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## Daily Reading1 (3.9)

### A

Editors note: Whether people are overworked recently made headlines when several Internet company bosses said the only way for employees to achieve success is through harder work and longer hours. Forum readers share their opinions.

#### **Cecilia**

Working too many hours only means you are time-wasting and inefficient(低效的). This means it takes you longer to produce something than someone else.

A good manager knows how to encourage his employees to work to their full ability instead of expecting them to work late even if they don't have anything to do. People who stay in their office until late hate their jobs and it affects their performance, as well as other ways of their life.

#### **Rosemary**

Overworking is just modern slavery. In many countries, overworking would be attacked because it shows poor work performance, and the boss would prefer you to work in a better way 7 hours and then go back home than 8 hours with poor performance.

#### **Nevvy**

Nowadays, it's hard for a young person to build a good future, for pressures are on his or her shoulders: housing, children, parents, themselves, etc. But everyone must keep working hard to have them on the way to the good future, which is not certain. What's sure is that if you're lazy and don't work hard, no good future will come.

#### **Sunny**

I don't think anyone wants to work overtime. The fact is the competition is so extreme if you don't work hard someone will easily and willingly replace you, especially in the IT industry. Employees are told they need to work longer hours or they won't get raised. It is time to give up the culture of overworking.

1. What will happen if Cecilia is forced to overwork?

- A. She will perform to her full ability.
- B. She will feel unhappy to do it.
- C. She will ask the employer to do it.
- D. She will encourage other workers to do it.

2. Whose idea is a little bit different from the others?

- A Cecilia.      B. Rosemary.      C. Nevvy      D. Sunny.

3. In which part of the newspaper can you find the passage?

- A Culture.      B Business.      C. Lifestyle.      D. Opinion.

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**B**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Recently I have been amazed at the videos \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ (film) by Lisa, who is the daughter of Land Lin, a 73-year-old Chinese woman. They come from Guangdong.

Now Lisa is working in New York. Her mother \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ (start) to film with her three years ago. Land likes \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ (tradition) Chinese dishes and enjoys cooking them but with time \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ (go) by she becomes older and older. \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ she doesn't pass them over to the next generation, certain dishes will just be gone. \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ a result. Lisa has a good idea that she can film some videos as her mother cooks. One of the videos, in \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ Land explains the recipe (食谱) in Talismans, the dialect leaves a great \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_ (impress) on me.

She is famous on Instagram. Although she can't understand why Land \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_ (consider) as an online mother figure and cooking teacher since Lisa posted the videos on the Internet.

When we live in our home country, all the food that we love is \_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_ easy to find that we never learn how to make it. The minute we move, we wish we remembered how our made it.

Keys:

1~3 BCD

- |           |            |                |                         |       |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 4. filmed | 5. started | 6. traditional | 7. going                | 8. If |
| 9. As     | 10. which  | 11. impression | 12. has been considered |       |
| 13. So    |            |                |                         |       |

C

**Differences inside our bodies**

Did you know that people who live in different parts of China have different habits and preferences? For example, people from southern China prefer to eat vegetables, while people from northern China like to eat meat. But what causes these differences?

According to a new study published in the journal *Cell* in October, gene variations might be responsible for these differences, *Xinhua* reported.

In the study, researchers from Chinese genome-sequencing (基因组测序) firm BGI collected genetic information from 141,431 Chinese women. The women came from 31 provinces and comprised 36 ethnic minority groups.

The researchers found that there are six gene frequencies that are different among people from both northern and southern China. They found that natural selection has played an important role in the ways that people living in different regions of China have evolved, affecting their food preferences, immunities to illness and physical traits, the *New York Times* reported.

The researchers reported that a variation of the gene FADS2 is more commonly found in northern people than it is in southern people. It helps people metabolize (新陈代谢) fatty acids (脂肪酸), which suggests a diet that is rich in meat. According to *Xinhua*, this is due to climate differences. Northern China is at a higher latitude, which means it's cold and dry throughout the whole year. This weather is difficult to grow vegetables in. Therefore, northerners tend to eat more meat.

The study also found differences in the immune systems of both groups. Most people in southern China carry the gene CR1, which protects against malaria. This is because malaria was once quite common in southern China. In order to survive, the genes of people in the south evolved to fight against this disease. However, people in the south are also more vulnerable to certain blood-borne illnesses, as they lack the genes to stop them.

Genes can also cause physical differences between northerners and southerners. Most northerners have the ABCC11 gene, which causes dry earwax (耳屎), less body odor and fewer sweat secretions (分泌), the *New York Times* reported. These physical differences are also more beneficial to living in cold environments. Southerners are less likely to have this gene, as it did not evolve in their population.

14. What's this passage mainly about?

- A. A study of the genes of Chinese minority groups.
- B. Habits of people from different regions of China.
- C. Differences in the genes of people from different parts of China.
- D. Physical differences between northerners and southerners.

15. A variation of the gene FADS2 can help our body \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. store fat
- B. digest meat
- C. fight disease
- D. control sweat

16. The underlined word "comprised" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consisted of
- B. compared to
- C. completed
- D. started with

17. According to the passage, most northerners in China\_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |                          |       |       |
|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| a. tend to have less disease like malaria | b. have less body odor   |       |       |
| c. catch blood-borne illnesses easily     | d. sweat less frequently |       |       |
| A. ab                                     | B. bc                    | C. bd | D. cd |

**D**

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入中内处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Tribute can go to anything**

Since 1927, *Time* has chosen to profile a person or group and feature them on its front page.\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_. Here are three of the *Time* magazine's more unconventional choices:

**“The Computer”, 1982**

At the start of the 1980s, home computing was just starting to take off, with companies like Sinclair and Apple releasing consumer-focused machines to the masses.\_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_- they were mainly only useful for word processing or extremely basic gaming – at the time they were new, exciting and exotic.

“This sweetheart here, this little baby, looks like any ordinary machine, isn't that so? \_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_. Comes with new words too: RAM and ROM,” wrote *Time*.

**“You”, 2006**

In the age when sites like YouTube and Facebook were in their new and had not developed very much, *Time* named those who created and uploaded “user-generated content” onto such websites as its choice of the year.

\_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_, with a writer for *The Atlantic* later remarking: “Is anyone out there not sick of people ironically listing ‘*Time* Person of the Year, 2006’ in Twitter bios – a reference to the gimmicky(巧妙手法的) selection of ‘You’ that year? Didn't think so.”

**“Endangered Earth”, 1989**

During a period of heightened awareness of global warming and climate change, \_\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_\_. This led to an environmental action plan being later published after *Time* invited a team of environmental experts and policymakers to an environmental conference it organized.

- A. A. This created chaos
- B. A mess of screws and buttons, a whole heap of plastic
- C. While the PCs of the early 1980s were primitive compared to today's
- D. The decision drew mainly confused and negative feedback from the public and media
- E. *Time* featured Earth as its “Planet of the Year”
- F. Other than people, objects have made it to front page too
- G. But it's not always people that make the front cover

Keys: 14~17 CBAC

18~22 GCBDE

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## Daily Reading 3 (3.11)

### E

The market for ride sharing is starting to look like a pie-eating competition where the prize is -- more pie.

Lyft went public on March 29, and the stock (股票) almost immediately went into a quick drop as money-providers noticed that the company hadn't made any money yet and didn't have any clear plans to do so.

On April 11, Uber went public in the stock market, too. The company said it commands more than 50 percent of the ride-hailing (叫车服务) market in America and Europe and had an operating loss of \$3 billion last year, about three times as much as Lyft lost.

Think about that: those two companies lost nearly \$4 billion in a single year transporting people.

What's happening in the ride-sharing market is special in a number of ways.

First, it offers what is called "network effects": The more riders you have, the easier it is to attract and send drivers, and the more drivers you have, the more riders you will attract. Markets that display network effects prefer to benefit a few players, and possibly only one.

Second, ride sharing has low changing costs. It's simple to get both apps on your phones, and many riders and drivers do just like that, which means fierce competition over every single ride.

There are only two ways that the price war can end. Either Uber and Lyft come to some agreement to stop selling their services below cost, or at least one of the companies may need to die.

And so the pie-eating competition may continue forever, until everyone bursts. There may finally be no route to money for these companies, no payoff for money-providers. The number of major ride-sharing companies may not be two or even one, but none.

23. What do Uber and Lyft have in common?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Going public in stock market.            | B. Enjoying a financially bright future. |
| C. Entering for the pie-making competition. | D. Benefiting the money-providers.       |

24. What do we know about "network effects"?

- A. More network companies will survive.
- B. More riders will attract more driven.
- C. More players will crowd the market.
- D. More drivers will give up the use of apps.

25. What is one way out to end the price war?

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Arriving at a win-win agreement. | B. Putting more money into the market.   |
| C. Selling services below cost.     | D. Having free access to either company. |

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26. What can be the best title for the text?

A. Riding-hailing market, we're coining.

B. Uber or Lyft, who cares?

C. Locked in a price war, only two ways out.

D. The prize for a pie-eating competition.

**F**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

For the first time in 94 years, the Palace Museum has extended its opening hours, allowing the public to celebrate the Lantern Festival at night in the ancient palace.

About 3,000 lucky visitors received free tickets from the government, among 27 was Zhang Zhifu, a 77-year-old public security volunteer. It's a mark of gratitude for her volunteer work. "It is 28 (true) an honor to be granted this special privilege," Zhang said.

To guarantee the 29 (safe) of the palace, festival organizers 30 (plan) this year's Lantern Festival event used LED lights rather than traditional paper lanterns and red candles. It's a fascinating event for visitors to absorb 31 (they) in the festival atmosphere in the museum. Discussion of the Palace Museum's new look lit up social media following Tuesday's display.

Since he became director of the Palace Museum, Shan Jixiang 32 (bring) many changes to the world's 33 (large) imperial complex (建筑群). Once in a speech the 64-year-old director shared his idea about how to make traditional 34 (treasure) come alive again. He said, "35 matters to a museum is not how many visitors they have, but how close they are 36 people's daily life."

Keys: 23~26 ABAC

27. whom    28. truly    29. safety    30. planning    31. themselves    32. has brought

33. largest    34. treasures    35. What    36. to

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## Daily Reading 4 (3.12)

### G

The Southern Ocean is well known for its storms, which can sink ships and cause flooding on distant islands. Now, a new study suggests the biggest waves there already the world's largest—are getting bigger, thanks to faster winds.

For the past 33 years, global satellites have been collecting data on ocean waves — and the winds that drive them. But explaining the data is difficult: different satellites can give different wind speeds.

To reduce those differences, Ian Young and Agustinus Ribai, at the University of Melbourne in Australia, compared information from different satellites and corrected their data against an independent data set collected by a global network of buoys (浮标) floating in the ocean. When they were done, a **trend** stood out: since 1985, ocean wind speeds in most of the world have increased between 1 centimeter and 2 centimeters per second per year, leading to increases in wave height in many places.

In the Southern Ocean, the trend is particularly strong. For example, although wind speeds there have increased by 2 centimeters per second each year, the speed of the top 10% fastest winds has increased by 5 centimeters per second per year. And although average (平均的) wave heights there have increased by just 0.3 centimeters per year, the top 10% highest has grown by an average of 1 centimeter per year a growth of 30 centimeters since 1985, they report today in *Science*.

Young and Ribai have done a good job of cross-checking and double-checking from the three different types of satellite instrument, says Ole Johan at the University of Bergen in Norway. But, he adds, it might be “optimistic” to think that the data now contain no errors. Confirming the trends will likely require more work, he believes.

37. What caused the world's largest waves in the Southern Ocean?

- A. The satellites.      B. The storms.      C. The winds.      D. The floods.

38. Which of the following can best explain “trend” underlined in Paragraph 3?

- A. deep thought      B. novel method      C. special goal      D. general direction

39. What can be learned from the study in the Southern Ocean?

- A. Wave heights have risen by 2 centimeters since 1985.  
B. Winds speeds have grown by 30 centimeters each year.  
C. The top wave heights have slowly fallen since 1985.  
D. The top fastest wind speeds have been on the rise.

40. What does Ole Johan's attitude towards the new study?

- A. He thinks highly of it.      B. He takes no interest in it.  
C. He shows concern about it.      D. He says no to it.

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## H

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入中内处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Good time management allows an individual to complete more in a shorter period of time and leads to career success. \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Make a plan**

The best way to achieve success; is to make a plan. This starts as a list of all the tasks that are important for achieving your goals. \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_: it's not as good as you think it is.

### **Avoid distractions (分心)**

Take a long and hard look at your relationship with e-mails and social media. Although they are important to everyday communication, they may need much more attention than they deserve. \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ as you work on a task that requires your full attention.

### **Learn to say "no"**

Many business leaders put a lot of their success down to simply saying "no". That is, they put their efforts in the few areas that really matter and have the courage to say no to everything else.

### **Give yourself a break**

Taking breaks is good for your brain. Don't be hard on yourself. You will actually perform better if you take breaks and develop a life outside study. \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ when you are not working. They do not need to be answered until the next working day. The world will not end if you delay opening some e-mails.

### **Updated (更新) your plan**

Your plan list will need to be regularly updated, particularly when things are not going well. \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_; they can bring their experience and wisdom to the problem.

- A. Try to avoid looking at your work e-mails
- B. It is likely that you need a good rest sometimes
- C. Consider shutting them off completely
- D. Here is some advice on how to better manage your time
- E. Making a plan is important for you to achieve your goals
- F. Work with your advisers to form updated list of tasks
- G. Write them down, and don't just rely on your memory



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## Daily Reading 5 (3.13)

### I

It was early in the spring about 15 years ago when I was a young police reporter, driving to a scene I didn't want to see. A man had accidentally backed his pickup truck over his baby granddaughter in the driveway of the family home.

As I arrived, I saw a white-haired man in cotton work clothes standing near a truck, looking totally confused. He was trying to answer the reporters' questions. Mostly he was only moving his lips, blinking and choking up.

After a while the reporters gave up asking him and he followed the police into the small white house. A few minutes later, with all the details in my notebook and a three-by-five photo in my jacket pocket I went toward the kitchen where the police had said the body was.

I had brought a camera in with me. Entering the kitchen, I came upon this scene.

On a table lay the tiny body, wrapped in a clear white sheet. Somehow the grandfather had managed to stay away from the crowd. He was sitting on a chair beside the table, looking helplessly at the dead body. As I watched, the grandfather slowly leaned forward, held the little in his arms and remained still.

At that moment I recognized the makings of a prize-winning news photograph. I raised the camera.....

Every element of the picture was perfect. I didn't know how many seconds I stood there, unable to press that shutter (快门). I fully realized the powerful story-telling value that photo would have, and my professional conscience (良心) told me to take it. Yet I couldn't make my hand move and break into the poor man's inner sadness.

At last I lowered the camera and moved away quietly with doubt about my suitability for the journalistic profession (职业). Now, sometimes, as I'm watching news, I remember that day.

I still feel right about what I did.

46. Why did the author drive to the man's house?

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. To comfort the poor man. | B. To perform a duty.            |
| C. To offer some help.      | D. To get a prize-winning photo. |

47. What do we know about the grandfather in the passage?

- A. He was deeply sorry for the loss of his granddaughter.
- B. He didn't want to answer the reporters' questions.
- C. He shared little about the accident with the author.
- D. He purposely created the scene for the author's photo.

48. Why did the author give up taking the picture at last?

- A. Because he preferred better photos.
- B. Because the grandfather noticed him.

- 
- C. Because professional training told him not to.  
D. Because his conscience told him to do so.
49. What is the author's purpose in writing the story?
- A. To describe a heart-broken scene.                      B. To tell one of his experiences.  
C. To learn from other photo takers.                      D. To persuade people to pity others

## J

### **Could the Futuristic Traveling Tube Become a Reality?**

It sounds like something straight out of a science fiction movie or a silly cartoon: a futuristic traveling tube that can quickly shoot people wherever they want to go, inside a tiny pod. But this may be just around the corner for people looking for a faster, easier, and cheaper-than-ever way to travel. South African-American inventor and billionaire Elon Musk, who, in the past, has worked on both private space flight and electric cars, recently announced he has been working on the design of this traveling tube, which could forever change the way we travel the world.

In an interview, Musk described the new tube as a fifth kind of transportation. "We have planes, trains, automobiles, and boats," he explained. "What if there was a fifth mode? I have a name for it, it's called the Hyperloop."

The Hyperloop would have the power to cut back on travel time between major cities like Los Angeles and San Francisco, which is what inspired Musk to design the Hyperloop in the first place. Musk stated in an interview that he actually came up with the idea for the Hyperloop while thinking about the train that takes people between Los Angeles and San Francisco—it is known for being one of the slowest in the country.

"This system I have in mind...can never crash, is immune to weather, it goes three or four times faster than the bullet train...it goes an average speed of twice what an aircraft would do," explained Musk.

"You would go from downtown L. A. to downtown San Francisco in under 30 minutes," he added. "It would cost you much less than an air ticket and less than any other mode of transport."

People using the Hyperloop would shoot around in pods, which are each just over six-and-a-half feet across, and the pods would travel through tubes located either above ground or under water, though Musk has not yet released his final design drawings.

Additionally, Musk believes the Hyperloop could be completely powered by the sun—making it more environmentally friendly than cars, airplanes, or train systems. Someday it could possibly move people between the East and West Coasts of the United States in less than an hour, which is faster than any other mode of transportation that exists. Eventually, the Hyperloop would be able to move people around the world.

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50. What does this passage describe?
- A. A traveling tube that could help people get around in the future.
  - B. The costs of building traveling tubes around the world.
  - C. The damage that cars, planes, and trains do to the environment.
  - D. The reasons that people are looking for a cheaper-than-ever way to travel.
51. If built, the Hyperloop would be faster than any other type of transportation. Why?
- A. People using the Hyperloop would travel in pods that are about six-and-a-half feet across.
  - B. The Hyperloop is being designed to travel at twice the speed of an airplane.
  - C. Right now people can fly, drive, or take a train to get from Los Angeles to San Francisco.
  - D. Inventors in other countries are working on technology similar to the Hyperloop.
52. Why might people want to use the Hyperloop instead of other kinds of transportation?
- A. People with motion sickness might not be able to handle the Hyperloop.
  - B. People are tired of using the same four kinds of transportation over and over.
  - C. The Hyperloop could take people to places where planes and trains do not go.
  - D. People would not have to pay as much as to use the Hyperloop.
53. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Science fiction movies and cartoons featuring futuristic traveling tubes with tiny pods.
  - B. The interest that inventor Elon Musk has in private space flight and electric cars.
  - C. Why the train between Los Angeles and San Francisco is one of the slowest in the country.
  - D. A tube that could make travel in the future easier, faster, and cheaper.

Keys:

46~49 BADB 50~53 ABDD