Stable in quality. D.Present everywhere.

43. What could AGI do for us, [according](#) to its supporters?

A. Help to tackle problems. B.Make brains more active.

C.Benefit ambitious people. D.Set up [powerful](#) databases.



2020????

???? ??(??????50?)

??? (?15??;???2.5????37.5?)

????????????A?B?C?D????????????

A

## POETRY CHALLENGE

Write a poem about how courage, determination, and [strength](#) have helped you face challenges in your life.

## Prizes

3 Grand Prizes: Trip to Washington, D.C. for each of three winners, a parent and one other person of the winner's choice. Trip includes round-trip air tickets, hotel stay for two nights, and tours of the National Air and Space Museum and the [office](#) of National Geographic World.

6 First Prizes: The [book](#) Sky Pioneer: A Photobiography of Amelia Earhart signed by [author](#) Corinne Szabo and pilot Linda Finch.

50 Honorable Mentions: Judges will [choose](#) up to 50 honorable [mention](#) winners, who will each receive a T-shirt in [memory](#) of Earhart's final flight.

## Rules

Follow all rules carefully to [prevent](#) disqualification.

? Write a poem using 100 words or fewer. Your poem can be any format, any number of lines.

? Write by hand or type on a single sheet of paper. You may use both the front and back of the paper.

? On the same sheet of paper, write or type your name, address, telephone number, and birthdate.

? Mail your entry to us by October 31 this year.

1. How many people can each grand prize winner take on the free trip?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Six.

2. What will each of the honorable mention winners get?

A. A plane ticket. B. A book by Corinne Szabo.

C. A [special](#) T-shirt. D. A photo of Amelia Earhart.

3. Which of the following will result in disqualification?

A. Typing your poem out. B. Writing a poem of 120 words.



close to home. She could drive to class and be home in the evening to help with her kids. Jennifer received great support from her family as she worked to earn her degree: Her husband worked two jobs to [cover](#) the bills, and her 68-year-old mother helped take care of the children at times.

Through it all, she remained in good [academic](#) standing and graduated with honors. Jennifer sacrificed to [achieve](#) her goal, giving up many nights with her kids and missing [important](#) events to study. "Some nights my heart was breaking to have to pick between my kids and studying for exams or papers," she says. However, her children have learned an important lesson witnessing their mother earn her degree. Jennifer is a first-generation [graduate](#) and an [inspiration](#) to her family - and that's pretty powerful.

4. What did Jennifer do after high school?

A. She helped her dad with his work.

B. She ran the family farm on her own.

C. She supported herself [through](#) college.

D. She [taught](#) her sisters and brothers at home.

5. Why did Jennifer choose the program at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield?

A. To take care of her kids easily.

B. To learn from the best nurses.

C. To save money for her parents.

D. To find a well-paid job there.

6.What did Jennifer sacrifice to achieve her goal?

A. Her health.

B. Her time with family.

C. Her reputation.

D. Her chance of promotion.

7.What can we learn from Jennifer's story?

A. Time is money.

B. Love breaks down barriers.

C. Hard work pays off.

D. Education is the key to success.

?????

4. ??????????"After high school, Jennifer attended a local technical college, working to pay her tuition (??), because there was no extra money set aside for a college education."

?????Jennifer??C "She supported herself through college." ??????

5. ??????????"She chose the UW-Eau Claire program at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield because she was able to pursue her four-year degree close to home." ???Jennifer??A "To take care of her kids easily." ??????

6. ?????????Jennifer?????"Some nights my heart was breaking to have to pick between my kids and studying for exams or papers." ???B "Her time with family." ??????

?????Jennifer??C "Hard work pays off." ??????

C

In the mid-1990s, Tom Bissell taught English as a [volunteer](#) in Uzbekistan. He left after seven months, physically broken and having lost his mind. A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea.

His visit, however, ended up involving a lot more than that. Hence this book, Chasing the Sea: Lost Among the Ghosts of Empire in [central](#) Asia, which talks about a road trip from Tashkent to Karakalpakstan, where millions of lives have been destroyed by the slow drying up of the sea. It is the story of an American travelling to a [strange](#) land, and of the people he meets on his way: Rustam, his translator, a lovely 24-year-old who picked up his colorful English in California, Oleg and Natasha, his hosts in Tashkent, and a string of

foreign [aid](#) workers.

This is a quick look at life in Uzbekistan, made of friendliness and warmth, but also its darker side of society. In Samarkand, Mr. Bissell admires the architectural wonders, while on his way to Bukhara he gets a taste of police methods when suspected of drug dealing. In Ferghana, he attends a mountain funeral followed by a strange drinking party. And in Karakalpakstan, he is saddened by the dust storms, diseases and fishing boats [stuck](#) miles from the sea.

Mr. Bissell skillfully organizes [historical](#) insights and cultural references, making his tale a well-rounded picture of Uzbekistan, seen from Western eyes. His judgment and references are decidedly American, as well as his delicate stomach. As the author explains, this is neither a travel nor a history book, or even a piece of reportage. Whatever it is, the result is a fine and vivid [description](#) of the purest of Central Asian traditions.

8.What made Mr Bissell return to Uzbekistan?

A. His friends' invitation. B.His interest in the country.

C.His love for teaching. D.His [desire](#) to regain health.

9.What does the underlined word "that" in [paragraph 2 refer](#) to?

A. Developing a [serious mental](#) disease. B.Taking a guided tour in Central Asia.

C. Working as a volunteer in Uzbekistan. D.Writing an article about the Aral Sea.

10.Which of the following best describes Mr Bissell's road trip in Uzbekistan?



To [test](#) the [effect](#) of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments. In the first, 95 undergraduate women were individually invited into a lab to ostensibly [participate](#) in a study about movie viewership. Before the film began, each woman was asked to help herself to a snack. An actor hired by the researchers grabbed her food first. In her natural state, the actor weighed 105 pounds. But in half the cases she wore a specially designed fat suit which increased her [weight](#) to 180 pounds.

Both the fat and thin versions of the actor took a large [amount](#) of food. The participants followed suit, taking more food than they normally [would](#) have. However, they took significantly more when the actor was thin.

For the second test, in one case the thin actor took two pieces of candy from the snack bowls. In the other case, she took 30 pieces. The results were [similar](#) to the first test: the participants followed suit but took significantly more candy when the thin actor took 30 pieces.

The tests [show](#) that the social [environment](#) is [extremely](#) influential when we're making decisions. If this [fellow](#) participant is going to eat more, so will I. Call it the "I'll have what she's having" effect. However, we'll adjust the influence. If an overweight person is having a large portion, I'll [hold](#) back a bit because I see the results of his eating habits. But if a thin person eats a lot, I'll follow suit. If he can eat much and keep slim, why can't I?

12. What is the recent study mainly about?

A. Food safety. B. Movie viewer ship. C. Consumer demand. D. Eating behavior.

13. What does the underlined word "beanpoles" in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. Big eaters. B. Overweight persons. C. Picky eaters. D. Tall thin persons.

14. Why did the researchers hire the actor?

A. To see how she would affect the participants.

B. To test if the participants could recognize her.

C. To find out what she would do in the two tests.

D. To study why she could keep her weight down.

15. On what basis do we "adjust the influence" according to the last paragraph?

A. How hungry we are. B. How slim we want to be.

C. How we perceive others. D. How we feel about the food.

?????

12. D. ???

13. D. beanpoles"??????????????????????????????????????

14. A. ???

15. ???;????????????

??

2020?????II?(???)

??????(??????50?)

???(?15??????2.5????37.5?)

????????????A?B?C?D????????????

A

Pali Overnight Adventures offers children and teens exciting experiences this summer. From broadcasting to street art, these are just 4 of the 17 highly [unique](#) camps being offered.

Broadcasting Camp

Become the next star [reporter](#) news writer, [director](#) or producer. While running every aspect of our own news station, kids and their [fellow](#) campers will [create](#) and host a broadcast airing each night at dinner for the [entire](#) camp. Every night it goes on the web, keeping parents and the world informed of the happenings at Pali.

Secret Agent Camp

In the movie Mission Impossible, Tom Cruise made being a secret agent seem like the coolest job ever. Campers who sign up for the 2-week secret agent camp can get to know about the life of real secret agents by learning strategies and military skills on the paintball field.

## Culinary Camp

If your child enjoys being in the kitchen, then the culinary camp is definitely the right fit. Campers learn technical skills of roasting, frying and cutting, as well as some recipes [that](#) they can take home and share with their families.

## Street Art Camp

This camp takes [creative license](#) to an entirely new level. Campers will share their colorful ideas and [imagination](#) with each other and work [together](#) to visualize, sketch and [paint](#) with non-traditional techniques to create the coolest mural which will be displayed in public for all to see.

21. How many camps does Pali Overnight Adventures [offer](#) this summer?

A. 2. B. 4. C. 17. D. 21.

22. What will campers do at the Broadcasting Camp?

A. Create a website. B. Run a news station.

C. Meet a star reporter. D. [hold](#) a dinner party.

23. Which camp will [attract](#) children who are interested in cooking?

A. Broadcasting Camp. B. Secret Agent Camp.

C. Culinary Camp D. Street Art Camp.

?????

21. C. ??????????"These are just 4 of the 17 highly unique camps being offered."?????Pali Overnight Adventures????????17????????

22. B. ??Broadcasting Camp?????????"While running every aspect of our own news station, kids and their fellow campers will create and host a broadcast..."??????Broadcasting Camp????????????????

23. C. ??Culinary Camp?????????"If your child enjoys being in the kitchen, then the culinary camp is definitely the right fit."????????????????????Culinary Camp????????????????????

B

The end of the school year was in [sight](#) and spirits were high. I was back teaching after an absence of 15 years, dealing with the [various](#) kinds of "forbidden fruit" that come out of [book](#) bags. Now was the spring of the water pistol(?).

I decided to think up a [method](#) of dealing with forbidden fruit.

"Please [bring](#) that pistol to me" I said. "I'm going to put it in my Grandma's Box."

"What's that?" they asked.

"It's a large wooden chest full of toys for my grandchildren" I replied,

"You don't have grandchildren," someone said.

"I don't now." I replied. "But someday I will. When I do, my box will be full of wonderful things for them."

My imaginary Grandma's Box worked like magic that spring, and later. Sometimes, students would ask me to describe all the things I had in it. Then I would try to remember the different possessions I supposedly had taken away—since I seldom actually kept them. Usually the offender would appear at the end of the day, and I would return the belonging.

The years went by, and my first grandchild Gordon was born. I shared my joy with that year's class. Then someone said, "Now you can use your Grandma's Box." From then on instead of coming to ask their possessions back, the students would say, "That's okay. Put it in your Grandma's Box for Gordon."

I loved talking about the imaginary box, not only with my students but also with my own children. They enjoyed hearing about all the forbidden fruit I had collected. Then one Christmas I received a surprise gift—a large, beautifully made wooden chest. My son Bruce had made my Grandma's Box a reality.

24. What was the author's purpose in having the conversation with the students?

A. To collect the water pistol. B. To talk about her grandchildren.

C. To recommend some toys. D. To explain her teaching method.

25. What do the underlined words "the offender" in paragraph 8 refer to?

A. The student's parent. B. The maker of the Grandma's Box.

C. The author's grandchild. D. The owner of the forbidden fruit.

26. What did the students do after they learned about the birth of Gordon?

A. They went to play with the baby.

B. They asked to see the Grandma's Box.

C. They made a present for Gordon.

D. They stopped asking their toys back.

27. What can we infer about the author?

A. She enjoys telling jokes. B. She is a strict and smart teacher.

C. She loves doing woodwork. D. She is a responsible grandmother

?????

24. A.??????“I was back teaching after an absence of 15 years, dealing with the various kinds of "forbidden fruit" that come out of book bags. Now was the spring of the water pistol.(????15??“?”????????????)????????“Please bring that pistol to me,’ I said. ‘I'm going to put it in my Grandma's Box.’(“????????????”????“????????‘?????’?)”????????????????????????????????????A?

25. D. ?????????“??”????????????“?”????????“the offender”??D?

26. D. ??????????"From then on instead of coming to ask their possessions back, the students would say, 'That's okay. Put it in your Grandma's Box for Gordon.'"????????????Gordon????????????????????????????????"Grandma's Box"?Gordon?

27. B. ???"Grandma's Box"??

C

In May 1987 the Golden Gate Bridge had a 50th birthday party. The bridge was closed to motor traffic so people could enjoy a walk across it. Organizers [expected perhaps](#) 50,000 people to [show](#) up. Instead, as many as 800, 000 crowded the roads to the bridge. By the time 250,000 were on the bridge, engineers noticed something terrible?the roadway was flattening under what turned out to be the heaviest load it had ever been asked to carry. Worse, it was beginning to sway(?). The authorities closed [access](#) to the bridge and tens of thousands of people made their way back to land. A [disaster](#) was avoided.

The story is one of scores in To Forgive Design?Understanding Failure, a book that is at once a love letter to engineering and a paean(??)to its breakdowns. Its author, Dr. Henry Petroski, has long been writing about disasters. In this book, he includes the loss of the space shuttles(????)Challenger and Columbia, and the sinking of the Titanic.

Though he acknowledges that engineering works can fail because the person who [thought them](#) up or engineered them [simply](#) got things wrong, in this book Dr. Petroski widens his view to [consider](#) the larger context in which such failures occur. Sometimes devices fail because a good [design](#) is constructed with low [quality](#) materials incompetently applied. Or perhaps a design works so well it is adopted elsewhere again and again, with seemingly harmless improvements, until, suddenly, it does not work at all

anymore.

Readers will encounter not only stories they have heard before, but some new stories and a moving discussion of the [responsibility](#) of the [engineer](#) to the public and the ways young engineers can be helped to grasp them.

"Success is [success](#) but that is all that it is," Dr. Petroski writes. It is [failure](#) that brings improvement.

28. What happened to the Golden Gate Bridge on its 50th birthday?

A. It carried more [weight](#) than it could.

B. It swayed violently in a [strong](#) wind

C. Its roadway was damaged by vehicles

D. Its access was blocked by many people.

29 Which of the following is Dr. Petroski's idea [according](#) to paragraph 3?

A. No design is well received everywhere

B. [construction](#) is more [important](#) than design.

C. Not all disasters are caused by engineering design

D. Improvements on engineering works are necessary.

30. What does the last paragraph suggest?

A. Failure can lead to progress.

B. Success results in overconfidence

C. Failure should be avoided.

D. Success comes from joint efforts.

31. What is the text?

A. A news report B. A short story.

C. A book [review](#) D. A [research](#) article.

?????

28. A.??

29.???Petroski??  
??

30. A.???????Petroski????“????????????????????”??

31. C. ????????Petroski?????To Forgive Design?Understanding  
Failure??

D

Rainforests are home to a rich [variety](#) of medicinal plants, food, birds and animals. Can you believe that a single bush(???)in the Amazon may have more species of ants than the [whole](#) of Britain! About 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare of rainforest.

Rainforests are the lungs of the planet-storing vast quantities of [carbon](#) dioxide and producing a [significant amount](#) of the world's oxygen. Rainforests have their own [perfect system](#) for ensuring their own survival; the tall trees make a canopy(???)of branches and leaves which [protect](#) themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds.

Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is the plants' way to [prevent](#) the [spread](#) of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like caterpillars. To [survive](#) in the forest, animals must climb, jump or fly across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually [fairly](#) clear. It is where dead leaves turn into food for the trees and other forest life.

They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate 75%of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal-and in some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is real rain-your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't keep you dry if there is a full rainstorm. In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet. The humidity(??)of large rainforests contributes to the formation of rainclouds that may travel to other countries in need of rain.





All these stadiums are still functional, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.

- Rungrado 1st of May Stadium, Pyongyang, D.P.R.Korea. Capacity: 150,000. Opened: May 1, 1989.

- Michigan Stadium, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S. Capacity: 107,601. Opened: October 1, 1927.

- Beaver Stadium, [state](#) College, Pennsylvania, U.S. Capacity: 106,572. Opened: September 17, 1960.

- Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio, U.S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened: October 7, 1922.

- Kyle Field, College Station, Texas, U.S. Capacity: 102,512. Opened: September 24, 1927.

21. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?

A. 104,944. B. 107,601.

C. About 150,000. D. About 250,000.

22. Of the following stadiums, which is the oldest?

A. Michigan Stadium. B. Beaver Stadium.

C. Ohio Stadium. D. Kyle Field.

23. What do the listed stadiums have in common?

A. They host big games.

B. They have become tourist attractions.

C. They were built by Americans.

D. They are favored by architects.

21. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?

??????

21.D. About 250,000.

????????????????“However, that was small fry compared with the city’s Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.”?????Circus Maximus??????250,000??

22. C. Ohio Stadium.

????????????????????????????????Ohio Stadium???1922?10?7????????????????????

23.A. They host big games.

????????????“All these stadiums are still functional, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.”??

B

When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline (??)?

These days you'd be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn't own a mobile phone. In fact [plenty](#) of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.

Still, 55 [percent](#) of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter (29%) rely only on their smartphones, [according](#) to a [survey](#) (??). Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third concede that it's not really [necessary](#) and they're keeping it as a [security](#) blanket—19 percent say they never use it while a [further](#) 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies. I think my home falls into that category.

More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phone. Age is [naturally](#) a factor (??)—only 58 percent of [generation](#) Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who've [perhaps](#) had the same home number for 50 years. Age isn't the only factor; I'd say it's also to do with the makeup of your household.

Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and I, can still find it [convenient](#) to have a home phone rather than providing a mobile phone for every family member. That said, to be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and [guess](#) who is calling before we pick up the phone (using Caller ID [would](#) take the fun out of it).

How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street

lamps and morning milk deliveries?

24. What does [paragraph](#) 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?

A. Their target users.

B. Their wide popularity.

C. Their [major](#) functions.

D. Their [complex](#) design.

25. What does the underlined word “concede” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Admit. B. Argue.

C. Remember. D. Remark.

26. What can we say about Baby Boomers?

A. They like smartphone games.

B. They enjoy guessing callers' identity.

C. They keep using landline phones.

D. They are attached to their family.



C

You've heard that [plastic](#) is polluting the oceans—between 4.8 and 12.7 [million](#) tonnes [enter](#) ocean ecosystems every year. But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? [artist](#) Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their [relationship](#) to single-use plastic products.

At the beginning of the year, the artist built a piece called “Strawpocalypse,” a pair of 10-foot-tall plastic waves, frozen mid-crash. Made of 168,000 plastic straws collected from several [volunteer](#) beach cleanups, the sculpture made its first [appearance](#) at the Estella Place shopping [center](#) in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Just 9% of [global](#) plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest [source](#) (??) of plastic pollution, but they've [recently](#) come under fire because most people don't need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that's part of Von Wong's artwork likely came from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, the straw will take centuries to disappear.

In a piece from 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate (??) a [specific](#) statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload's worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled “Truckload of Plastic,” Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied [together](#) to look like they'd been dumped (??) from a truck all at once.

Von Wong hopes that his work will also help [pressure](#) big companies to [reduce](#) their plastic footprint.

28. What are Von Wong's artworks intended for?

- A. Beautifying the city he lives in.
- B. Introducing eco-friendly products.
- C. [drawing](#) public [attention](#) to plastic waste.
- D. Reducing garbage on the beach.

29. Why does the [author discuss](#) plastic straws in paragraph 3?

- A. To [show](#) the [difficulty](#) of their recycling.
- B. To explain why they are useful.
- C. To voice his views on modern art.
- D. To find a substitute for them.

30. What [effect](#) would "Truckload of Plastic" have on viewers?

- A. Calming. B. Disturbing.
- C. Refreshing. D. Challenging.

31. Which of the following can be the best [title](#) for the text?



?????“?????????”????????????????

D

During an [interview](#) for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often. Annoyed by the [level](#) of distraction (??) in his open office, he said, “That’s why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street—so I can focus.” His [comment](#) struck me as strange. After all, coworking spaces also typically use an open [office](#) layout (??). But I recently came across a [study](#) that shows why his [approach](#) works.

The researchers examined [various](#) levels of noise on participants as they completed tests of [creative](#) thinking. They were randomly divided into four groups and exposed to various noise levels in the background, from total silence to 50 decibels (??), 70 decibels, and 85 decibels. The differences between most of the groups were statistically insignificant; however, the participants in the 70 decibels group—those exposed to a level of noise [similar](#) to [background](#) chatter in a coffee shop—significantly outperformed the other groups. Since the effects were small, this may [suggest](#) that our creative thinking does not differ that much in [response](#) to total silence and 85 decibels of background noise.

But since the results at 70 decibels were significant, the study also suggests that the right level of background noise—not too loud and not total silence—may [actually improve](#) one’s creative thinking ability. The right level of background noise may [interrupt](#) our [normal](#) patterns of thinking just enough to allow our imaginations to wander, without making it [impossible](#) to focus. This kind of “distracted focus” appears to be the best state for working on creative tasks.

So why do so many of us hate our open offices? The [problem](#) may be that, in our offices,

we can't stop ourselves from getting drawn into others' conversations while we're trying to focus. Indeed, the researchers found that face-to-face interactions and conversations [affect](#) the creative process, and yet a coworking space or a coffee shop provides a certain level of noise while also providing [freedom](#) from interruptions.

32. Why does the interviewer prefer a coworking space?

A. It helps him concentrate.

B. It blocks out background noise.

C. It has a [pleasant](#) atmosphere.

D. It encourages face-to-face interactions.

33. Which level of background noise may [promote](#) creative thinking ability?

A. Total silence. B. 50 decibels.

C. 70 decibels. D. 85 decibels.

34. What makes an open office unwelcome to many people?

A. [personal](#) privacy unprotected.

B. Limited working space.

C. Restrictions on group discussion.



35. D. He's a published writer.

??

2021??????

A

Take a view, the Landscape (??) Photographer of the Year Award, was the idea of Charlie Waite, one of today's most respected landscape photographers. Each year, the high [standard](#) of entries has shown [that](#) the Awards are the [perfect](#) platform to showcase the very best photography of the British landscape. Take a view is a desirable annual [competition](#) for photographers from all corners of the UK and beyond.

It was an [extremely](#) cold winter's evening and freezing fog hung in the air. I climbed to the top of a [small](#) rise and realised [that](#) the mist was little more than a few feet deep, and [though](#) it was only a short climb, I found myself [completely](#) above it and looking at a wonderfully clear view of Skiddaw with the sun setting in the west. I used classical techniques, translated from my college days spent in the darkroom into Photoshop, to [achieve](#) the black-and-white [image](#) (??).

Mike Shepherd

(2011)

*Skiddaw in Winter*

Cumbria, England

I was back in my home town of Macclesfield to take some winter images. Walking up a path [through](#) the forest towards Shutlingsloe,

Timothy Smith

(2014)

**Macclesfield Forest**

Cheshire, England

a **local** high point, I came across a **small** clearing and **immediately** noticed the dead yellow grasses set **against** the fresh snow. The small pine added to the interest and I placed it centrally to take the view from the foreground right **through** into the forest.

1. Who **would** most **probably enter** for Take a view?

A. Writers. B. Photographers.

C. Painters. D. Tourists.

2. What do the works by Shepherd and Smith have in common?

A. They are winter images.

B. They are in black and white.

C. They **show** mountainous scenes.

D. They **focus** on snow-covered forests.

3. Where can the text be found?

A. In a history book.

B. In a novel.

C. In an art magazine.

D. In a biography.

??????

1. B. Photographers.

????????????????Take a view??

2. A. They are winter images.

???Shepherd????????????????Smith????????????Macclesfield??  
??

3. C. In an art magazine.

??

B

Port Lymgne Reserve, which runs a breeding (??) programme, has welcomed the [arrival](#) of a rare black rhino calf (????). When the tiny creature arrived on January 31, she became the 40th black rhino to be born at the reserve. And officials at Port Lymgne were [delighted](#) with the new arrival, [especially](#) as black rhinos are known for being difficult to breed in captivity (??).

Paul Beer, head of rhino [section](#) at Port Lympne, said: “Obviously we’re all absolutely [delighted](#) to welcome another calf to our black rhino family. She’s healthy, [strong](#) and already [eager](#) to play and explore. Her mother, Solio, is a first-time mum and she is doing a fantastic job. It’s still a little too cold for [them](#) to go out into the open, but as soon as the weather warms up, I have no [doubt that](#) the little one will be out and about exploring and playing every day.”

The adorable female calf is the second black rhino born this year at the reserve, but it is too early to tell if the calves will make good candidates to be returned to protected areas of the wild. The first rhino to be born at Port Lympne arrived on January 5 to first-time mother Kisima and weighed about 32kg. His mother, grandmother and great grandmother were all born at the reserve and still live there.

According to the World [wildlife](#) Fund, the [global](#) black rhino [population](#) has dropped as low as 5500, giving the rhinos a “critically endangered” status.

4. Which of the following best describes the breeding programme?

A. Costly. B. Controversial.

C. Ambitious. D. Successful.

5. What does Paul Beer say about the new-born rhino?

A. She loves staying with her mother.

B. She dislikes outdoor activities.

C. She is in good condition.

D. She is [sensitive](#) to heat.

6. What [similar experience](#) do Solio and Kisima have?

A. They had their first born in January.

B. They enjoyed exploring new places.

C. They lived with their grandmothers.

D. They were brought to the reserve young.

7. What can be inferred about Port Lympne Reserve?

A. The rhino [section](#) will be open to the public.

B. It aims to [control](#) the number of the animals.

C. It will [continue](#) to work with the World [wildlife](#) Fund.

D. Some of its rhinos may be sent to the protected wild areas.

??????

4. D. Successful.

???????Port Lympne Reserve????????????40????????????????????????????

5. C. She is in good condition.

???Paul Beer??

6. A. They had their first born in January.

?????????Solio?Kisima????????????????????????1????????????????????

7. D. Some of its rhinos may be sent to the protected wild areas.

??Port Lympne Reserve????????????????????????

C

When I was 9, we packed up our home in Los Angeles and arrived at Heathrow, London on a gray January morning. Everyone in the family settled quickly into the city except me. Without my beloved beaches and endless blue-sky days, I felt at a loss and out of place. Until I made a discovery.

Southbank, at an eastern bend in the Thames, is the [center](#) of British skateboarding, where the continuous crashing of skateboards left your head ringing. I loved it. I soon made friends with the [local](#) skaters. We spoke our own language. And my favorite: Safe. Safe meant cool. It meant hello. It meant don't worry about it. Once, when trying a certain trick on the beam (??), I fell onto the stones, damaging a nerve in my hand, and Toby came over, helping me up: Safe, man. Safe. A few minutes later, when I landed the trick,

my friends beat their boards loud, shouting: “Safe! Safe! Safe!” And that’s what mattered—landing tricks, being a good skater.

When I was 15, my family moved to Washington. I tried skateboarding there, but the locals were far less welcoming. within a couple of years, I’d given it up.

When I returned to London in 2004, I found myself wandering down to Southbank, spending hours there. I’ve traveled back several times since, most recently this past spring. The day was cold but clear; tourists and Londoners stopped to watch the skaters. Weaving (??) among the kids who rushed by on their boards, I found my way to the beam. Then a rail-thin teenager, in a baggy white T-shirt, skidded (?) up to the beam. He sat next to me. He seemed not to notice the man next to him. But soon I caught a few of his glances. “I was a local here 20 years ago,” I told him. Then, slowly, he began to nod his head. “Safe, man. Safe.”

“Yeah,” I said. “Safe.”

8. What can we learn about the author soon after he moved to London?

A. He felt disappointed.

B. He gave up his hobby.

C. He liked the weather there.

D. He had disagreements with his family.

9. What do the underlined words “Safe! Safe! Safe!” probably mean?

A. Be careful! B. Well done!

C. No way! D. Don't worry!

10. Why did the [author](#) like to spend time in Southbank when he returned to London?

A. To join the skateboarding.

B. To make new friends.

C. To learn more tricks.

D. To relive his childhood days.

11. What [message](#) does the author seem to convey in the text?

A. Children should learn a second language.

B. Sport is [necessary](#) for children's health.

C. Children need a sense of belonging.

D. Seeing the world is a must for children.

??????

8. A. He felt disappointed.

??

9. B. Well done!

??“Safe! Safe! Safe!”??“????”?

10. D. To relive his childhood days.

??Southbank????????????????20??

11. C. Children need a sense of belonging.

??Southbank??

D

Who is a genius? This question has greatly interested humankind for centuries.

Let's [state](#) clearly: Einstein was a genius. His face is almost the international symbol for genius. But we want to go beyond one man and [explore](#) the nature of genius itself. Why is it [that](#) some people are so much more [intelligent](#) or [creative](#) than the rest of us? And who are they?

In the sciences and arts, those praised as geniuses were most [often](#) white men, of European origin. [perhaps](#) this is not a surprise. It's said that history is [written](#) by the victors, and those victors set the standards for [admission](#) to the genius club. When contributions were made by geniuses outside the club—women, or people of a different color or belief—they were unacknowledged and rejected by others.

A [study recently](#) published by [science](#) found that as young as age six, girls are less likely than boys to say that members of their gender (??) are “really, really smart.” Even worse, the [study](#) found that girls act on that belief: Around age six they start to [avoid](#) activities said to be for children who are “really, really smart.” Can our planet afford to have any great thinkers become discouraged and give up? It doesn’t take a genius to know the answer: absolutely not.

Here’s the good news. In a wired world with [constant global](#) communication, we’re all positioned to see flashes of genius wherever they appear. And the more we look, the more we will see that social factors (??) like gender, race, and class do not [determine](#) the [appearance](#) of genius. As a writer says, future geniuses come from those with “intelligence, creativity, perseverance (??), and simple good fortune, who are able to change the world.”

12. What does the [author](#) think of victors’ standards for joining the genius club?

A. They’re unfair. B. They’re conservative.

C. They’re objective. D. They’re strict.

13. What can we [infer](#) about girls from the study in Science?

A. They think themselves smart.

B. They look up to great thinkers.

C. They see gender differences earlier than boys.





If you love social hostels, this is the best hostel for you in Rome. Hostel Alessandro Palace is fun. [staff](#) members [hold plenty](#) of bar events for guests like free shots, bar crawls and karaoke. There's also an area on the rooftop for hanging out with other travelers during the summer.

Youth [station](#) Hostel

If you're looking for cleanliness and a [modern](#) hostel, look no [further](#) than Youth Station. It offers beautiful furnishings and beds. There are plenty of other benefits, too; it doesn't [charge](#) city tax; it has both air conditioning and a heater for the rooms; it also has free Wi-Fi in every room.

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes

Hotel and Hostel Des Artistes is located just a 10-minute walk from the central city station and it's close to all of the city's main attractions. The staff is friendly and helpful, providing you with a map of the city when you arrive, and offering advice if you [require](#) some. However, you need to pay 2 euros a day for Wi-Fi.

21. What is [probably](#) the [major concern](#) of travelers who choose to stay in a hostel?

A. Comfort.

B. Security.

C. Price.

D. Location.





But like all performances, there are moments when things go wrong. “I was turning the page to get ready for the next page, but the draft wind from the turn caused the spare pages to fall off the stand,” Mr. Titterton said, “Luckily I was able to catch [them](#) and put them back.”

Most page turners are piano students or up-and-coming [concert](#) pianists, although Mr. Raspopova has once asked her husband to help her out on stage.

“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’ Robert is the best page turner I’ve had in my [entire](#) life.”

24. What should Titterton be able to do to be a page turner?

A. Read music. B. Play the piano. C. Sing songs. D. Fix the instruments.

25. Which of the following best describes Titterton’s job on stage?

A. Boring. B. Well-paid. C. Demanding. D. Dangerous.

26. What does Titterton need to practice?

A. Counting the pages. B. Recognizing the “nodding”. C. Catching falling objects. D. Performing in his own style.

27. Why is Ms. Raspopova’s husband “the worse page turner”?

A. He has very poor eyesight. B. He ignores the audience. C. He has no interest in

music.D. He forgets to do his job.

??????

24. A. Read music.

????????????????“I’m not a trained musician, but I’ve learnt to read music so I can help Maria in her performance.” ???Titterton ????????????????

25. C. Demanding.

????????????????“A lot of skills are needed for the job. You have to make sure you don’t turn two pages at once and make sure you find the repeats in the music when you have to go back to the right spot.” ???Titterton ?????????????????????????????????

26. B. Recognizing the “nodding”.

????????????????“Silent onstage communication is key, and each pianist has their own style of “nodding” to indicate a page turn which they need to practice with their page turner.” ???Titterton ?????????????????????“??”???

27. D. He forgets to do his job.

????????????????“My husband is the worst page turner,” she laughed. “He’s interested in the music, feeling every note, and I have to say: ‘Turn, turn!’” ???Raspopova ???“????????”?

C

When the explorers first set foot upon the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an astonishing [variety](#) of wildlife. [native](#) Americans had taken care of these [precious](#) natural resources wisely. Unfortunately, it took the explorers and the settlers who followed only a few decades to decimate a large part of these resources. Millions of waterfowl (??) were killed at the hands of market hunters and a handful of overly ambitious sportsman. Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat (???)

In 1934, with the passage of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (Act), an increasingly concerned [nation](#) took firm action to stop the destruction of migratory (???) waterfowl and the wetlands so vital to their survival. Under this Act, all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and over must annually [purchase](#) and carry a Federal Duck Stamp. The very first Federal Duck Stamp was designed by J.N. "Ding" Darling, a political cartoonist from Des Moines, Iowa, who at [that](#) time was appointed by [president](#) Franklin Roosevelt as [director](#) of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Hunters willingly pay the stamp price to [ensure](#) the survival of our natural resources.

About 98 cents of every duck stamp dollar goes directly into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund to purchase wetlands and [wildlife](#) habitat for inclusion into the National Wildlife Refuge System—a fact that ensures this land will be protected and [available](#) for all generations to come. Since 1934, better than half a [billion](#) dollars has gone into that Fund to purchase more than 5 [million](#) acres of habitat. Little [wonder](#) the Federal Duck Stamp [program](#) has been called one of the most [successful](#) conservation programs ever initiated.

28. What was a [cause](#) of the waterfowl [population](#) decline in North America?

A. Loss of wetlands. B. [popularity](#) of water sports.

C. [pollution](#) of rivers.D. [arrival](#) of other wild animals.

29. What does the underlined word “decimate” mean in the first paragraph?

A. Acquire.B. Export.C. Destroy.D. Distribute.

30. What is a [direct](#) result of the Act passed in 1934?

A. The stamp price has gone down.B. The migratory birds have flown away.

C. The hunters have stopped hunting.D. The [government](#) has collected money.

31. Which of the following is a [suitable title](#) for the text?

A. The Federal Duck Stamp Story

B. The National Wildlife Refuge System

C. The Benefits of Saving Waterfowl

D. The History of Migratory Bird Hunting

??????

28. A. Loss of wetlands.

????????????????“Millions of acres of wetlands were dried to feed and house the ever-increasing populations, greatly reducing waterfowl habitat.” ?????????????????????????????????



feeling may be used by a doctor to find how best to help her patients, while a cheater might use it to [control potential](#) victims. Being emotionally [intelligent](#) does not necessarily make one a moral person.

Although popular beliefs regarding emotional intelligence run far [ahead](#) of what research can reasonably support, the overall effects of the publicity have been more [beneficial](#) than harmful. The most [positive](#) aspect of this popularization is a new and much needed emphasis (??) on [emotion](#) by employers, educators and others interested in promoting social well-being. The popularization of emotional intelligence has helped both the public and researchers re-evaluate the functionality of emotions and how they serve people adaptively in everyday life.

Although the continuing popular appeal of emotional intelligence is desirable, we hope that such [attention](#) will excite a greater interest in the [scientific](#) and scholarly [study](#) of emotion. It is our hope that in coming decades, advances in [science](#) will offer new perspectives (??) from which to study how people [manage](#) their lives. Emotional intelligence, with its [focus](#) on both head and heart, may serve to point us in the right direction.

32. What is a [common](#) misunderstanding of emotional intelligence?

A. It can be measured by an IQ test. B. It helps to [exercise](#) a person's mind.

C. It includes a set of emotional skills. D. It refers to a person's positive qualities.

33. Why does the [author mention](#) "doctor" and "cheater" in [paragraph 2](#)?

A. To explain a rule. B. To clarify a concept. C. To [present](#) a fact. D. To make a prediction.





As the summer months roll in, our Georgian [country](#) estate makes the [perfect](#) setting for an outdoor fitness session. Come and work out with our qualified [personal](#) trainer, Jodie McGregor, on the grounds of the Middleton Lodge estate.

We will be holding a free taster session on 23rd May, at 10 am, to demonstrate the [variety](#) of [effective](#) and active exercises. There are [eight](#) spaces [available](#) for the taster session. [advance](#) bookings are required (info@middletonlodge.co.uk.paris)

Dates: 23 May-11 July

Tickets: £7.50 per session

Felt Picture Making

Working from an inspirational picture, this workshop at Helmsley Arts Centre will teach you the techniques you will need to recreate your picture in wool.

We will also [discuss](#) the origins of felt(??)? what enables wool fibres to become felt and how the processes we use work.

Dates: 12 June-12 July

Tickets: £40 [including](#) materials

Figure It Out!-Playing with Math

A new [exhibition](#) in Halifax uses everyday activities to explain the hidden math principles we all use on a [regular](#) basis. Pack a bag, cut a cake, [guess](#) which juice container holds

the most liquid, and much more. Discover how architects, [product](#) designers and scientists use [similar](#) skills in their work.

Dates: 7 May-10 June

Tickets: Free

21. What should you do if you want to [attend](#) the taster session of Jodie's fitness classes?

A. Join a fitness club. B. Pay a registration fee.

C. Make a booking. D. Hire a personal trainer.

22. How much is the ticket for Felt Picture Making?

A. £7.50. B. £12. C. £40. D. £96.

23. Which of the following starts earliest?

A. Harrogate Music Festival. B. Jodie's Fitness Summer Classes.

C. Felt Picture Making. D. Figure It Out! - Playing with Math.

?????

21. C. ??Jodie's Fitness Summer Classes???? "We will be holding a free taster session on 23rd May, at 10 am, to demonstrate the variety of effective and active exercises. There are eight spaces available for the taster session. Advance bookings are required

(info@middletonlodge.co.uk)????????????????

22. C. ??Felt Picture Making????"Tickets: £40 including materials"???Felt Picture Making????40??????????

23. D. ?????????????????????????????

Harrogate Music Festival: 1 June - 31 July

Jodie's Fitness Summer Classes: 23 May - 11 July

Felt Picture Making: 12 June - 12 July

Figure It Out!-Playing with Math: 7 May - 10 June

Figure It Out!-Playing with Math?5?7????????????????

B

I have worked as a keeper at the National Zoo.paris for 11 years. Spot and Stripe are the first tiger cubs(??)that have ever been born here. Globally? a third of Sumatran cubs in zoos don't make it to adulthood, so I decided to give [them](#) round-the-clock care at home.

I've got two children - the younger one, Kynan, was [extremely happy](#) about the tigers arriving - but all of us really looked forward to being part of their lives and watching them grow. I wasn't worried about bringing them into my home with my wife and kids. These were cubs. They weighed about 2.5 kg and were so [small that](#) there was absolutely no risk.

As they grew more mobile, we let them move freely around the house during the day, but when we were asleep we had to contain them in a large room, otherwise they'd get up to mischief. We'd come down in the morning to find they'd turned the room upside down, and left it looking like a zoo.

Things quickly got very intense due to the huge amount of energy required to look after them. There were some tough times and I just felt extremely tired. I was grateful that my family was there to help. We had to have a bit of a production line going, making up “tiger milk”, washing baby bottles, and cleaning the floors.

When Spot and Stripe were four months old, they were learning how to open doors and jump fences, and we knew it really was time for them to go. It was hard for us to finally part with them. For the first few days, Kynan was always a bit disappointed that the cubs weren't there.

I'm not sad about it. I'm hands-on with them every day at the zoo, and I do look back very fondly on the time that we had them.

24. Why did the author bring the tiger cubs home?

A. To ensure their survival. B. To observe their differences.

C. To teach them life skills. D. To let them play with his kids.

25. What do the underlined words “get up to mischief” mean in paragraph 3?

A. Behave badly. B. Lose their way.

C.Sleep soundly. D.Miss their mom.

26.What did the author think of raising the tiger cubs at home?

A.Boring. B.Tiring. C.Costly. D.Risky.

27.Why did the author decide to send Spot and Stripe back to the zoo?

A.They frightened the children. B.They became difficult to contain.

C.They annoyed the neighbours. D.They started fighting each other.

?????

24. A. ????????"Globally, a third of Sumatran cubs in zoos don't make it to adulthood, so I decided to give them round-the-clock care at home."??

25. A. ????????"We'd come down in the morning to find they'd turned the room upside down, and left it looking like a zoo."???????"get up to mischief"??

26. B. ????????"Things quickly got very intense due to the huge amount of energy required to look after them. There were some tough times and I just felt extremely tired."????????????????????????

27. B. ????????"When Spot and Stripe were four months old, they were learning how to open doors and jump fences, and we knew it really was time for them to

go."????????Spot?Stripe????????????????????????????????????

C

A British woman who won a S1 [million](#) prize after she was named the World's Best Teacher will use the cash to bring inspirational figures into UK schools.

Andria Zafirakou,a north London secondary school teacher, said she wanted to bring about a classroom revolution (??). "We are going to make a change?"she said."I've started a [project](#) to [promote](#) the teaching of the arts in our schools."

The project results from the difficulties many schools have in getting artists of any sort - whether an up-and-coming [local musician](#) or a [major](#) movie star - into schools to work with and [inspire](#) children.

Zafirakou began the project at Alperton [community](#) School, her place of work for the past twelve years. "I've seen those [magic](#) moments when children are talking to someone they are inspired by - their eyes are shining and their faces light up," she said. "We need artists . more than ever in our schools."

Artist Michael Craig-Martin said: "Andria's brilliant project to bring artists from all fields into [direct contact](#) with children is particularly welcome at a time when the arts are being downgraded in schools." It was a [mistake](#) to see the arts as unnecessary, he added.

Historian Sir Simon Schama is also a supporter of the project. He said that arts education in schools was not just an add-on. "It is absolutely necessary. The future depends on [creativity](#) and creativity depends on the young. What will [remain](#) of us when artificial [intelligence](#) takes over will be our creativity, and it is our [creative](#) spirit, our

visionary sense of freshness,that has been our strength for centuries."

28.What will Zafirakou do with her prize money?

A. Make a movie. B.Build new schools.

C.Run a project. D. Help local musicians.

29.What does Craig-Martin think of the teaching of the arts in UK schools?

A. It is particularly difficult. B. It increases artists' income.

C. It opens children's mind. D.It deserves greater attention.

30.What should be stressed in school education [according](#) to Schama?

A. Moral principles. B. Interpersonal skills.

C.Creative abilities. D.Positive worldviews.

31.Which of the following is a [suitable title](#) for the text?

A.Bring Artists to Schools B.When Historians Meet Artists

C.Arts Education in Britain D.The World's Best Arts Teacher

?????

28. C. ??????"Andria Zafirakou, a north London secondary school teacher, said she wanted to bring about a classroom revolution. 'We are going to make a change,' she said. 'I've started a project to promote the teaching of the arts in our schools.'???Zafirakou??

29. D. ??????"Artist Michael Craig-Martin said: 'Andria's brilliant project to bring artists from all fields into direct contact with children is particularly welcome at a time when the arts are being downgraded in schools.' It was a mistake to see the arts as unnecessary, he added."???Craig-Martin????????????????????????????????Zafirakou????????????????????????????

30. C. ??????"Historian Sir Simon Schama is also a supporter of the project. He said that arts education in schools was not just an add-on. 'It is absolutely necessary. The future depends on creativity and creativity depends on the young.'???Schama??

31 A.????????AndriaZafirakou??"Bring Artists to Schools"??

D

An Australian [professor](#) is developing a robot to monitor the health of grazing cattle, a development that could bring big changes to a [profession](#) that's relied largely on a low-tech [approach](#) for decades but is facing a labor shortage.

Salah Sukkarieh, a professor at the [university](#) of Sydney, sees robots as [necessary](#) given how cattlemen are aging. He is building a four-wheeled robot that will run on solar and electric power. It will use cameras and sensors to monitor the animals. A computer [system](#) will analyze the [video](#) to [determine](#) whether a cow is sick. Radio tags

(??)on the animals will [measure](#) temperature changes. The [quality](#) of grassland will be tracked by monitoring the shape?color and texture (??) of grass. That way? cattlemen will know whether they need to move their cattle to another field for nutrition purposes.

Machines have largely taken over planting, watering and harvesting crops such as corn and wheat, but the monitoring of cattle has gone [through](#) fewer changes.

For Texas cattleman Pete Bonds, it's increasingly difficult to find workers interested in watching cattle. But Bonds doesn't believe a robot is right for the job. Years of [experience](#) in the [industry](#) - and [failed](#) attempts to use [technology](#) - have convinced him that the best way to [check](#) cattle is with a man on a horse. Bonds, who bought his first cattle almost 50 years ago, still has each of his cowboys inspect 300 or 400 cattle daily and look for signs that an animal is getting sick.

Other cattlemen see more [promise](#) in robots. Michael Kelsey Paris, vice [president](#) of the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, said a robot could be extremely useful given rising concerns about cattle theft. Cattle tend to be kept in remote places and their value has risen, making them appealing targets.

32.What is a [problem](#) with the cattle-raising industry?

A. Soil pollution. B.Lack of workers.

C.Aging machines. D. Low profitability.

33. What will Sukkarieh's robot be able to do?

A.Monitor the quality of grass. B.Cure the diseased cattle.

C.Move cattle to another field. D.Predict weather changes.

34.Why does Pete Bonds still hire cowboys to watch cattle?

A. He wants to help them earn a living. B.He thinks men can do the job better.

C. He is inexperienced in using robots. D.He enjoys the [traditional](#) way of life.

35.How may robots help with cattle watching according to Michael Kelsey?

A.Increase the value of cattle. B. Bring down the cost of labor.

C.Make the job more appealing. D.Keep cattle from being stolen.

?????

32. B. ???????"but is facing a labor shortage"????????????????????

33. A. ???????"That way, cattlemen will know whether they need to move their cattle to another field for nutrition purposes."???Sukkarieh??

34. B. ???????"Bonds doesn't believe a robot is right for the job. Years of experience in the industry - and failed attempts to use technology - have convinced him that the best way to check cattle is with a man on a horse."???Pete Bonds????????????????????????

35. D. ???????"a robot could be extremely useful given rising concerns about cattle theft"?????Michael Kelsey????????????????????????

2021?6????

?????????(??????35?)

???(?10??;???2.5????25?)

????????????A?B?C?D????????????????????????????????

A

Leslie Nielsen's childhood was a difficult one, but he had one [particular](#) shining star in his life-his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and [respect](#) his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career(?)in acting. Even [though](#) he [often](#) felt he [would](#) be discovered to be a no-talent, he moved forward, gaining a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse and making his first television [appearance](#) a few years later in 1948. However, becoming a full-time, [successful](#) actor would still be an uphill battle for another [eight](#) years until he landed a number of film roles [that finally](#) got him noticed.

But even then, what he had wasn't quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing [comedy](#) but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn't until 1980-32 years into his career-that he landed the role it would seem he was made for in Airplane! That movie led him into the second half of his [career](#) where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a [financial success](#) even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.

Did Nielsen then feel [content](#) in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do, but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or [challenge](#) might he just around the

comer. He never stopped working, never retired.

Leslie Nielsen's devotion to acting is wonderfully inspiring. He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.

21. Why did Nielsen want to be an actor?

A. He enjoyed watching movies.

B. He was **eager** to earn money.

C. He wanted to be like his uncle.

D. He felt he was good at acting.

22. What do we know about Nielsen in the second half of his career?

A. He directed some high **quality** movies.

B. He avoided taking on new challenges.

C. He focused on playing dramatic roles.

D. He became a successful comedy actor.

23. What does Nielsen's career story tell us?



alone. Today's children spend an [average](#) of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A [couple](#) of years ago, film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say "chocolate" into his three-year-old son's ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London [media](#) type, appointed himself "marketing [director](#) for Nature". He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was [project](#) Wild Thing, a film which charts the birth of the Wild Network a group of organisations with the [common](#) goal of getting children out into nature.

"Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference," David Bond says. "There is a lot of really interesting [evidence](#) which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life." His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: "We just send [them](#) out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while."

Summer is upon us. There is an [amazing](#) world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

24. What is the [problem](#) with the author's children?

A. They often [annoy](#) the neighbours.

B. They are tired of doing their homework.

C. They have no friends to play with

D. They stay in front of screens for too long.

25. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

A. By making a documentary film.

B. By organizing outdoor activities.

C. By advertising in London media.

D. By [creating](#) a network of friends.

26. Which of the following can [replace](#) the underlined word "charts" in [paragraph 2](#) ?

A. records B. predicts C. delays D. confirms

27. What can be a [suitable title](#) for the text?

A. Let Children Have Fun

B. Young Children Need More Free Time

C. Market Nature to Children

D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children



tested the dogs' [ability](#) to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images [totally](#) different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The [study](#) showed the animals had figured out how to [apply](#) what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs [simply](#) distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the [sight](#) of teeth," said study [author](#) Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results [suggest](#) that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes."

"With our study, we think we can now confidently [conclude](#) that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told Line Science.

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to [recognize](#) different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely [explanation](#) appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

28. The new study focused on whether dogs can\_\_\_\_\_.

A. distinguish shapes

B. make sense of human faces

C. feel happy or angry

D. [communicate](#) with each other

29. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.

B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.

C. Pictures used in the two stages were different

D. The dogs were photographed before the test.

30. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. A [suggestion](#) for future studies.

B. A [possible](#) reason for the study findings.

C. A [major](#) limitation of the study

D. An explanation of the [research](#) method.

?????

28. B????????????“Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new

study"??

29. C?????????"The researchers then tested the dogs' ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images totally different from the ones used in training."??

B? 30????????????????????????????????????Muller??

2021?????

???? ???? (????38?)

???? (?14??;????2???28?)

?????????????????A?B?C?D????????????????????????????????????.

A

If you are planning to start a [career](#) in the field of education?science?or culture?then an internship(??) at UNESCO will be ideal for you.

Who can apply?

I You have completed your full-time [university](#) studies;or.

I You are studying in a [graduate program](#) for a master's degree.

| Applicants in technical assignments must have reached the last year of their studies in a technical institution.

What are the requirements?

| You must be at least 20 years old.

| You should have a good command (??) of [either](#) English or French.

| You must have an [excellent](#) knowledge of office-related software.

| You should be able to work well in a team and [adapt](#) to an international working environment.

| You should possess [strong](#) interpersonal and communication skills.

What do you need to prepare?

| Visa? You should obtain the [necessary](#) visas.

| Travel? You must arrange and finance your travel to and from the [location](#) where you will do your internship.

| Medical insurance? You must [show](#) proof of a [comprehensive](#) health [insurance](#) valid(???)in the target [country](#) for the [entire](#) period of the internship. UNESCO will [provide](#) limited insurance coverage up to USD30,000 for the internship period.

Medical certificate? You must provide a medical certificate indicating you are [fit](#) to work.

[motivation](#) letter? You should have your motivation letter ready before filling out the [application](#) form.

Your application will be accessed by UNESCO managers and will stay in our database for six months. We do not respond to every candidate. If selected, you will be contacted by a manager. If you do not receive any update [within](#) six months, it means [that](#) your application has not been successful.

21. [according](#) to this passage, applicants are required to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. [hold](#) a master's degree in science

B. have international work experience

C. be fluent in either English or French

D. [present](#) a letter from a technical institution

22. What will UNESCO provide for the internship period?

A. Limited medical insurance coverage.

B. Training in communication skills.

C. A medical certificate for work.

D. [financial support](#) for travel.

23. What should applicants do before filling out the application form?

A. [contact](#) UNESCO managers. B. Get [access](#) to the database.

C. Keep a motivation letter at hand. D. Work in a team for six months.

?????

21. C. be fluent in either English or French??C??"be fluent in either English or French"?????"have a good command of either English or French"???

22. A. Limited medical insurance coverage????????UNESCO????????????30,000????????????A??" Limited medical insurance coverage"????????

23. C. Keep a motivation letter at hand??C??"Keep a motivation letter at hand"?????"have your motivation letter ready before filling out the application form"???

B

I [remember](#) the day during our first week of class when we were informed about our semester(??) [project](#) of volunteering at a non-profit organization. When the teacher introduced us to the different organizations that needed our help? my last choice was [operation](#) Iraqi Children (OIC). My first [impression](#) of the [organization](#) was that it was

not going to make enough of a difference with the plans I had in mind.

Then?an OIC representative gave us some details?which somewhat interested me.After doing some research? I believed that we could really do something for those kids.When I went online to the OIC website?I saw pictures of the Iraqi children.Their faces were so [powerful](#) in sending a [message](#) of their despair(??) and need that I joined this project without hesitation.We decided to [collect](#) as many school supplies as possible?and make [them](#) into kits—one kit?one child.

The most rewarding day for our group was project day?when all the efforts we put into collecting the items [finally](#) came together.When I saw the [various](#) supplies we had collected?it hit me that every kit we were to build that day [would eventually](#) be in the hands of an Iraqi child.Over the past four months?I had never imagined how I would feel once our project was completed.While making the kits?I realized that I had lost [sight](#) of the true meaning behind it.I had only focused on the fact that it was another school project and one I wanted to get a good grade on.When the kits were completed?and ready to be sent overseas?the [warm](#) feeling I had was one I would never forget.

In the beginning?I dared myself to make a difference in the life of another person.Now that our project is over?I [realize](#) that I have affected not only one life?but ten.With our efforts?ten young boys and girls will now be able to [further](#) their education.

24. How did the [author](#) feel about joining the OIC project in the beginning?

A. It would [affect](#) his/her initial plans.

B. It would [involve](#) traveling overseas.

C It would not [bring](#) him/her a good grade.

D. It would not live up to his/her expectations.

25. What mainly helped the author change his/her [attitude](#) toward the project?

A. Images of Iraqi children.B. [research](#) by his/her classmates.

C. A teacher's introduction.D. A representative's comments.

26. The author's OIC project group would help ten Iraqi children to\_\_\_\_\_..

A. become OIC volunteersB. further their education

C. [study](#) in foreign countriesD. [influence](#) other children

27. What can we [conclude](#) from this passage?

A. One's [potential](#) cannot always be underrated.

B. First impression cannot always be trusted.

C. Actions speak louder than words.

D. He who hesitates is lost.

?????



The international scholars' warning letter doesn't say exactly what collapse will look like or when it might happen. Collapseology, the study of collapse, is more concerned with identifying trends and with them the dangers of everyday civilization. Among the signatories(???) of the warning was Bob Johnson, the originator of the "ecological footprint" concept, which measures the total amount of environmental input needed to maintain a given lifestyle. With the current footprint of humanity, "it seems that global collapse is certain to happen in some form, possibly within a decade, certainly within this century," Johnson said in an email.

"Only if we discuss the consequences of our biophysical limits," the December warning letter says, "can we have the hope to reduce their speed, severity and harm". And yet messengers of the coming disturbance are likely to be ignored. We all want to hope things will turn out fine. As a poet wrote,

Man is a victim of dope(???)

In the incurable form of hope.

The hundreds of scholars who signed the letter are intent(??) on quieting hope that ignores preparedness. "Let's look directly into the issue of collapse," they say, "and deal with the terrible possibilities of what we see there to make the best of a troubling future."

28. What does the underlined word "germane" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Scientific.B. Credible.

C. Original.D. Relevant.



D

Early fifth-century philosopher St. Augustine famously wrote that he knew what time was unless someone asked him. Albert Einstein added another wrinkle when he theorized that time varies depending on where you [measure](#) it. Today's state-of-the-art atomic(???) clocks have proven Einstein right. Even advanced physics can't decisively tell us what time is, because the answer depends on the question you're asking.

Forget about time as an absolute. What if? instead of considering time in terms of astronomy, we related time to ecology? What if we allowed environmental conditions to set the tempo(??) of human life? We're increasingly [aware](#) of the fact that we can't [control](#) Earth systems with engineering alone? and realizing that we need to moderate(??) our actions if we hope to live in balance. What if our definition of time reflected that?

Recently? I conceptualized a new [approach](#) to timekeeping that's connected to circumstances on our planet? conditions that might change as a result of global warming. We're now building a clock at the Anchorage Museum that reflects the total flow of several [major](#) Alaskan rivers? which are [sensitive](#) to [local](#) and global environmental changes. We've programmed it to match an atomic clock if the waterways [continue](#) to flow at their present rate. If the rivers run faster in the future on average? the clock will get [ahead](#) of [standard](#) time. If they run slower? you'll see the [opposite](#) effect.

The clock registers both short-term irregularities and long-term trends in river dynamics. It's a sort of observatory that reveals how the rivers are behaving from their own temporal frame(????)? and allows us to witness those changes on our smartwatches or phones. Anyone who opts to go on Alaska Mean River Time will live in harmony with the planet. Anyone who considers river time in [relation](#) to atomic time will encounter a major

imbalance and may be motivated to counteract it by consuming less fuel or supporting greener policies.

Even if this [method](#) of timekeeping is [novel](#) in its particulars?early agricultural societies also connected time to natural phenomena.In pre-Classical Greece?for instance?people“corrected”official calendars by shifting dates forward or backward to [reflect](#) the change of season.Temporal [connection](#) to the [environment](#) was vital to their survival.Likewise?river time and other timekeeping systems we're developing may [encourage](#) environmental awareness.

When St.Augustine admitted his inability to define time? he highlighted one of time 's most noticeable qualities?Time becomes [meaningful](#) only in a defined context.Any timekeeping [system](#) is valid?and each is as praiseworthy as its purpose.

31 What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

A. Timekeeping is increasingly related to nature.

B. Everyone can define time on their own terms.

C. The qualities of time vary with how you measure it.

D. Time is a major [concern](#) of philosophers and scientists.

32. The author raises three questions in Paragraph 2 mainly to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. present an assumptionB. evaluate an argument

C. highlight an experiment D. [introduce](#) an approach

33. What can we learn from this passage?

A. Those who do not go on river time will live an imbalanced life.

B. New ways of measuring time can help to control Earth systems.

C. Atomic time will get ahead of river time if the rivers run slower.

D. [modern technology](#) may help to shape the rivers' temporal frame.

34. What can we [infer](#) from this passage?

A. It is crucial to [improve](#) the definition of time.

B. A fixed frame will make time meaningless.

C. We should live in harmony with nature.

D. History is a mirror reflecting reality.

?????

St. Augustine  
B??

32. D. introduce an approach.

??D???"introduce an approach"????? ????

33. C. Atomic time will get ahead of river time if the rivers run slower.

??C??????????

34. C. We should live in harmony with nature. ???

????????????????????C??

