

Unit1 Growing up

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Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas

I .阅读理解

A

Inventor, physicist, astronomer, biologist, artist... Robert Hooke was all these and more. Some say he was the greatest experimental scientist of the 17th century. In the course of his work, he cooperated with famous men of science like Isaac Newton, and the great architect Christopher Wren.

Hooke's early education began at home, under the guidance of his father. He entered Westminster School and from there he went to Oxford, where he came in contact with some of the best scientists in England. Hooke impressed them with his skills at designing experiments and inventing instruments. In 1662, he was named Curator of Experiments at the newly formed Royal Society of London — meaning that he was responsible for demonstrating (展示) new experiments at the society's weekly meetings. Hooke accepted the job, even though he knew that the society had no money to pay him!

Watching living things through a microscope was one of his favourite pastimes. He invented a compound microscope for this purpose. One day while observing a cork (软木塞) under a microscope, he saw honeycomb-like structures. There were cells — the smallest units of life. In fact, it was Hooke who invented the term “cell” as the box-like cells of the cork reminded him of the cells of some place.

Another achievement of Hooke's was his book *Micrographia*, which introduced the enormous potential of the microscope. It contains fascinating drawings of the things he saw under the microscope. The book also includes, among other things, ideas on gravity, light and combustion (燃烧) that may have helped scientists like Newton when they were developing their own theories on these phenomena.

Hooke made a valuable contribution to astronomy, too. A crater (坑) on the moon is named after him in honour of his services to this branch of science.

1. Why did Hooke accept the job as Curator of Experiments?

A. He was good at designing experiments.

B. His family needed his support.

C. He wanted to please the famous scientists in England.

- D. His parents couldn't afford his education.
2. What does the underlined word “pastimes” in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Jobs. B. Experiments.
C. Hobbies. D. Structures.
3. What can we learn from the text?
- A. Hooke went to Oxford in 1662.
B. Hooke was well paid in the Royal Society of London.
C. Hooke made a contribution to medicine.
D. Hooke's book *Micrographia* might have helped Newton.
4. What is the last paragraph to prove?
- A. Hooke was the greatest experimental scientist of the 17th century.
B. Hooke was good at making discoveries.
C. Hooke's contributions were not limited to one field.
D. Hooke was one of the greatest astronomers.

B

Parents often put their own relationship on the back burner to concentrate on their children, but a new study shows that when spouses (配偶) love each other, their children stay in school longer and marry later in life.

Research about how the affection between parents shapes their children's long-term life outcomes is rare because the data demands are high. This study uses unique data from families in Nepal to provide new evidence. The study, co-authored by researchers at the University of Michigan and McGill University in Quebec, was published in the journal *Demography*.

“In this study, we see that parents' emotional connection to each other affects child growth so much that it shapes their children's future, ” said co-author and U-M Institute for Social Research researcher William Axinn. “The fact that we found these kinds of things in Nepal moves us to step closer to evidence that these things are universal. ”

The study uses data from the Chitwan Valley Family Study in Nepal. The survey was launched in 1995, and collected information from 151 neighborhoods in the Western Chitwan Valley. Married couples were interviewed at the same time but separately, and were asked to assess the level of affection they had for their partner. The spouses answered “How much do you love your husband/wife, very much, some, a little, or not at all? ”

The researchers then followed the children of these parents for 12 years to document their education and marital (婚姻的) behavior. They found that the children of the parents who reported they loved each other either “some” or “very much” stayed in school longer and married later.

“Family isn't just another institution. It's not like a school. It is this place where

we also have emotions and feelings, ” said lead author Sarah Brauner-Otto, director of the Centre on Population Dynamics at McGill University. The researchers say that their next important question will be to identify why parental love impacts children in this way.

5. Why is the research rarely done about the influence of parents' love on children's lives?

- A. Because few scientists show passion.
- B. Because the data are demanding.
- C. Because evidence is hard to collect.
- D. Because parents sometimes don't tell the truth.

6. What does the underlined word “universal” in the third Paragraph mean?

- A. Reasonable. B. Scientific.
- C. Worldwide. D. Acceptable.

7. What can be learned about the study from Paragraph 4?

- A. It started in the 19th century.
- B. It used information from 151 western countries.
- C. Couples were interviewed together.
- D. Couples needed to make an assessment of their closeness degree.

8. Which of the following will Sarah Brauner-Otto agree with?

- A. Family is like a school.
- B. Family really matters.
- C. Home is the best place.
- D. All happy families are alike.

II.完形填空

A New York woman is earning plenty of praise online after she wrote a message offering to help her elderly neighbors.

Maggie Connolly, who lives in Brooklyn's Carroll Gardens neighborhood, 1 her handwritten letter 2 several grocery stores in her community were short of supplies, according to Fox News.

The letter, which is 3 to “elderly neighbors and those with poor health”, includes Connolly's email address and an offer to help those 4 people.

Connolly's neighbor reposted an image of the letter, after which it was 5 by several popular online accounts. One post even earned nearly 50,000 6 and hundreds of comments from users who called the effort “sweet” and “ 7 ”.

Others used the message as a source of 8 , saying it served as a reminder as to how people should 9 during emergencies.

Connolly told Fox News she received plenty of responses to the 10 , with people of all age ranges asking for help. She 11 that she also got emails from other people who were following 12 in their own neighborhoods.

“Many people 13 to others not only in the neighborhood, but also all over the world, sending me pictures of their signs that they're making, which I think is so huge, ” she said.

Connolly said she's 14 working with around 70 volunteers in her own neighborhood — a community she's hoping to grow by working with the institution Invisible Hands, which offers delivery 15 to those in need throughout New York City and Jersey City.

1. A.posted B. announced
C. delivered D. composed
2. A.before B. after
C. until D. unless
3. A.attached B. applied
C. referred D. written
4. A.lucky B. anxious
C. ambitious D. needy
5. A.witnessed B. copied
C. shared D. designed
6. A.likes B. thumbs
C. flowers D. dollars
7. A.puzzling B. unhelpful
C. amazing D. boring
8. A.explanation B. inspiration
C. determination D. satisfaction
9. A.feel B. behave
C. survive D. cook
10. A.bill B. notice
C. warning D. letter
11. A.complained B. commented
C. added D. predicted
12. A.suit B. law
C. routes D. rules
13. A.work out B. reach out
C. turn out D. make out
14. A.simply B. possibly
C. instantly D. currently
15. A.aid B. love
C. machine D. medicine

I. 阅读理解

A

【语篇解读】 这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了英国伟大的科学家、生物学家、细胞的发现者罗伯特·胡克的故事。

1. 答案与解析：A'推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Hooke impressed them with his skills at designing experiments and inventing instruments. In 1662, he was named Curator of Experiments at the newly formed Royal Society of London — meaning that he was responsible for demonstrating (展示) new experiments at the society's weekly meetings. Hooke accepted the job, even though he knew that the society had no money to pay him”可知，胡克接受实验馆长一职的原因是擅长设计实验。故选 A。

2. 答案与解析：C'词义猜测题。根据第二段中的“...meaning that he was responsible for demonstrating (展示) new experiments at the society's weekly meetings. Hooke accepted the job, even though he knew that the society had no money to pay him!”和第三段第二句“He invented a compound microscope for this purpose”可推知，第三段第一句“Watching living things through a microscope was one of his favourite pastimes”的意思是“用显微镜观察生物是他最喜欢的爱好之一”，所以“pastimes”的意思是“爱好”。故选 C。

3. 答案与解析：D'推理判断题。根据第四段中的“The book also includes, among other things, ideas on gravity, light and combustion (燃烧) that may have helped scientists like Newton when they were developing their own theories on these phenomena”可推知，胡克的《显微图谱》这本书可能对牛顿有过帮助。故选 D。

4. 答案与解析：C'推理判断题。根据最后一段“Hooke made a valuable contribution to astronomy, too. A crater (坑) on the moon is named after him in honour of his services to this branch of science”可知，胡克的贡献并不局限于一个领域。故选 C。

B

【语篇解读】 一项研究表明，父母之间的感情程度影响孩子的成长，父母感情好的孩子在校学习时间较长并且结婚晚。

5. 答案与解析：B'考查细节理解。由第二段中的“Research about how the affection between parents shapes their children's long-term life outcomes is rare because the data demands are high”可知，这类研究因为数据要求较高而很少。

6. 答案与解析：C'考查词义猜测。由画线词所在句“The fact that we found these kinds of things in Nepal moves us to step closer to evidence that these things are universal”可知，研究人员在尼泊尔发现这些种类的情况的事实促使他们更接近这

些情况是普遍存在的证据。故此处 **universal** 与 **worldwide** 同义，表示“全世界的，普遍的”。故选 C。

7. 答案与解析：D'考查细节理解。根据文章第四段尤其是“**and were asked to assess the level of affection they had for their partner**”可知，夫妇被要求对自己和对方之间的亲近程度作出评价。故 D 项符合文意。

8. 答案与解析：B'考查推理判断。由文章最后一段中的“**Family isn't just another institution. It's not like a school. It is this place where we also have emotions and feelings**”可推知，Sarah Brauner-Otto 认为家庭很重要，故选 B。

II. 完形填空

【语篇解读】 在社区食品杂货店供应紧缺时，Maggie Connolly 发了一封手写信，愿意帮助上了年纪的邻居以及那些需要帮助的人。她的这一做法受到了人们的好评。很多人也效仿她的做法，进行爱心传递。

1. 答案与解析：A 由下文中的“**Connolly's neighbor reposted an image of the letter**”可知此处表示在网上发布她的手写信。故 A 项符合文意。

2. 答案与解析：B'根据语境可知，Connolly 这样做是在社区食品杂货店供应紧缺之后(after)，故选 B。

3. 答案与解析：D'根据语境可知，此处表示这封信是写给上了年纪的邻居和身体不好的人的。故选 D。

4. 答案与解析：D'由空前的 **help** 以及下文中的“**those in need**”可知，**needy**“缺食物(钱)的”符合文意。

5. 答案与解析：C'根据下文描述可知，此处表示这封信被几个受欢迎的网上账户分享了。故选 C。

6. 答案与解析：A'由下文中的“**comments from users who called the effort 'sweet'**”可知有一个帖子甚至获得了差不多五万赞(likes)，故选 A。

7. 答案与解析：C'根据空前的“**sweet**”可知，空处要选表示积极意义的形容词，故 **amazing**“令人惊喜的”符合文意。

8. 答案与解析：B'由下文中的“**it served as a reminder**”可知这封信给他人带来了灵感。故选 B。

9. 答案与解析：B'这封信提醒人们在紧急情况下该如何表现(behavior)，故选 B。

10. 答案与解析：D 由语境可知空处说的是 Connolly 发的那封信，故选 D。

11. 答案与解析：C'由上文中的“**Connolly told Fox News**”以及下文中的“**she also got emails from other people**”可知此处是她接着说的内容。add“补充说，继续说”符合文意。

12. 答案与解析：A'根据语境可知，此处表示很多人效仿她的做法。follow suit 为固定搭配，意为“照着做，仿效”。故选 A。

13. 答案与解析：B'根据语境可知，此处表示许多人愿意提供援助，不仅在

社区内，而且在全世界。reach out to sb.“表示愿意提供援助”符合文意。

14. 答案与解析：D'此处表示 Connolly 说她目前正在和她自己社区的大约 70 名志愿者一起工作，故 currently“目前，当前”符合文意。

15. 答案与解析：A'结合语境可知，她要与 Invisible Hands 这个机构合作，这个机构提供送达帮助。故 aid“援助，帮助”符合文意。

Section II Using language

I. 阅读理解

A

A year back I received a full scholarship to attend the University of San Francisco. All of my hard work had paid off. It's a milestone for me. My mom had spent a lot in my attending a private high school, so I made sure to push myself: I volunteered, got involved in varied clubs, and graduated with honors. I was so excited to start a new chapter in my life. I had totally packed two weeks before I was away from home.

Soon enough, the big day came, but it wasn't like what I had thought. The first two weeks were the most difficult days of my entire life. Every night I would cry myself to sleep. I was so homesick and I didn't know how to deal with my broken heart. To distract myself, I threw myself into my studies and I applied for a ton of jobs. In any remaining free time, I started forcing myself to the gym. I wanted to keep every part of my day busy so I wouldn't think how lonely I was.

Soon after, I began to limit food, and then I became worse. Finally, I went to see a doctor. When the doctor weighed me, I was crazy about the number of my weight. So I began to lower my goal, and convinced myself that controlling this number was the solution to my homesickness. But when I was told that I had no choice but to spend time on my studies, I quickly started recovery in my mind.

How could I do? I told myself that school was what I was best at. I decided to get rid of my homesickness and took exercise actively. My first term of college had passed by at last and I had gotten straight A's. That's why I want to share my story — to help other students feel less lonely.

1. How was the author during the two weeks before she left for college?

- A. She was as normal as before.
- B. She couldn't wait to leave for college.
- C. She was afraid to leave her home.
- D. She didn't enjoy her mother's company.

2. What is the author's problem at the beginning of studying in the university?

- A. Her weight.
- B. Her bad study habit.

C. Her diet. D. Her homesickness.

3. Which can best replace the underlined phrase “distract myself” in Paragraph 2?

A. achieve my dream

B. improve my studies

C. take my attention away

D. earn money by myself

4. What is the main purpose of the author's writing the passage?

A. To look back on her past life.

B. To help girls to lose weight.

C. To increase her own confidence.

D. To help lonely college students.

B

A new study published in the Journal of Marriage and Family claims that all that time you spend on parenting just doesn't matter. But it's a claim that, despite the enthusiastic and widespread coverage by the media, does not hold water.

The research suggests that children's outcomes (including behavior problems, emotional problems, and academic performance) are barely connected with the time that parents spend with their children. The researchers examined the time diaries of 1,600 children, looking at parenting time and outcomes when the kids were aged 3 to 11 in 1997, and again in 2002, when they were between 8 and 16. A time diary is a detailed report showing you where your time is spent each day.

This research largely reflects the failure of the authors to correctly measure parental input (投入). It just looked at time diaries from two particular days — one a weekday and the other a weekend day.

Trying to get a sense of the time you spend on parenting from a single day's diary is a bit like trying to measure your income from a single day. If yesterday was payday, you would look rich, but if it was not, you would be reported as the poor. You get a clearer picture only by looking at your income — or your parenting time — over a more meaningful period.

What you did yesterday should not be taken as a representative of what you did last year. This is why most high-quality studies of parenting time focus on how often parents read to their children, play with them or help them with different approaches to parenting.

As an exhausted parent who doesn't get enough time to work out, and who hasn't seen a movie for months, I understand why so many of us might seize on studies suggesting that we should spend more time on ourselves. Perhaps we should. But I agree with Ariel Kalil, a developmental psychologist, on the suggestion that “when parents spend high-quality time with their children, their children are more likely to succeed”.

5. The underlined words “hold water” in the first Paragraph probably mean

- _____.
- A. to be convincing B. to be surprising
 - C. to be confusing D. to be usual

6. The study was conducted to explore the link between _____.

- A. parenting time and children's outcomes
- B. time diaries and child development
- C. children's habits and parents' influence
- D. daily activities and children's problems

7. How is Paragraph 4 mainly developed?

- A. By giving descriptions.
- B. By analyzing the cause.
- C. By making a comparison.
- D. By offering research findings.

8. The author may agree that high-quality studies of parenting time should

- _____.
- A. be completed in one month
 - B. adopt some different approaches
 - C. concentrate mainly on learning time
 - D. be based on data over a longer time period

II. 七选五

In the most basic sense, self-regulation (自我调节) involves controlling one's behavior and thoughts in pursuit (追求) of long-term goals. Generally, people who are good at self-regulation tend to see the good in others and view challenges as opportunities. They exactly know what they want to achieve, act in accordance with their views, and devote their best effort. 1

 2 A bad-tempered child who hits others won't be popular at school. An adult with poor self-regulation skills may lack self-confidence. He may have difficulty handling stress, and often, this might be expressed in terms of anger and anxiety.

How do problems with self-regulation develop? It could start early when a baby isn't treated with enough care. 3 Later, an adult may struggle with self-regulation, either because this ability wasn't developed during childhood, or because of a lack of skill in managing difficult feelings. When left unchecked, over time this could lead to risky behavior such as taking drugs.

 4 One of the most frequently used methods is to change your thought patterns, which means that you think about a situation in a positive way, rather than one that's likely to increase negative emotions. 5 Rather than thinking that this reflects something about yourself such as “My friend hates me”, you might instead think, “My friend must be really busy”.

- A. Try to cheer yourself up after disappointment.

- Do the usual series of things at a particular time.
- C. A child who doesn't feel safe may have trouble self-regulating.
- D. A lack of self-regulation will cause problems in life.
- E. Anyhow, self-regulation is so important that we should learn to use this skill.
- F. For example, imagine a friend who doesn't return your calls or texts for several days.
- G. Also they can calm themselves when feeling upset and cheer themselves when feeling down.

答案及解析

I. 阅读理解

【语篇解读】 这是一篇记叙文。文章记述了作者刚开始上大学的经历，从上大学的前两周非常激动，到进入大学后最初的想家，再到后来为了转移注意力而全身心地投入到学习中、申请工作，在剩下的空闲时间里强迫自己去健身房。作者写这篇文章是为了帮助孤独的大学生。

1. 答案与解析：B'细节理解题。根据第一段中的 **a new chapter in my life. I had totally packed two weeks before I was away from home.**”可知，去上大学前的两周，作者已经等不及要去上大学了。故选 B。

2. 答案与解析：D'细节理解题。根据第二段中的“**I was so homesick and I didn't know how to deal with my broken heart.**”可知作者刚进入大学时的问题是想家。故选 D。

3. 答案与解析：C'推理判断题。根据上文“**I was so homesick and I didn't know how to deal with my broken heart.**”可知作者起初很想家，因此为了转移自己的注意力，作者开始专心致志地学习，申请了许多工作。由此推断画线短语意思为“转移注意力”，故选 C。

4. 答案与解析：D'细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“**That's why I want to share my story — to help other students feel less lonely.**”可知，作者写这篇文章的主要目的是帮助孤独的大学生。故选 D。

B

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇议论文。一项研究表明，父母陪伴孩子的时间长短与孩子的成长关系不大。作者在本文中对这一研究结果提出了不同的意见。

5. 答案与解析：A'考查词义猜测。第一段表明了作者的观点。根据全文内容可知，作者认为这项研究结果站不住脚，即不能令人信服。**convincing**“令人信服的”，符合题意。

A'考查细节理解。根据第二段中的

children's outcomes... are barely connected with the time that parents spend with their children”可知，这项研究探究了父母陪孩子的时间与孩子成长结果之间的联系。故选 A 项。

7. 答案与解析：C'考查推理判断。根据第四段内容可知，作者把“父母陪孩子的时间”同“一个人的收入”作比较，说明了该研究的研究方法是不科学的，故选 C 项。

8. 答案与解析：D'考查推理判断。根据第四、第五段内容可知，作者认为有关父母陪孩子的时间的研究应该建立在较长时间的数据基础之上，故选 D 项。

II. 七选五

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了自我调节在人的成长中的重要性，自我调节可以帮助我们缓解压力，缺乏自我调节能力则会导致各种各样的问题，所以我们要学会自我调节。

1. 答案与解析：G'上文“They exactly know what they want to achieve, act in accordance with their views, and devote their best effort.”说的是会自我调节的好处，分析选项可知 G 项也是在说会自我调节的好处，与上文是递进关系，联系更紧密，符合语境。故选 G。

2. 答案与解析：D'根据下文“A bad-tempered child who hits others won't be popular at school. An adult with poor self-regulation skills may lack self-confidence.”可知，下文讲的是如果缺乏自我调节能力，就会产生不好的影响，所以此处说的也是不好的影响。D 项更好地总结了此段内容，符合语境。故选 D。

3. 答案与解析：C'根据下文“Later, an adult may struggle with self-regulation, either because this ability wasn't developed during childhood, or because of a lack of skill in managing difficult feelings.”可知，下文主要讲述的是成年人的情况，所以此处讲的是孩子的情况。故 C 项符合语境。故选 C。

4. 答案与解析：E'根据下文“One of the most frequently used methods is to change your thought patterns, which means that you think about a situation in a positive way, rather than one that's likely to increase negative emotions.”可知，下文讲述的是自我调节的方法。E 项说我们应该学会使用这项技能，与下文讲述自我调节的方法连接自然，符合语境。故选 E。

5. 答案与解析：F'根据下文“Rather than thinking that this reflects something about yourself such as ‘My friend hates me’, you might instead think, ‘My friend must be really busy’.”可知，当好几天都没有收到朋友的来电或短信时，不要想朋友讨厌自己，而应该想朋友一定很忙。此处是在举例，列举了有关朋友的例子，F 项符合语境。故选 F。

Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection

阅读理解

Think back to when you were in a classroom, and the teacher set a difficult problem. Which of the two following answers is closer to the way you reacted? A: Oh no, this is too hard for me. I'm not even going to seriously try. B: Ah, this is quite difficult, but I like to push myself. Even if I don't get the right answer, maybe I'll learn something in the attempt.

The psychologist Carol Dweck of Stanford University gave a group of children problems that were slightly too hard. One group reacted positively, said they loved to challenge and understood that their abilities could be developed. She said they had a

But another group felt that their intelligence was being judged and they had failed. They had a 'fixed mindset' and were unable to imagine improving.

Professor Dweck comes to a conclusion that, for years, children have been praised for their intelligence or talent, but this makes them sensitive to failure. They want to please by getting high grades, without interest in learning. The solution is to praise the process that children are engaged in: making an effort, using learning methods and improving. This way they will become better and achieve more.

Psychologists have been testing these theories. Students were taught that if they left their comfort zone and learned something new and difficult, they would be more intelligent. These students made faster progress than a control group. In another study, unsuccessful school children were exposed to the growth mindset technique for a year. The results were astonishing. They came tops in a regional test, beating children from much more privileged backgrounds. These children had previously felt that making an effort was a sign of being stupid, but they came to see it as the key to learning.

So, back to our original question, if you answered B, well done — you already have a growth mindset. If A, don't worry; everyone is capable of becoming better with a little effort and self-awareness.

1. The author mentions the two answers at the beginning to _____.
A. give an example B. teach how to react
C. draw a conclusion D. introduce the topic
2. Which aspect should be praised according to Professor Dweck?
A. Talent. B. High grades.
C. Hard-working. D. Achievements.
3. What makes the students with the fixed mindset fail?
A. Lacking imagination. B. Negative attitudes.
C. Poor judgment. D. Low intelligence.
4. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- Making an effort. B. The regional test.
C. The background. D. The comfort zone.

Don't get mad next time you catch your teenager texting when he commits himself to studying. He simply may not be able to resist. A study of the University of Iowa (UI) found teenagers are far more sensitive than adults to the immediate effect or reward of their behavior. The findings may help explain why the initial rush of texting may be more attractive for adolescents than the longterm payoff of studying.

seductive for them to be addicted to texting, ” says Professor Jatin Vaidya, an author of the study. “They draw adolescents. Sometimes, the rewards are a kind of motivation for them. Even when a kind of behavior is no longer in a teenager's best interest to continue, they will, because the effect of the rewards is still there and lasts much longer in adolescents than in adults.”

For parents, that means limiting distractions so that teenagers can make better choices. Take the homework and social media dilemma: At 9 p. m., shut off everything except a computer that has no access to Facebook or Twitter, as the researchers advise. “I'm not saying they shouldn't be allowed access to technology, ” says Vaidya. “But some help in resetting their concentration is necessary for them so that they can develop those impulse-control skills.”

In their study, Vaidya and co-author Shaun Vecera note researchers generally believe teenagers are not mature, make bad decisions, and engage in risky behavior because the frontal lobes (额叶) of their brains are not fully developed. But the UI researchers wondered whether something more fundamental was going on with adolescents to cause behavior independent of higher-level reasoning.

“We wanted to try to understand the brain's reward system and how it changes from childhood to adulthood, ” says Vaidya, who adds that the reward character in the human brain is easier than decision-making. “We've been trying to understand the reward process in adolescence and whether there is more to adolescent behavior than an under-developed frontal lobe, ” he adds. For their study, the researchers persuaded 40 adolescents, aged 13 to 16, and 40 adults, aged 20 to 35 to participate.

In the future, researchers hope to look into the psychological and neurological (神经学上的) aspects of their results.

5. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. Always, rewards are attractive to teenagers.
B. Always, adolescents can resist rewards.
C. Resistance can be controlled well by adolescents.
D. Getting rewards is the greatest motivation for adolescents to study.
6. What does the underlined word “seductive” in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Necessary. B. Attractive.
C. Useful. D. Important.

Which statement agrees with Vaidya's idea?

- A. The influence of the reward is weak in adolescents.
 - B. Parents should help children in making decisions.
 - C. Children should have access to the Internet.
 - D. Children need help in refocusing their attention.
8. What result does the teenager's brain underdevelopment lead to?
- A. Doing things after some thought.
 - B. Making good decisions.
 - C. Joining in dangerous actions.
 - D. Escaping risky behavior.

It was a cold March day in High Point, North Carolina. The girls on the Wesleyan Academy softball team were waiting for their next turns at bat during practice, stamping their feet to stay warm. Eighth-grader Taylor Bisbee shivered (发抖) a little as she watched her teammate Paris White play. The two didn't know each other well Taylor had just moved to town a month or so before.

Suddenly, Paris fell to the ground. "Paris's eyes rolled back, " Taylor says. "She started shaking. I knew it was an emergency."

It certainly was. Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure. Without immediate medical care, Paris would die. At first, no one moved. The girls were in shock. Then the softball coach shouted out, "Does anyone know CPR? "

CPR is a life-saving technique. To do CPR, you press on the sick person's chest so that blood moves through the body and takes oxygen to organs. Without oxygen, the brain is damaged quickly.

Amazingly, Taylor had just taken a CPR course the day before. Still, she hesitated. She didn't think she knew it well enough. But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR. "It was scary. I knew it was the difference between life and death " says Taylor.

Taylor's swift action helped her teammates calm down. One girl called 911. Two more ran to get the school nurse, who brought a defibrillator, an electronic device (器械) that can shock the heart back into work. Luck stayed with them: Paris's heartbeat returned.

"I know I was really lucky, " Paris says now. "Most people don't survive this. My team saved my life."

Experts say Paris is right: For a sudden heart failure, the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly.

Today, Paris is back on the softball team. Taylor will apply to college soon. She wants to be a nurse. "I feel more confident in my actions now, " Taylor says. "I know I can act under pressure in a scary situation."

9. What happened to Paris on a March day?

- She caught a bad cold.
- B. She had a sudden heart problem.
- C. She was knocked down by a ball.
- D. She shivered terribly during practice.
10. Why does Paris say she was lucky?
- A. She made a worthy friend.
- B. She recovered from shock.
- C. She received immediate CPR.
- D. She came back on the softball team.
11. Which of the following words can best describe Taylor?
- A. Enthusiastic and kind.
- B. Courageous and calm.
- C. Cooperative and generous.
- D. Ambitious and professional.

答案及解析

阅读理解

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了成长型思维模式与固定型思维模式在同学们学习过程中的表现、背后的心理因素以及培养学生养成成长型思维模式的方法。心理学家通过实验的方法也确定通过成长型思维模式训练，学生进步会很快、很明显。

1. 答案与解析：**D'**推理判断题。由文章结构可知，文章开始涉及两种回答方式是让读者能够直观地感受到什么是成长型思维模式以及什么是固定型思维模式。也就是说为了介绍本文话题。故选**D**。

2. 答案与解析：**C'**细节理解题。由第三段中的 **solution is to praise the process that children are engaged in: making an effort, using learning methods and improving.**”可知，解决孩子们害怕失败的问题的方法是表扬他们参与的过程，例如很努力，使用了学习到的方法和有进步等。也就是说应该表扬孩子的努力。故选**C**。

3. 答案与解析：**B'**推理判断题。由第四段中的最后两句话可知，有固定型思维的人认为他们的智力正在被考验，并且他们已经失败了，他们有固定型思维并且无法想象进步。并且由第四段中的研究可知，学业不好的学生经过一年成长型思维的培训后，结果是惊人的，也就是说不是学生的能力不行，而是他们的消极的思维方式使得他们学习成绩不好。故选**B**。

4. 答案与解析: A'推理判断题。画线词“it”所在句子中的“but”前后是两个并列的分句,前一分句意思为:这些小孩之前认为努力是傻的标志,后一分句中“they came to see”说明的是现在的情况,即:现在他们把努力看作是学习的关键。所以it指代的是“making an effort (努力)”。故选A。

B

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。文章解释了青少年难以抵抗诱惑的原因。

5. 答案与解析: A'主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知,全文围绕的都是“奖励对青少年是有吸引力的”这个话题,并且运用了相关的研究结果来阐述青少年会这样的原因——他们的大脑额叶还没有发育完全。A项意为“奖励始终吸引着青少年。”符合文意。故选A。

6. 答案与解析: B'词义猜测题。画线单词所在的句子为Jatin Vaidya所说的话。由这句话后的“**They draw adolescents. Sometimes, the rewards are a kind of motivation for them.**”可知,这些奖励对青少年是很有吸引力的。画线单词与下句中的draw相呼应。necessary必要的;attractive有吸引力的;useful有用的;important重要的。故选B。

7. 答案与解析: D'细节理解题。由文章第三段中的“**But some help in resetting their concentration is necessary for them so that they can develop those impulse-control skills.**”可知,Vaidya认为在重新集中注意力方面,孩子们需要一些帮助。故选D。

8. 答案与解析: C'细节理解题。由文章第四段中的“**... teenagers are not mature, make bad decisions, and engage in risky behavior because the frontal lobes (额叶) of their brains are not fully developed**”可知,青少年大脑发育得不充分会导致他们参加危险的活动。故选C。

C

【语篇解读】 这是一篇记叙文。文中讲述了垒球队中的女队员Paris在打球过程中突发心力衰竭,队友Taylor对她进行了紧急心肺复苏,Paris最后恢复了心跳的故事。Taylor勇敢、冷静,用所学的急救知识救助他人。

9. 答案与解析: B'考查细节理解。根据第三段中的“**It certainly was. Paris had suffered a sudden heart failure**”可知,Paris突发心力衰竭。

10. 答案与解析: C'考查细节理解。根据第五段中的“**But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR**”以及第六段在队友和学校护士的帮助下Paris的心跳恢复了(Paris's heartbeat returned)以及倒数第二段中的“**For a sudden heart failure, the single best chance for survival is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly**”可知,Paris得到了及时的心肺复苏(CPR)救助。

11. 答案与解析: B'考查推理判断。根据第五段中的“**But when no one else came forward, Taylor ran to Paris and began doing CPR. 'It was scary. I knew it was the difference between life and death,' says Taylor**”和第六段中的“**Taylor's swift action helped her teammates calm down**”可知,Taylor是一位勇敢、冷静的女孩。面对紧急情况,她不慌不乱,用所学的急救知识迅速帮助他人,并用自己的举动感染队友,

让她们镇静下来参与救助。

单元测试卷

选择题部分

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项
中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时
间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- 1. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a store.
B. In a car.
C. In the hospital.
- 2. When did the woman's son graduate?
A. In 1980. B. In 1981.
C. In 1982.
- 3. What is Jane doing now?
A. Typing a letter.
B. Changing her clothes.
C. Having a meal.
- 4. What can we know about the woman?
A. She cannot read. B. She has no watch.
C. She is too busy.
- 5. What is the woman riding in?
A. In a bus. B. In a taxi.
C. On a plane.

第二节(共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、
B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，
你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟； 听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答
时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/805120201000011304>