



华东师大版

一课一练

高二英语 (N版 第二学期)

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以课后作业为核心
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全新版



45



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一课一练

高二英语 (N版 第二学期)

本社组编

致亲爱的读者



时光荏苒,岁月匆匆,《华东师大版一课一练》已经诞生了二十多个年头,最初使用《华东师大版一课一练》的高年级学生早已为人父母,也许他们的小孩也正在使用着这套书。《华东师大版一课一练》陪伴着上海一届又一届的学生,从小学到初中,从初中到高中,再延续到他们的下一代继续使用。这是一件多么令人欣慰的事情!

回顾这二十多年来的历程,我们的每一个进步都离不开广大读者的爱护与支持。当然每当我们取得些许成绩,也最想和广大读者分享。2009年,本丛书被中国书业权威评选为“改革开放30年最具影响力的300本书之一”,此次评选中获选的教辅图书只有两种。2015年,本丛书第三次被上海市工商行政管理局评为“上海市著名商标”,这是上海市工商行政管理局颁发给图书类产品唯一的荣誉。

二十多年来我们专注于教学训练的每一个环节,坚持做学术教辅。这是我们不变的坚守,这种坚守根植于每一个华东师大出版社人的心中,自始至终贯彻于每一本书中。本丛书作为同步类辅导材料,编制时坚持做到以下几点:

一、与课时同步。紧扣课本出题,掌握基本知识;变换形式训练,掌握基本方法;进行知识整合,提高学习能力。

二、避免出现超纲和超前内容。每一道题目的选择都有具体的考核意图,作者充分考虑学生已学知识出题。

三、遵循学习规律,及时巩固,克服遗忘。人的大脑对新事物的遗忘遵循艾宾浩斯曲线,只有不断巩固才能将短时记忆转化为长时记忆。

四、紧跟考试和时政实际,编制原创题目,每年都对本丛书做调整和修订。

五、严格审校,内容为王,质量为先,确保优质。

我们不仅关心学生在一段时间内的学习,更关注学生今后长远的发展。考试是衡量学习成果的一种手段,而学习的最终目的却不是为了考试。本丛书以学生的终身发展为目标,不拘泥于考试的形式搞题海战术,而在促使学生在深度掌握知识和方法上下功夫,为以后步入更高级的学段打下良好的基础。

感谢本丛书作者们付出的辛勤劳动,感谢广大读者对我们的信任和支持。我们会一如既往地严格要求自己,不断取得一个又一个进步。



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Module One

Unit 1

Exercise for Vocabulary

I. Directions: Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

1. People in that country are fighting for _____ (free) and independence.
2. Our primary objective is the _____ (remove) of nuclear weapons.
3. No other people have been so _____ (obsession) with immortality (living for ever) as the Egyptians.
4. Everyone present at the meeting thought that the suggestion was worth _____ (considerable).
5. The telephone _____ (operation) told the caller that the line was busy.
6. She was regarded as one of the _____ (beautiful) of the last century.
7. He showed good _____ (judge) in deciding not to invest in the project.
8. It is believed that _____ (real) is full of surprises.
9. I was unable to answer the test questions _____ (regardless) the Civil War.
10. Nobody wanted to mention it, as it might raise too many _____ (pain) thoughts.

II. Directions: Choose the word or expression which is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. level	B. tradition	C. unusual	D. change	E. mess
F. model	G. qualified	H. extend	I. development	J. bear

- () 1. Old photos seem quaint to us today.
- () 2. She had to alter her clothes after losing weight.
- () 3. Tension between them reached such a point that they barely spoke.
- () 4. As a matter of fact, nothing could alter the course of history.
- () 5. After a gap of 30 years, the custom was reintroduced.
- () 6. Do you think you are fit to look after a child?
- () 7. Mother was filled with anger at the sight of the disorder in the room.
- () 8. Is it possible for me to stretch my weekend into a mini summer vacation?
- () 9. He felt that he simply couldn't endure her any longer.

要点归纳

Reading Suffering to be beautiful

P1 **suffer** *vi. & vt.* 受苦; 遭受

He looked very pale, and seemed to have

suffered a great deal.

The enemy has suffered a sharp defeat and severe losses.

suffering *n.*

go to (great) length(s) to do something

“想一切办法(作很大努力)”

= make every effort to do sth./spare no effort to do sth.

The politician would go to great length to win the election.

a writer and lecturer 是指同一个人,因此 lecturer 前不加冠词 a。

P4 **be up to sb. to do sth.** 应由(某人)做某事

It's up to parents to teach their children manners.

up to 还可表示“到(某个数量),到(某个程度或水平)”

Up to ten men can sleep in this tent.

do feel 中的 do 表示强调,一般译为“务必,一定,确实”等。

This problem does seem tough, but I am sure you can find a solution to it.

regardless of 是介词词组,意为“不顾;不管”。

= in spite of; despite

We will persevere regardless of the past failures.

emphasis n. 强调,着重

lay/place/put emphasis on/upon

happen vi. (偶然)发生,碰巧

sb. happen to do sth. 某人碰巧做某事

I happened to know that historian.

happen 表示“碰巧发生某事”时,还可用 It happens/happened that ... 这一结构。

It happened that I knew that historian.

P6 **considerable/considerate adj.**

considerable 指的是“相当大(或多)的”,而 considerate 意为“体贴的,替人着想的”。

P7 **as if**

as if 或 as though 从句可以用陈述语气,表示(可能)符合事实的情况,也可以用虚拟语气,表示不符合事实或与事实相反的情况。

It looks as if / as though it is going to rain.

He treats me as if / as though I were a stranger.

P11 **set out**

1. 动身,出发

All the villagers have set out looking for the missing child.

2. 打算,开始(做某事)

He set out to write a history of civilization.

3. 列举,详述

The details are clearly set out in an appendix.

More Reading For health and beauty

P1 **aerobics** 有氧运动(单数)

aerobic *adj.* 需氧的

beneficial adj. 有益的

Sunshine is beneficial to plants.

benefit *n. & v.*

aim at 目标在于;旨在

This book aims at giving a general outline of the subject.

supply v. 提供,供应

supply sb. with sth.

supply sth. to sb.

P3 **recommend v.** 推荐,介绍

recommend sb. sth. /sth. to sb.

recommend doing sth. /sb. to do sth.

recommend that sb. (should) do sth.

recommendation *n.*

response n. 回答;回复;回应

respond *v.* respond to

efficient 效率高的

effective 有效的;能产生预期效果的

productive adj. 多产的;有效益的;富有成效的

produce *v.*

production *n.*

product *n.* 产品

P4 **sum up** 总结;归纳

Exercise for Grammar

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

Diet Coke, diet Pepsi, diet pills . . . We (1) _____ (surround) by the word “diet” everywhere. We have been so easily attracted by the promised potential of diet products that we have stopped thinking about (2) _____ diet products are doing to us. We are paying for products that harm us psychologically and physically.

Diet products significantly weaken us psychologically. On one level, we are not allowing our brains to admit that our weight problems lie not in actually losing the weight, (3) _____ in controlling the consumption of fatty, high-calorie, unhealthy foods.

On (4) _____ level, diet products have greater psychological effects. Every time we have a zero-calorie drink, we are telling ourselves without our awareness (5) _____ we don't have to work to get results. Diet products make people believe that gain comes without pain, and that life could be without resistance and struggle.

Not only (6) _____ the danger of diet products lie in the psychological effects they have on us, but it also lies in the physical harm that they cause. Diet foods can indirectly harm our bodies because consuming them (7) _____ healthy foods means we are preventing our bodies from having basic nutrients. Diet foods and diet pills contain zero calories only because the diet industry (8) _____ (create) chemicals to produce these wonder products. Diet products may not be nutritional, and the chemicals that go into diet products are potentially dangerous. (9) _____ we are aware of the effects that diet products have on us, it is time to seriously think about buying them. Losing weight lies in the power of minds, not in the power of chemicals. Once we realize this, we will be much better able (10) _____ (resist) diet products, and therefore prevent the psychological and physical harm that comes from using them.

II. Directions: Complete the following sentences, using inversion.

1. We can tell you nothing about it.

Nothing _____.

2. She lost her watch only half an hour ago.

Only half an hour ago _____.

3. Mary didn't leave until the bell rang.

Not until _____.

4. The child can't keep quiet for a moment.

Not for a moment _____.

5. I had hardly reached the railway station when the train started.

- Hardly _____ .
6. The arrow went out.
Out _____ .
7. A sea of golden rice fields stretching as far as eyes could see lay before us.
Before us _____ .
8. He shouted so loudly that all the people in the room got a fright.
So _____ .
9. I had no sooner begun to speed than he cut in.
No sooner _____ .
10. It is no longer necessary for kids to learn English in the kindergarten.
No longer _____ .
11. I didn't see a single tree along the way.
Not _____ .
12. Dick hasn't been to the United States. None of his friends has been to the United States, either.
Dick hasn't been to the United States. Nor _____ .

III. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using inversion and the words given in the brackets.

1. 他几乎没有时间玩耍。(Hardly)

2. 他从来没听说过这样的事。(Never)

3. 我妹妹对时尚不感兴趣。(Little)

4. 只有通过努力学习,我们才能取得成功。(Only)

5. 直到母亲满足了简的要求,她才上床睡觉。(Not until)

6. 他们不可能在一小时内完成这项任务,我们也不行。(Nor)

7. 约翰的生意是如此成功,他已经能够在国外开设新的分支机构。(So)

8. 他不仅勤奋,而且很有责任感。(Not only)

9. 在任何情况下我们都不会半途而废。(In no case)

10. 他一走进浴室电话铃就响了。(Hardly)

Exercise for Reading

I. Directions: Choose for each blank the word or phrase that best fits the context.

William: Hi everyone, welcome to *Ask About Britain*. I'm William Kremer.

Yang: Hello, everyone, my name is Yang Li. Today, our topic is 1 plastic surgery. You know, it is becoming more and more popular in Asia. Many Chinese people want to know: what is British people's attitude 2 plastic surgery?

William: It's a good question for debate but I think we have to 3 that people understand the difference between plastic surgery and cosmetic surgery.

Yang: That's a good 4. I always thought that they were interchangeable. Are they or are they not?

William: Well, 5 speaking they're not. Plastic surgery is when someone changes the way they look through surgery. That might be because of a(n) 6 in your body or an injury; in short, something that's medically necessary. Alternatively, it might be that someone doesn't have anything wrong with them but wants to try and look 7 better. Now we call that second kind of plastic surgery cosmetic surgery.

Yang: I see; that's very 8 now.

William: Now back to the question. What do people in Britain think of cosmetic surgery? Let me speak to Helen.

Helen: I think it's 9 the individual really. It's normally not about the way you look; it's about the way you feel about yourself, I guess.

William: It seems that Helen is 10. Then are you for it or are you against it?

Yang: Well, I've seen some 11 examples. I am very positive about it I must say because I think it is human 12 to want to appear attractive and pretty, so why not?

William: I totally 13 you, I'll have to say. I think it's really sad that people feel they need to undergo surgery 14 they can look more like, you know, pretty women in magazines or whatever. So I'm against it actually.

Yang: Mmm . . .

William: Anyway I hope that this programme has been both 15 and enjoyable. Finally, if you have any questions just drop us an email at chinaelt@bbc.co.uk. Bye for now.

- () 1. A. opposed to B. related to C. faced with D. covered with
() 2. A. towards B. at C. off D. on
() 3. A. take it for granted B. keep it in mind
 C. make sure D. make a promise
() 4. A. method B. example C. change D. point
() 5. A. immediately B. secretly C. strictly D. wisely
() 6. A. fault B. accident C. trap D. spot
() 7. A. ever B. once C. even D. quite

- () 8. A. interesting B. natural C. necessary D. clear
- () 9. A. up to B. owing to C. according to D. used to
- () 10. A. hard-working B. open-minded C. warm-hearted D. good-looking
- () 11. A. strange B. risky C. successful D. free
- () 12. A. feeling B. kindness C. activity D. nature
- () 13. A. look down on B. put up with C. call on D. disagree with
- () 14. A. in case B. if only C. so that D. even though
- () 15. A. curious B. informative C. current D. ambitious

II. Directions: Choose the answer that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

Have you winterized your horse yet? Even though global warming may have made our climate more mild, many animals are still hibernating. It's too bad that humans can't hibernate. In fact, as a species, we almost did.

Apparently, at times in the past, peasants in France liked a semi-state of human hibernation. So writes Graham Robb, a British scholar who has studied the sleeping habits of the French peasants. As soon as the weather turned cold, people all over France shut themselves away and practiced the forgotten art of doing nothing at all for months on end.

In line with this, Jeff Warren, a producer at CBC Radio's *The Current*, tells something referred to as "first sleep", which was not clarified, though. Now scientists are telling us our ancestors most likely slept in separate periods. The business of eight hours' uninterrupted sleep is a modern invention.

In the past, without the artificial light of the city to bathe in, humans went to sleep when it became dark and then woke themselves around midnight. The late night period was known as "The Watch". It was when people actually kept watch against wild animals, although many of them simply moved around or visited family and neighbors.

According to some sleep researchers, a short period of insomnia (失眠) at midnight is not a disorder. It is normal. Humans can experience another state of consciousness around their sleeping, which occurs in the brief period before we fall asleep or wake ourselves in the morning. This period can be an extraordinarily creative time for some people. The impressive inventor, Thomas Edison, used this state to hit upon many of his new ideas.

Playing with your sleep rhythms can be adventurous, as anxiety may set in. Medical science doesn't help much in this case. It offers us medicines for a full night's continuous sleep, which sounds natural; however, according to Warren's theory, it is really the opposite of what we need.

- () 1. The example of the French peasants shows the fact that _____.
- A. people might become lazy as a result of too much sleep
- B. there were signs of hibernation in human sleeping habits
- C. people tended to sleep more peacefully in cold weather
- D. winter was a season for people to sleep for months on end

- () 2. The late night was called “The Watch” because it was a time for people _____ .
 A. to set traps to catch animals
 B. to wake up their family and neighbors
 C. to remind others of the time
 D. to guard against possible dangers
- () 3. What does the author advise people to do?
 A. Sleep in the way animals do.
 B. Consult a doctor if they can't sleep.
 C. Follow their natural sleep rhythm.
 D. Keep to the eight-hour sleep pattern.
- () 4. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
 A. To give a prescription (处方) for insomnia.
 B. To urge people to sleep less.
 C. To analyze the sleep pattern of modern people.
 D. To throw new light on human sleep.

Exercise for Guided Writing

I. Directions: Change the underlined sentences into inversion.

1. When I arrived, I saw there was a tall tree at the entrance to the village. A lady in red sat in front of the tree. I didn't know who she was at first, partly because I was near-sighted. I realized that she was my mother only when I came near.
-
2. I think it wise not to oblige students to have after-school lessons, but to encourage them to take up some hobbies in leisure time. The approach not only relieves students' burden, but also enhances their individual development.
-
3. It seems that the fortune of those talented and ambitious young men is gained with great ease, but we hardly recognize their perseverance off the stage. In fact, it takes them several months to prepare for the talent show.
-

Tips:

倒装是英语中一个重要的修辞手段。写作中适当运用一些倒装句式会使文章表达更生动、更有力。

II. Directions: Complete the following passage by translating into English the Chinese underlined, using inversion.

An American official who attended the 2010 Shanghai World Expo talked about his

experience in Shanghai.

Before I came, 1. 对上海我几乎一无所知. When I arrived here, most of my time was spent on my work. 2. 我从未学过中文, so I didn't dare to go out alone. One of my friends told me that the view at the Bund was fantastic. So the day before leaving, I went there. What a shock! 3. 我很少见到这么多人. What was more shocking, 4. 很多中国人能讲如此流利的英语 that we had no difficulty communicating with each other. 5. 直到那时我才真正喜欢上了这座美丽的城市.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Test for Unit 1

(满分 140 分)

第 I 卷(共 100 分)

I. Listening Comprehension(25%)

Section A 10%

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

- () 1. A. At home. B. In the library.
C. In the office. D. In the book shop.
- () 2. A. Husband and wife. B. Teacher and student.
C. Boss and secretary. D. Shop assistant and customer.
- () 3. A. His brother was fined. B. He broke the traffic rules.
C. He forgot to switch on the light. D. He lost his job.
- () 4. A. 6:00. B. 6:30.
C. 5:30. D. 7:15.
- () 5. A. She needs to buy a washing machine.
B. She is interested in new technology.
C. She is leaving for the clothes shop.
D. She doesn't want to listen to the man.
- () 6. A. He can't afford to eat in the restaurant.
B. He doesn't like to eat with the woman.
C. He is in a hurry to go to work.
D. He is not in the mood to go to the restaurant.
- () 7. A. Surprised. B. Curious.
C. Confident. D. Disappointed.
- () 8. A. Buy a new party dress. B. Wear the silk dress.
C. Go to the tailor's. D. Rent a silk dress.
- () 9. A. He is strongly against it. B. He is indifferent.
C. He knows nothing about it. D. He approves of it in a way.
- () 10. A. His old glasses made him unattractive.
B. He got a promotion in his career.
C. His new glasses are costly.
D. He didn't feel like wearing glasses.

Section B 15%

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

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

- () 11. A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.
- () 12. A. It doesn't hurt much.
B. It will change your life style.
C. It may not be covered by health insurance.
D. It will make others look at you differently.
- () 13. A. By e-mail. B. By writing letters.
C. By QQ. D. By WeChat.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following conversation.

- () 14. A. A secretary. B. An advertiser.
C. A trainer. D. A sales representative.
- () 15. A. Because the job is dull and unrewarding.
B. Because the pay is too low.
C. Because the job is too stressful.
D. Because the colleagues are not friendly.
- () 16. A. He is difficult to please.
B. He is very well disciplined.
C. He is generous and warm-hearted.
D. He doesn't talk much to his employees.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following passage.

- () 17. A. 200. B. 300. C. 500. D. 1,000.
- () 18. A. They are both low in quality.
B. They are both produced in factories.
C. People enjoy them both in their spare time.
D. They both do good to people's health.
- () 19. A. Teenagers need 4 to 7 hours of sleep each day.
B. Teenagers spend too much time on electronic products.
C. Girls aged 15 to 16 spend the least time on electronic products.
D. Electronic products harm teenagers by producing harmful rays.
- () 20. A. Advising teenagers to throw away electronic products.
B. Asking stores to stop selling electronic products.
C. Parents watch TV together with their children.
D. Teenagers reduce their use of electronic products.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary(20%)

Section A 10%

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

During the early years of the settlement of the American continent, a highly distinctive form of English, (21) _____ (speak) by the black population, was beginning to develop in the islands of the West Indies and the southern part of the mainland. The beginning of the seventeenth century saw the emergence of the slave trade. Ships from Europe traveled to the West African coast, (22) _____ they exchanged cheap goods for black slaves. The slaves were shipped in terrible conditions to the Caribbean islands and the American coast, where they were in turn exchanged for such products (23) _____ sugar and molasses. The ships then returned to England, completing an “Atlantic triangle” of journeys, and the process (24) _____ (begin) again. Britain and the United States had outlawed the slave trade by 1865, but by that time, nearly 200 years of trading (25) _____ (take) place. By the middle of the nineteenth century, there were over four million black slaves in America.

The policy of the slave-traders was to bring people of different language backgrounds together in the ships, to make (26) _____ difficult for groups to plan rebellion. The result was the growth of several pidgin (混杂) forms of communication, and in particular a pidgin between the slaves and the sailors, many of (27) _____ spoke English. Once they arrived in the Caribbean, this pidgin English continued to act as (28) _____ major means of communication between the black population and their new owners, and among the blacks themselves. Then, when children came to be born, the pidgin became their mother tongue, thus (29) _____ (produce) the first black Creole (克里奥尔语) speech in the region. This Creole English rapidly came (30) _____ (use) throughout the cotton plantations, and in the coastal towns and islands.

Section B 10%

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. form	B. process	C. lack	D. mask	E. damage	F. effort
G. necessary	H. condition	I. calm	J. work	K. soul	

Beauty does mean a lot to women. Millions of dollars is spent worldwide on cosmetics in a(n) 31 to stop the loss of beauty that comes with ageing.

However, women can take care of themselves far better by taking some Natural Beauty Tips in her daily life.

Drinking at least 8 to 10 glasses of water every day helps flush out toxins (排出毒素)

from the body that 32 skin and hair.

Eating lots of fruit and vegetables gives the body the 33 vitamins and minerals that help rejuvenate (使年轻;使更新) skin and hair.

A diet rich in Omega 3 fatty acids (fish) helps 34 the body.

Regular exercise helps keep the body fit. A regular 30-minute walk can 35 wonders for your health.

Stress in personal and professional life, 36 of sleep, improper diet and exercise are some of the reasons why the body may deteriorate (变坏) before its time. Wearing make-up, as most women have realized today, is not enough to 37 wrinkles (皱纹), dark circles and worry lines on the face.

Natural Beauty Tips, like those mentioned above, help women lead a healthy lifestyle. When the body is healthy and the mind is 38, it shows on the face. Women must understand that natural beauty comes from within: a happy 39 and a smiling face filled with warmth and laughter.

In the end, ageing is a natural 40. Nothing can stop the inevitable (unavoidable) designed by Mother Nature. Women who accept this will live happier.

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____
36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

III. Reading Comprehension(45%)

Section A 15%

Directions: Fill in each blank the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Much time and effort has been devoted to researching the mental health benefits of flexible (灵活的,有弹性的) work environments, but can the ability to leave work early to watch your son's soccer game, or arrive at the office a bit late in the morning in order to 41 some personal matters, have broader physical health benefits 42 making you feel a bit less tired?

According to new research published in the Cochrane Library's Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, it seems so. In a review of 10 previous studies examining the health effects of flexible work conditions for more than 16,000 people, 43 from the U. K. 's Durham University and University of Newcastle, as well as the University of Montreal, found that flexible work schedules — when employees can 44 their starting times, for example — were associated with improvements in a person's overall health. And, perhaps unsurprisingly, in all of the studies included in the review, researchers found no evidence for 45 effects of more flexible work schedules.

This initial analysis was intended to throw light on the potential health benefits of flexible work options, which are increasingly 46 throughout Scandinavia, and have recently gained some ground in the U. K. 47, last April, the British government 48 a policy that allowed parents of children aged six and under to request flexible work arrangements to include parents of children aged 16 and younger. In the U. S., the phenomenon is a bit slower to catch on. Yet, the economic slowdown of recent years may

have contributed to 49 in workplace flexibility — as companies 50 to reward employees with bonuses (奖金) or raises may 51 other forms of compensation (补偿), Reuters reported early last year.

Previous research too, of course, has indicated the benefits of flexible work environments toward positive mental health outcomes. And while these latest findings are promising, the researchers stress that more study is vital (important) to understanding the detailed 52 between flexible work and improved health outcomes. To truly 53 the benefits of flexible working conditions, the researchers say, additional study analyzing health outcomes among a wide 54 of workers — from high-ranking executives to hourly employees — is 55, which helps to gain a deeper understanding of the issue, and to shape future workplace policy.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 41. | A. see to | B. keep to | C. point to | D. look to |
| () 42. | A. across | B. besides | C. before | D. over |
| () 43. | A. officials | B. employers | C. executives | D. researchers |
| () 44. | A. spend | B. devote | C. shift | D. cancel |
| () 45. | A. changeable | B. positive | C. considerable | D. negative |
| () 46. | A. popular | B. interesting | C. adaptable | D. intense |
| () 47. | A. In particular | B. As a result | C. For example | D. In return |
| () 48. | A. extended | B. adopted | C. made | D. implemented |
| () 49. | A. decrease | B. beginning | C. freedom | D. growth |
| () 50. | A. willing | B. unable | C. pleasant | D. ready |
| () 51. | A. turn to | B. set aside | C. help out | D. get over |
| () 52. | A. difference | B. relationship | C. progress | D. movement |
| () 53. | A. grasp | B. follow | C. fight | D. apply |
| () 54. | A. variety | B. change | C. range | D. gap |
| () 55. | A. critical | B. possible | C. clear | D. moderate |

Section B 22%

Directions: Choose the answer that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Over the last decade, demand for the cosmetic surgery has increased by more than 400 percent. According to Dr. Dai Davies, of the Plastic Surgery Partnership in Hammersmith, the majority of cosmetic surgery patients are not chasing physical perfection. Rather, they are driven to improve their appearance by a desire to look normal. “What we all crave is to look normal. The advertising media give us a perception (概念) of what is physically acceptable and we feel we must look like that.”

In America, the debate is no longer about whether surgery is normal; rather, it centres on what age people should be before going under the knife. New York surgeon Dr. Gerard Imber recommends “maintenance” work for people in their thirties. “The idea of waiting until one needs a heroic transformation is silly,” he says. “By then,

anger in power and persuasion. A woman, however, could be ignored or hurt by her group if she expressed anger.

The study was based on the responses of 210 students. They were shown evidence and photographs online from a real murder trial. A man had supposedly murdered his wife. The students were asked to decide if the man was guilty or not.

Before making their decision, the students discussed the case online with five jurors (陪审员). But these were not real jurors; they were computers generating responses and comments back to the students. Some of the fake jurors had male identities. Others had female identities.

Some male jurors were angry about the judgement. When this happened, the students reacted by doubting their own decisions about the case. Confidence in their responses on the judgement “dropped significantly”. But when female jurors seemed angry, the student participants “became significantly more confident in their original judgments”.

The study could have wider importance.

The results have effects for any woman who is trying to exert influence on a decision in their workplace and everyday lives. This includes governing bodies, task forces and committees. In a political debate, a female candidate might have less influence if she shows anger.

An example is the 2016 Democratic presidential race. This might explain why Bernie Sanders is able to freely express his passion and conviction, while Hillary Clinton clearly regulates her emotions more carefully.

- () 60. According to the study, when women express anger they are thought of as _____.
 A. convincing B. significant C. emotional D. confident
- () 61. We can learn from the study conducted by the researchers from ASU that _____.
 A. there were 210 students expressing their emotions
 B. the jurors were shown evidence and photographs online
 C. female jurors doubted their own decisions about the case
 D. the jurors were actually computers with human identities
- () 62. The writer’s purpose for using the example in the last paragraph is to _____.
 A. remind women to control their emotions in political debates
 B. show the importance of the study extending into other fields
 C. prove the findings are of great help in our daily life
 D. explain why the researchers carry out the study

(C)

There have always been a lot of commonly believed but false ideas about being fat and doing exercise. Some people believe that they can’t help putting on weight as they get older, while others hold that if they stop exercising, their muscles will turn into fat. Here are some more myths:



I'll never lose weight — I come from a fat family.

Wrong! While we can't change the body type we are born with, we can't blame our genes for making us fat. There's plenty of evidence that fatness runs in families, and the main reason is that they share the same habits of eating too much and exercise too little.

I am fat because I burn calories slowly.

Wrong! Fatness is not caused by a slow *metabolism* (新陈代谢). In fact, although fat people consume more energy than slim people, they also fail to realize how much they eat! Keeping a diary can help you work out your daily food intake more accurately.

Exercise is boring.

Wrong! Anything will become boring if you do it repetitively. The key is to develop a balanced and varied program that's fun as well as progressive. If you enjoy a Sunday walk, take a different route. If you do Yoga, try a tai chi class. If you like swimming, set yourself a distance or time challenge.

No pain, no gain.

Wrong! Exercise is not meant to hurt. Indeed, pain is your body telling you something's wrong, and continuing to exercise could lead to serious injury. You may experience mild discomfort as you begin to exercise regularly, but this is your body adapting to the positive changes in your lifestyle and the aches should disappear relatively quickly. If you don't, rest and seek medical advice.

- () 63. What does the author think about being fat?
- A. It is the family genes that make people fat.
 - B. People are fat because they consume too little energy.
 - C. A diary of exercise can prevent people from becoming fat.
 - D. It is the consequence of people's imbalanced lifestyle.
- () 64. According to the author, how can we make exercise more interesting?
- A. By taking varied exercise.
 - B. By choosing simple exercise.
 - C. By doing regular exercise.
 - D. By sticking to outdoor exercise.
- () 65. What is the author's opinion about "No pain, no gain" in exercising?
- A. Keeping fit is essentially a painful experience.
 - B. Exercise should be stopped if continuous pain is felt.
 - C. Pain in exercise is a precondition for reaching your goal.
 - D. Getting used to pain leads to positive changes in your body.
- () 66. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To declare the importance of keeping fit.
 - B. To clarify some misconceptions about fatness and exercise.
 - C. To confirm what has long been believed about keeping fit.
 - D. To explain some medical facts about being fat and doing exercise.

Section C 8%

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences

than you need.

- A. Beauty really is, as the saying goes, in the eye of the beholder.
- B. There is no denying that anyone who keeps the ability to see beauty never grows old.
- C. What is considered beautiful is subjective and varies around the world.
- D. And our awareness of it may start at a very early age.
- E. Even babies enjoy being dressed up and look attractive.
- F. There is at least one good reason for the desire to be attractive; beauty is power.

The search for beauty spans centuries and continents. Paintings of Egyptians dating back over 4,000 years show both men and women painting their nails and wearing makeup. Today, people continue to devote a lot of time and money to their appearance.

(67) _____ Studies suggest that good-looking people make more money, get called on more often in class, and are regarded as friendlier.

But what exactly is beauty? It's difficult to describe it clearly, and yet we know it when we see it. (68) _____ In one set of studies, six-month-old babies were shown a series of photographs. The faces on the pictures had been rated for attractiveness by a group of college students. In the studies, the babies spent more time looking at the attractive faces than the unattractive ones.

The idea that even babies can judge appearance makes perfect sense to many researchers. In studies by psychologists, men consistently showed a preference for women with larger eyes, fuller lips, and a smaller nose and chin while women prefer men with large shoulders and a narrow waist. According to scientists, the mind unconsciously tells men and women that these traits equal health and genetic well-being.

Not everyone thinks the same way, however. Look at most western fashion magazines; the women on the pages are thin. But is this "perfect" body type for women worldwide? Scientists' answer is no. (69) _____ They found native people in southeast Peru preferred shapes regarded overweight in western cultures.

For better or worse, beauty plays a role in our lives. But it is extremely difficult to describe exactly what makes one person attractive to another. Although there do seem to be certain physical traits considered universally appealing, it is also true that beauty does not always keep to a single, uniform standard. (70) _____

IV. Summary Writing (10%)

71. Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the following passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Adding math talk to story time at home is a winning equation for children's math achievement, according to new research from the University of Chicago. The study shows a marked increase in math achievement among children whose families used Bedtime Math, an iPad app that delivers engaging math story problems for parents and children to

solve together.

Even children who used the app with their parents as little as once a week saw gains in math achievement by the end of the school year. The app’s effect was especially strong for children whose parents tend to be anxious or uncomfortable about math.

Previous research from this group has demonstrated the importance of adults’ attitudes about math for children’s math success. For example, a recent study found that math-anxious parents who help their children with math homework actually weaken their children’s math achievement.

The new findings demonstrate that structured, positive interactions around math at home can cut the link between parents’ uneasiness about math and children’s low math achievement.

“Many Americans experience high levels of anxiety when they have to solve a math problem, with a majority of adults feeling at least some worries about math,” said Beilock, a professor in psychology. “These math-anxious parents are probably less likely to talk about math at home, which affects how competent (能干的) their children are in math. Bedtime Math encourages a dialogue between parents and kids about math, and offers a way to engage in high-quality math interactions.”

Study participants included 587 first-grade students and their parents. Families were given an iPad installed with a version of the Bedtime Math app, with which parents and their children read stories and answer questions involving math, including topics like counting, shapes and problem-solving. A control group received a reading app that had similar stories without the math content and questions related to reading comprehension instead. Children’s math achievement was assessed at the beginning and end of the school year. Parents completed a questionnaire about their nervousness about math.

The more time parents and children in the math group used the app, the higher children’s achievement on a math assessment at the end of the school year. Indeed, children who frequently used the math app with their parents outperformed similar students in the reading group by almost three months in math achievement at the year’s end.
