

完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Have you experienced a condition when listening to a very loud music makes your heartbeat so fast that you can actually feel the heavy beating? From this experience, we can conclude that loud and fast music ____1.____ the heart rate. Therefore, we have a feeling of high ____2.____ and stress when we listen to loud and fast music. On the contrary, soft music is ____3.____ to a slower heart rate. People who listen to relaxing music have a slower heart rate, ____4.____ to those listening to loud and fast music, or those not listening to music at all.

But why does this happen? Experiments found that the ____5.____ of music on the heart is based on the functioning of the brain. When we hear music, the sound waves are translated into electrical impulses(神经冲动) by the ____6.____. As it is related to the increasing and decreasing of the heart rate, the related effect is produced. Now, is it that only ____7.____ music brings out this effect? Well, listening to soft or relaxing music is surely more ____8.____. However, listening to any type of music you like can be ____9.____, rather than not listening to any music at all.

It is believed that people who have a slower heart rate have a longer life. ____10.____, people having a faster heart rate are at a greater ____11.____ of suffering from cardiovascular(心血管的) diseases. Therefore, having a slower heart rate makes you live a longer and healthier life. When ____12.____ slows down the heart rate, it brings about a feeling of ____13.____. Therefore, it is used as a ____14.____ technique. We can conclude by saying that the phrase "Music heals(治疗) the heart" is not just a saying, but a(n) ____15.____!

() 33. A. selflessness B. helplessness C. calmness D. sadness

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. obtains | B. evaluates | C. measures | D. increases |
| 2. A. nature | B. anxiety | C. respect | D. security |
| 3. A. integrated | B. changed | C. linked | D. marked |
| 4. A. compared | B. adapted | C. exposed | D. opposed |
| 5. A. style | B. effect | C. fantasy | D. beauty |
| 6. A. structure | B. music | C. brain | D. equipment |

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|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. normal | B. folk | C. modern | D. soft |
| 8. A. abnormal | B. unbearable | C. unforgettable | D. beneficial |
| 9. A. helpful | B. joyful | C. grateful | D. doubtful |
| 10. A. Interestingly | B. Similarly | C. Absolutely | D. Unbelievably |
| 11. A. limit | B. competition | C. risk | D. fame |
| 12. A. temperature | B. medicine | C. dance | D. music |
| 13. A. learning | B. relaxation | C. permission | D. cooperation |
| 14. A. learning | B. relaxation | C. permission | D. cooperation |
| 15. A. fact | B. resource | C. advice | D. intention |

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In many ways, Gitanjali Rao is an ordinary 11-year-old, lively and chatty, yet her scientific spirit makes a huge difference. Last month, she 16. the top prize at the Discovery Education 3M Young Scientist Challenge for her invention.

What 17. Gitanjali's work was that her city faced a water emergency with too much lead in its water. "The idea didn't 18. to me until I saw my parents try to do water tests. The test strips may show inaccurate results, which weren't very 19. ."

She recalls. She then searched for suitable materials with continued efforts and 20. found that carbon nanotube (纳米管) sensors can be used to sense chemicals. Gitanjali 21. to build a small blue housing using the 3-D printer at her school with computer chips and a battery inside. A free app, which Gitanjali designed under 22. from her computer science teacher, gives instant 23. and sends the data to a linked phone through an attached device.

The process of designing her project wasn't always 24. , though. Kathleen Shafer, a scientist paired with Gitanjali as her teacher in summer, 25. along the way. In the award ceremony, Gitanjali also 26. her parents with constant support and 27. to try "crazy ideas". Gitanjali received \$25, 000 to further develop her program along with the great 28. of winning the contest. According to Shafer, who 29. Gitanjali, "she shows a lot of motivation to solve 30. issues through science".

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|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16. A. earned | B. designed | C. offered | D. made |
| 17. A. exposed | B. improved | C. defined | D. inspired |
| 18. A. stick | B. belong | C. occur | D. apply |
| 19. A. simple | B. reliable | C. predictable | D. creative |
| 20. A. initially | B. immediately | C. temporarily | D. eventually |
| 21. A. managed | B. promised | C. pretended | D. happened |
| 22. A. observation | B. command | C. instruction | D. control |
| 23. A. access | B. results | C. decisions | D. approval |
| 24. A. optional | B. complete | C. continuous | D. smooth |
| 25. A. changed | B. risked | C. helped | D. followed |
| 26. A. stresses | B. credits | C. impresses | D. provides |
| 27. A. encouragement | B. request | C. struggle | D. pressure |
| 28. A. fortune | B. intention | C. honor | D. potential |
| 29. A. keeps up with | B. gets along with | | |
| C. takes care of | D. speaks highly of | | |
| 30. A. commercial | B. practical | C. academic | D. systematic |

完形填空

Scientists in Norway have some good news for coffee drinkers. Researchers have already found evidence that the drink or the beans can help with weight loss, 31. one's risk of developing some diseases, promote muscle growth, protect against certain types of cancers and can even reduce one's risk of premature(早于预期的) death, among many other 32.. Now it is said that a cup of 33. reduces physical pain.

The surprising finding is 34. a study involving 48 volunteers who agreed to spend 90 minutes performing computer tasks meant to finish office work. The tasks were known to 35. pain in the shoulders, neck, forearms and wrists. The researchers wanted to 36. how people with pain and those who were pain-free tolerated(忍受) the pain of such tasks. "As a matter of convenience, the scientists allowed people to drink coffee before taking the test to avoid 37. effects of caffeine lack, e. g. decreased vigor, sleepiness, and exhaustion, " they reported.

When it came time to analyze the data, the researchers from Norway's National Institute

of Occupational Health and Oslo University Hospital noticed that the 19 people who drank coffee reported a ____38.____ intensity(强度) of pain than the 29 people who didn't. In the shoulders and neck, ____39.____, the average pain was rated 41 (on a 100-point scale) among the coffee drinkers and 55 for the non-coffee drinkers. Similar gaps were found for all pain sites measured, and coffee's obvious pain-reduction effect ____40.____.

However, the authors of the study, which was published this week in the journal, *BMCResearchNotes*, warn that the results of the study come with many ____41.____. For starters, the researchers don't know how much coffee the coffee drinkers consumed(消耗) before taking the computer tests. ____42.____, they doubt whether the coffee drinkers and non-coffee drinkers were ____43.____ in all aspects except for their coffee consumption. Problems like these tend to ____44.____ the importance of the findings. But those doubts are ____45.____ to trouble the coffee drinkers looking for any reason not to cut back on their daily caffeine habit.

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|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. take | B. reduce | C. increase | D. face |
| 32. A. trends | B. advice | C. benefits | D. promotions |
| 33. A. milk | B. water | C. coke | D. coffee |
| 34. A. based on | B. fond of | C. different from | D. regarded as |
| 35. A. cause | B. indicate | C. ease | D. relieve |
| 36. A. warn | B. compare | C. cure | D. treat |
| 37. A. unpleasant | B. modest | C. significant | D. positive |
| 38. A. lower | B. higher | C. shorter | D. longer |
| 39. A. in addition | B. as a result | C. for example | D. in one word |
| 40. A. turned up | B. took up | C. put up | D. gave up |
| 41. A. satisfaction | B. uncertainties | C. attention | D. responses |
| 42. A. Moreover | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Nevertheless |
| 43. A. guilty | B. similar | C. different | D. proper |
| 44. A. realize | B. Observe | C. measure | D. weaken |
| 45. A. unlikely | B. orderly | C. jealous | D. Capable |

For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and

D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

For the country that invented railways, Britain has shown remarkably little interest in them lately. New networks have been built around Europe in the past few decades, but the only significant stretch of 46. laid in Britain in a century is the 67-mile HS1 railway that links London to the Channel Tunnel. 47. , the country has half as much track as it had in 1963. Yet while Britain has an almost American 48. to invest in railways, its commuting patterns are European; 10% of journeys are by rail, compared with 9% in Germany and less than 1% in America.

Britain's big 49. is that, because it has built no new high-speed lines, it runs fast intercity trains on the same track as slow commuter ones. Long 50. have to be left between slow and express trains. The need to make way for high-speed trains thus 51. the number of commuter services, and vice versa.

Eight years ago, the government decided to change this by building a new 345-mile railway from London to the north of England. Though branded as High Speed 2, its principal job was to boost capacity rather than 52. .

Rail is an increasingly significant part of the transport mix. Climate change is making carbon-efficiency even more important. At the same time, passenger numbers have gone beyond 53. . The government had expected passenger volumes to increase by 17%-21% in the decade from 2011; actually, they were up by 24% within just seven years and are expected to go on 54. at a similar rate.

The benefit-to-cost ratio (BCR) calculated for HS2, at around one, is hardly acknowledged. But just as the costs of big transport projects are often 55. , so are their long-term benefits. The extension to London's Jubilee tube line, 56. , was approved with a BCR of less than one, but recent analysis suggests that it has been more like 1.75. And that includes only the profits that go directly to the railway, not the 57. consequences of the recovery of London's Docklands area, which the tube line made possible.

The main point of HS2, similarly, is its impact on the cities and towns along its 58. and beyond. Boris Johnson, the prime minister, is on a mission to boost growth in northern and western areas 59. by the country's London-centred pattern of growth. On

its own HS2 won't make that happen, but doing so without a new railway would be____
60. ____ . The success of the "Northern Powerhouse" rail scheme, to link the north's big towns,
depends on it.

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|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 46. A. land | B. track | C. highway | D. water |
| 47. A. Besides | B. Indeed | C. Fortunately | D. Likewise |
| 48. A. qualification | B. eagerness | C. reluctance | D. potential |
| 49. A. theory | B. ambition | C. problem | D. solution |
| 50. A. gaps | B. lists | C. lines | D. days |
| 51. A. highlights | B. increases | C. counts | D. limits |
| 52. A. speed | B. length | C. quantity | D. quality |
| 53. A. records | B. forecasts | C. averages | D. scopes |
| 54. A. varying | B. declining | C. growing | D. remaining |
| 55. A. shared | B. underestimated | C. overlooked | D. realized |
| 56. A. for instance | | B. as a result | |
| | C. in addition | | D. out of problem |
| 57. A. political | B. cultural | C. economic | D. historic |
| 58. A. back | B. border | C. surface | D. route |
| 59. A. settled down | B. put forward | C. taken over | D. left behind |
| 60. A. tough | B. flexible | C. innovative | D. vacant |

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to others. "While we teach, we____ 61. _____," said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They're____ 62. _____ why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn.

Researchers have found that students who teach others work harder to____ 63. _____ the material, and apply it more____ 64. _____. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who're learning only for themselves. But how can children,____ 65. _____ learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can teach younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more____ 66. _____ than their later-born siblings (兄弟姐妹). This suggests

their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings.

Now educators are experimenting with ways to 67. this model to schoolwork. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who then 68. instruct middle school students on the topic. But the most cutting-edge tool is the "teachable agent"—a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world 69.. Computer scientists have created an animated (动画的) figure called Betty's Brain, who has been "taught" about science by middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty 70. certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own 71..

Feedback from the teachable agent 72. improves the teachers' learning. The agents' questions drive student teachers to think and explain the materials in different 73., and watching the agent solve problems allows the emotions one experiences into action. 74., it's the emotions one experiences in teaching that help learning. Student teachers feel 75. when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these pupils succeed as they gain pride and satisfaction from someone else's achievement.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 61. A. learn | B. doubt | C. grow | D. practice |
| 62. A. valuing | B. proving | C. questioning | D. assuming |
| 63. A. prepare | B. Preserve | C. exchange | D. understand |
| 64. A. officially | B. effectively | C. fluently | D. carefully |
| 65. A. still | B. even | C. though | D. once |
| 66. A. curious | B. energetic | C. independent | D. academic |
| 67. A. add | B. apply | C. offer | D. show |
| 68. A. as well | B. at once | C. in turn | D. of course |
| 69. A. teacher | B. parent | C. sibling | D. pupil |
| 70. A. arrange | B. mark | C. master | D. link |
| 71. A. thinking | B. reading | C. inspiration | D. guidance |
| 72. A. shortly | B. hardly | C. rather | D. further |
| 73. A. ways | B. cases | C. places | D. orders |
| 74. A. In all | B. After all | C. Above all | D. For all |

75. A. satisfied B. sick C. pleased D. upset

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You may have noticed some changes in your grandparents. As they get old, they start ____ 76. ____ things. And the older they get, the ____ 77. ____ things they will forget. For example, they may not be able to ____ 78. ____ where they left their glasses, or they may forget the names of their close friends. If you don't want to ____ 79. ____ memories very early, put down your sandwiches. A new study published in a science magazine shows that cutting calories can ____ 80. ____ people's (especially the old people's) memory.

Calorie restriction (热量限制) let lab animals live longer. And these ____ 81. ____ animals seemed to be ____ 82. _____. But it wasn't clear ____ 83. ____ it was the same with people.

In the latest ____ 84. _____, scientists asked 50 elderly women to ____ 85. _____ the number of calories they consumed (吃,喝) by a third. After three months, the ____ 86. _____ found that the women were not only ____ 87. _____, but they were better than they had been at ____ 88. _____ words — they remembered more words than ever, which suggested that keeping calories under ____ 89. _____ could help keep the brain ____ 90. _____.

In a word, the less you eat, the more you will remember.

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|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 76. A. missing | B. understanding | C. forgetting | D. loving |
| 77. A. less | B. more | C. farther | D. deeper |
| 78. A. remember | B. leave | C. find | D. believe |
| 79. A. get | B. close | C. practice | D. lose |
| 80. A. reduce | B. improve | C. test | D. damage |
| 81. A. little | B. happy | C. dangerous | D. hungry |
| 82. A. healthier | B. weaker | C. higher | D. better |
| 83. A. what | B. why | C. whether | D. how |
| 84. A. magazine | B. match | C. study | D. exercise |
| 85. A. put | B. cut | C. increase | D. take |
| 86. A. researchers | B. farmers | C. teachers | D. postmen |
| 87. A. fatter | B. higher | C. shorter | D. thinner |
| 88. A. writing | B. memorizing | C. recognizing | D. drawing |

89. A. control B. limit C. reduction D. repair
 90. A. weak B. tired C. fit D. hard

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Rockets were probably invented by accident about 2000 years ago. The Chinese had a form of gunpowder which was put in bamboo tubes and thrown into fires to make ____ 91. ____ during festivals. Perhaps some of the tubes jumped out of the fire instead of exploding in it. The Chinese discovered that the gunpowder ____ 92. ____ from the tube could lift it into the air. The idea of the rocket was ____ 93. ____.

The first ____ 94. ____ use of rockets was in 1232. The Song Dynasty was at war with the Mongols. During the ____ 95. ____ of Kaifeng, the Song army ____ 96. ____ "arrows of flying fire". The tubes were ____ 97. ____ to a long stick which helped keep the rocket moving in a straight direction. ____ 98. ____ the Mongols learned how to make rockets themselves and it is possible that they ____ 99. ____ them to Europe. Between the 13th and 15th century there were many rocket ____ 100. ____ in England, France and Italy. They were used for military purposes. One Italian scientist even invented a rocket which could travel over the surface of water and hit a(an) ____ 101. ____ ship.

Not everybody wanted to use rockets in battles. Wan Hu, a Chinese government official, invented a ____ 102. ____ chair. He fixed two big kites to the chair, and 47 rockets to the kites. The rockets were lit, there was a huge explosion and ____ 103. ____ of thick smoke. When the smoke ____ 104. ____ Wan Hu and his chair had disappeared, no one knows what happened. Did Wan Hu die in the explosion? Or was he carried miles into space, becoming the world's first ____ 105. ____?

91. A. cuisines B. decorations C. explosions D. differences
 92. A. flying B. escaping C. firing D. going
 93. A. born B. burst C. found D. improved
 94. A. political B. official C. military D. scientific
 95. A. occupation B. attack C. search D. battle
 96. A. sent B. shot C. drove D. set
 97. A. tied B. shaken C. wrapped D. blown

98. A. Finally B. Suddenly C. Soon D. Thus
99. A. delivered B. threw C. passed D. introduced
100. A. transformations B. performances
C. experiments D. exhibitions
101. A. business B. official C. transportation D. enemy
102. A. flying B. diving C. surfing D. blowing
103. A. packs B. clouds C. masses D. piles
104. A. faded B. completed C. lifted D. reflected
105. A. scientist B. researcher C. astronaut D. explorer

完形填空

Next week, as millions of families gather for their Thanksgiving *feasts* (大餐), many other Americans will go without. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 12 million households 106. enough food for everyone in their family at some time during the year — including 107..

Hunger is surprisingly widespread in our country — one of the world's wealthiest — yet the government estimates that we waste almost 100 billion pounds of food each year, more than one-quarter of our total supply.

Reducing this improper distribution of 108. is a goal of America's Second Harvest, the nation's largest domestic hunger-relief organization. Last year, it 109. nearly 2 billion pounds of food to more than 23 million people in need.

America's Second Harvest is a network of 214 inter-connected food banks and other organizations that 110. food from growers, processors, grocery stores and restaurants. 111., the network distributes food to some 50,000 *soup kitchens* (施食处), homeless 112. and old people's centers in every county of every state.

A great deal of work is involved in distributing tons of food from thousands of 113. to thousands of small, non-profit organizations. Until a few years ago, America's Second Harvest lacked any 114. way to manage their *inventory* (存货). Without accurate and timely information, soup kitchens were sometimes empty while food was left to 115. in loading places.

In 2000, America's Second Harvest began to use a new inventory and

financial-management system — Ceres. It is a 116. designed specifically for hunger-relief operations. It is used by more than 100 America's Second Harvest organizations to 117. food from donation to distribution.

Ceres has helped 118. the spoiling of food and improve distribution. An evaluation found that the software *streamlined* (精简) food banks' operations by 23 percent in the first year alone.

With more accurate and timely reports, Ceres saves time, frees staff members to focus on finding new donors, and 119. more efficient use of donations.

Hunger in America remains a(n) 120. social problem. Technology alone cannot solve it. But in the hands of organizations such as America's Second Harvest, it is a powerful tool that is helping to make a difference — and helping more Americans to join in the feast.

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 106. A. serve | B. lack | C. reserve | D. order |
| 107. A. workdays | B. birthdays | C. holidays | D. paydays |
| 108. A. resources | B. incomes | C. missions | D. services |
| 109. A. exposed | B. introduced | C. distributed | D. addicted |
| 110. A. harvest | B. prepare | C. recommend | D. gather |
| 111. A. For example | B. In contrast | C. Above all | D. In turn |
| 112. A. backyards | B. shelters | C. garages | D. cabins |
| 113. A. donors | B. survivors | C. farmers | D. victims |
| 114. A. innovative | B. impressive | C. effective | D. productive |
| 115. A. grow | B. recycle | C. spoil | D. stir |
| 116. A. theory | B. action | C. remedy | D. software |
| 117. A. advertise | B. relieve | C. track | D. migrate |
| 118. A. produce | B. reduce | C. shift | D. simplify |
| 119. A. promises | B. ceases | C. admits | D. locates |
| 120. A. troubling | B. demanding | C. touching | D. imposing |

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Children know the difference between right and wrong before they reach the age of two, according to new research 121. recently.

Scientists have 122. that babies aged between 19 and 21 months understand fairness and can 123. it in different situations. They say it is the first time that having a 124. of fairness has been identified in children at such a young 125..

Researchers say babies will watch a 126. for longer if they think it contains something unfair, so in two experiments the babies were 127. on how long they watched a live scenario(情景)about fairness.

In the first, 19-month-olds 128. two giraffe puppets(玩偶) given either a toy each or both toys to one of the giraffes. Longer looking times 129. that something was unusual or 130. to the baby. In this experiment, three-quarters of the babies looked longer when one giraffe got 131. toys.

In a second experiment, two women 132. each other with a pile of small 133. between them and an empty plastic box in front of each of them In one scenario, one woman 134. put the toys away, while the other kept playing, but both women were given 135.. In another scenario, both women put the toys away and both got a reward. The 136. 21-month-old babies looked reliably 137. when the worker and the slacker(偷懒的人) were rewarded equally.

Psychologist Stephanie Sloane, who led the study at Illinois University, said:" We discovered that 19 and 21-month-old babies have a general 138. of fairness, and they can apply it 139. to different situations. "

The 140. appear in Psychological Science, a journal published by the Association for Psychological Science.

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|---------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 121. A. conducted | B. reviewed | C. published | D. processed |
| 122. A. hoped | B. found | C. warned | D. agreed |
| 123. A. apply | B. feel | C. prove | D. access |
| 124. A. range | B. matter | C. sense | D. combination |
| 125. A. life | B. market | C. age | D. class |
| 126. A. performance | B. tape | C. scene | D. play |
| 127. A. timed | B. tested | C. educated | D. placed |
| 128. A. received | B. included | C. took | D. saw |
| 129. A. recommended | B. noted | C. stated | D. indicated |

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|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 130. A. unique | B. unexpected | C. difficult | D. unknown |
| 131. A. several | B. other | C. both | D. no |
| 132. A. faced | B. helped | C. treated | D. touched |
| 133. A. books | B. stones | C. clothes | D. toys |
| 134. A. dutifully | B. simply | C. quickly | D. eventually |
| 135. A. instructions | B. options | C. credits | D. rewards |
| 136. A. growing | B. watching | C. crying | D. sleeping |
| 137. A. farther | B. longer | C. closer | D. deeper |
| 138. A. pattern | B. description | C. expectation | D. explanation |
| 139. A. directly | B. early | C. creatively | D. appropriately |
| 140. A. limitations | B. requirements | C. theories | D. findings |

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

I've been fascinated by happiness most of my life. When I was a small boy, I noticed that though many of the adults around me were wealthy and educated, they were not always happy and this sometimes led them to behave in ways which I, as a child, thought strange. ____

141. ____, I decided to understand what happiness was and how best to achieve it. It was not surprising, then, that I decided to study ____ 142. ____.

On arrival at the University of Chicago fifty years ago, I was ____ 143. ____ to find that academic psychologists were trying to understand human behavior by studying rats in a laboratory. I felt that there must be other more useful ways of learning how we think and feel. Although my original aim had been to achieve happiness for myself, I became more ____ 144. _____. I decided to build my career on trying to discover what made others happy also. I ____ 145. ____ by studying creative people such as musicians, artists and athletes because they were people who devoted their lives to doing what they wanted to do, ____ 146. ____ things that just brought them financial rewards.

Later, I ____ 147. ____ the study by inventing a system called "the experience sampling method". Ordinary people were asked to keep an electronic pager for a week which gave out a beeping sound eight times a day. Every time it did so, they ____ 148. ____ where they were, what they were doing, how they felt and how much they were concentrating. This system has

now been used on more than 10,000 people and the answers are 149. as with creative people, ordinary people are happiest when concentrating hard.

After carrying out thirty years of research and writing eighteen books, I believe I have 150. that happiness is quite different from what most people imagine. People need more than just wealth and comfort in order to lead happy lives. I found that the most obvious cause of happiness is intense 151.. This must be the main reason why activities such as music, art, literature and sports have survived. In order to stay focused, whether you're reading a poem or building a sandcastle, what you need is a challenge that 152. your ability. The way to remain continually 153. therefore, is to keep finding new opportunities to improve your skills. This may mean learning to do your job better or faster, or doing other more difficult jobs. As you grow older you have to find new challenges, which are more appropriate to your age.

I have spent my life studying happiness and now, as I look back, I wonder if I have 154. it. Overall, I think I have and my belief that I have found the 155. to its secret has increased my happiness immeasurably.

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|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 141. A. On the whole | B. As a result | | |
| C. To some degree | D. In the meantime | | |
| 142. A. physiology | B. acting | C. medicine | D. psychology |
| 143. A. disappointed | B. amazed | C. relieved | D. annoyed |
| 144. A. sympathetic | B. ambitious | C. idealistic | D. doubtful |
| 145. A. took off | B. stood up | C. started out | D. broke |
| through | | | |
| 146. A. not to mention | B. as well as | C. rather than | D. in favor |
| of | | | |
| 147. A. expanded | B. interpreted | C. defended | D. evaluated |
| 148. A. made up | B. objected to | C. depended on | D. noted down |
| 149. A. consistent | B. ambiguous | C. common | D. ridiculous |
| 150. A. implied | B. proved | C. promised | D. questioned |
| 151. A. awareness | B. pressure | C. concentration | D. desire |
| 152. A. affords | B. observes | C. underrates | D. matches |

153. A. cautious B. healthy C. original D. happy
154. A. achieved B. deserved C. considered D. struck
155. A. references B. extensions C. keys D. links

答案解析部分

【答案】1. D; 2. B; 3. C; 4. A; 5. B; 6. C; 7. D; 8. D; 9. A; 10. B;

11. C; 12. D; 13. C; 14. B; 15. A

【知识点】科普环保类; 说明文; 其他类

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇说明文, 介绍了不同节奏和音量大小不同的音乐对我们的
心率、乃至生命有很大影响。

【点评】考查完形填空。答题时首先要跳过空格, 通读文章掌握大意。然后细读文章,
字斟句酌逐一作答, 注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

1. 句意: 根据这一经验, 我们可以得出这样的结论: 响亮而快速的音乐能加快心率。

A. obtains 获得; B. evaluates 评价; C. measures 测量; D. increases 增加。根据上文"Have
you experienced a condition when listening to a very loud music makes your heartbeat so fast
that you can actually feel the heavy beating?(你是否经历过这样的情况: 听非常大声的音乐
会让你的心跳非常快, 以至于你能真切地感受到沉重的搏动?)"可知, 快速而大声的音
乐会加快心率。故选 D。

2. 句意: 因此, 当我们听声音大、速度快的音乐时, 我们会感到高度焦虑和压力。A. nature
自然; B. anxiety 焦虑; C. respect 尊重; D. security 安全。根据下文"and stress"可知, 声
音大、速度快的音乐令人感到高度焦虑和压力。故选 B。

3. 句意: 相反, 轻柔的音乐与较慢的心率有关。A. integrated 合并; B. changed 改变;
C. linked 连接; D. marked 标记。根据下文"to a slower heart rate"可知, 轻柔的音乐与较
慢的心率有关, 短语 be linked to 表示"与.....有关"。故选 C。

4. 句意: 与那些听声音大、节奏快的音乐或根本不听音乐的人相比, 听轻松音乐的人
心率较慢。A. compared 比较; B. adapted 改编; C. exposed 接触; D. opposed 反对。根
据下文"to those listening to loud and fast music, or those not listening to music at all"可知,
此处将听轻松音乐的人和那些听声音大、节奏快的音乐或根本不听音乐的人进行比较。
故选 A。

5. 句意: 实验发现, 音乐对心脏的影响基于大脑的功能。A. style 风格; B.

effect 影响; C. fantasy 幻想; D. beauty 美丽。根据下文"of music on the heart"以及上文提到音乐快慢与心率有关可知, 音乐对心脏有影响。故选 B。

6. 句意: 当我们听到音乐时, 声波被大脑转化为电脉冲。A. structure 结构; B. music 音乐; C. brain 大脑; D. equipment 装备。根据上文"on the functioning of the brain"可知, 此处是在说明听音乐时, 声波被大脑转化为电脉冲。故选 C。

7. 句意: 那么, 是不是只有轻柔的音乐才能产生这种效果呢? A. normal 正常的; B. folk 传统的; C. modern 现代的; D. soft 柔软的。根据下文"Well, listening to soft or relaxing music"可知, 此处指轻柔的音乐。故选 D。

8. 句意: 嗯, 听柔和或放松的音乐肯定更有益。A. abnormal 反常的; B. unbearable 难以忍受的; C. unforgettable 难忘的; D. beneficial 有益的。根据上文可知, 听柔和的音乐可以减慢心率, 即更有益。故选 D。

9. 句意: 然而, 听你喜欢的任何类型的音乐都是有帮助的, 而不是什么音乐都不听。A. helpful 有帮助的; B. joyful 快乐的; C. grateful 感谢的; D. doubtful 怀疑的。上文 however 表示转折, 根据下文"rather than not listening to any music at all"可知, 这里指听你喜欢的任何类型的音乐都是有帮助的, 而不是什么音乐都不听。故选 A。

10. 句意: 类似地, 心率较快的人患心血管疾病的风险也更大。A. Interestingly 有趣地; B. Similarly 相似地; C. Absolutely 绝对; D. Unbelievably 难以置信地。根据上文"It is believed that people who have a slower heart rate have a longer life. (人们认为心率较慢的人寿命更长)"可知, 心率较慢的人寿命更长, 类似地, 心率较快的人患心血管疾病的风险也更大。故选 B。

11. 句意: 类似地, 心率较快的人患心血管疾病的风险也更大。A. limit 限制; B. competition 比赛; C. risk 风险; D. fame 名誉。根据下文"of suffering from cardiovascular diseases"可知, 此处指患心血管疾病的风险。故选 C。

12. 句意: 当音乐减慢心率时, 它会带来一种平静的感觉。A. temperature 温度; B. medicine 药物; C. dance 舞蹈; D. music 音乐。根据上文可知, 全文都在说明慢速音乐对心脏的影响, 此处指当音乐减慢心率时, 它会带来一种平静的感觉。故选 D。

13. 句意: 当音乐减慢心率时, 它会带来一种平静的感觉。A. selflessness 无私; B. helplessness 无助; C. calmness 平静; D. sadness 悲伤。根据上文"slows down the heart rate, it brings about a feeling of"可知, 音乐减慢心率时会带来一种平静的感觉。故选 C。

14. 句意: 因此, 它被用作一种放松技巧。A. learning 学习; B. relaxation 放松; C.

permission 允许; D. cooperation 合作。根据上文"Well, listening to soft or relaxing music"可知, 慢速音乐可以是一种放松技巧。故选 B。

15. 句意: 我们可以这样总结: "音乐治愈心灵"这句话不仅仅是一句谚语, 而是一个事实! A. fact 事实; B. resource 资源; C. advice 建议; D. intention 意图。上文通过科学研究证实了"音乐治愈心灵"这句话, 所以这句话不仅仅是一句谚语, 而是一个事实。故选 A。

【答案】 16. A; 17. D; 18. C; 19. B; 20. D; 21. A; 22. C; 23. B; 24. D;
25. C; 26. B; 27. A; 28. C; 29. D; 30. B

【知识点】 人物故事类; 科普环保类; 记叙文

【解析】 **【分析】** 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲的是 11 岁女生 Gitanjali Rao 研发出一款免费程序, 可以灵敏探测水中的铅含量, 赢得少年科学家挑战赛一等奖的故事。

【点评】 考查完形填空。答题时首先要跳过空格, 通读文章掌握大意。然后细读文章, 字斟句酌逐一作答, 注意考虑句型、语法、搭配、语境等因素。最后通读一遍检查验证。

16. 句意: 上个月, 她因其发明创造赢得了少年科学家奖。A. earned 赢得; B. designed 设计; C. offered 提供; D. made 制作。由上文的"her scientific spirit makes a huge difference"和后文 "award ceremony", 可知她的发明获得了奖励, 所以是赢得奖项, 故选 A。

17. 句意: 激发 Gitanjali 工作的缘由是城市面临水中含有过量铅的危机。A. exposed 暴露, 显示; B. improved 提升; C. defined 定义; D. inspired 激发, 启示。从后文的"the idea", 可知此处强调发明创造的缘由, 故选 D。

18. 句意: 直到我看到父母尝试去做水质测试, 我才想到这个主意。A. stick 坚持; B. belong 属于; C. occur 出现, 发生; D. apply 适用于。occur to sb 是固定短语, 意"某人突然想起.....", 故选 C。

19. 句意: 测试条可能显示不准确的结果, 因此不可靠。A. simple 简单的; B. reliable 可靠的; C. predictable 可预测的; D. creative 有创意的。根据上文中的"inaccurate", 可知结构不可靠, 故选 B。

20. 句意: 她随后坚持不懈地寻找合适的材料, 终于发现碳纳米管可以被用来探测化学物质。A. initially 最初地; B. immediately 立刻地; C. temporarily 暂时地; D. eventually 最终地。根据上文中的"with continued efforts", 可知过程并不容易, 故选 D。

21. 句意: 她设法在学校使用 3D

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