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2016

# 百题大过关

修订版

高 考 英 语

## 读写百题

李 忠◎主编



上海市  
著名商  
标

华东师范大学出版社

全国百佳图书出版单位

# 2016 百题大过关

## 高考英语

### 读写百题(修订版)

(含翻译、短文改错、任务型阅读、写作等)

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华东师范大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语读写百题/李忠主编. —修订本. —上海:华东  
师范大学出版社, 2015. 2

(百题大过关)

ISBN 978-7-5675-3101-7

I. ①高… II. ①李… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高  
中—习题集—升学参考资料②英语—写作—高中—习题  
集—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 034946 号

## 百题大过关

高考英语·读写百题(修订版)

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项目编辑 舒 刊

组稿编辑 徐 菁

审读编辑 王红波

装帧设计 卢晓红

责任发行 高 峰

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社

社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062

网 址 [www.ecnupress.com.cn](http://www.ecnupress.com.cn)

电 话 021-60821666 行政传真 021-62572105

客服电话 021-62865537 门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887

地 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口

网 店 <http://hdsdcbs.tmall.com>

印 刷 者 苏州工业园区美柯乐制版印务有限责任公司

开 本 787×1092 16 开

印 张 15.5

字 数 356 千字

版 次 2015 年 4 月第 5 版

印 次 2015 年 4 月第 1 次

印 数 16000

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5675-3101-7/G·7954

定 价 28.00 元

出版人 王 焰

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

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# 致小伙伴们

我不是学霸,不过,中考数学神奇地拿了 A,之前一直是 B 来着。不知道是不是考前一个半月狂刷百题大过关的第一关(基础题)和第二关(核心题)的原因,反正刷完了上战场,就拿 A。

狂刷百题,倒床便睡!

一日刷百题,考试九十九!

愿得一学神,白首不相离,带我上自习,每日刷百题。

与其考美自主招生,不如平时多刷百题。

换了新同桌,与学霸做起了同桌,从此开启日刷百题模式!

称你们是小伙伴,我们是你们的大朋友。让我们一起分享上面这些刷过百题的小伙伴们的经历。

每天背着 5 公斤的书包上学、每天喝 8 杯水睡  $n(n < 8)$  小时的小伙伴们,你们一定都有过刷题的经历! 那经历是不是像上面的师兄学姐一样有点苦又有点 High?

关于刷题,下面的一则新闻或许能给我们带来启示:上海学生在 PISA(国际学生评估项目)测试中连续两次夺得第一,但每周作业时间同样位列世界第一。对此,专家说了,做作业对于提高成绩非常有效,但并非越多越好。算上周末,15 岁学生平均每周最佳作业时间在 11 小时左右。“在最佳作业时间内作业时间越长成绩越好,但是超过最佳作业时间后成绩提高程度很小。”

看来,刷题的确能提高成绩,刷题是小伙伴们的必修课,但刷得不好也会成为灾难的。我们就是把刷题当做专业课来上的,目标是提升小伙伴们刷题的幸福指数,高效刷题。

## 必修课——轻松高效不拖堂

作为专业的出版单位,我们要做的,是将小伙伴们要刷的题精选再精选,在确保训练质量的前提下尽量控制题量,让必修课轻松高效、不会拖堂。为此,我们邀请了经验丰富的一线教师担纲编写,每本书或每个考点精心设计百道互不重复且具有一定梯度的训练题,题目排列杜绝杂乱无章和随意性。希望能帮助小伙伴们顺利过关。

## 幸福课——查询方便不伤眼

为了方便使用本丛书的小伙伴们,提高大家的幸福指数,对有一定难度的题目,我们不仅提供参考答案,还力求作最为详尽的解析,以供小伙伴们查询,让小伙伴们知其然,更知其所以然。为了不摧残小伙伴们的眼睛,我们在图书的编排上尽量简洁明了,字号适中,以提高小伙伴们刷题的速度。

## 专业课——紧跟考情不落伍

对于刷题,大朋友们是用专业的精神来对待的。每年的考试一结束,我们都会组织老师认真研究考题,把握考试变化的趋势,并提醒老师们要将最新的考试变化反映到图书上,也经常收集小伙伴们的改进建议,所以,我们的图书每年都会修订。有些图书,已经修订到第 13 版了,是不是很有生命力?

愿所有刷过百题的小伙伴们,轻松上考场,快乐做学霸!

一群大朋友

## 编写说明

书面表达是通过文字传递信息和表达思想的一种交际活动。书面表达主要考察学生英文写作基础和写作能力,要求考生既具备一定的语言基础知识,又具备一定的运用语言和组织语言的能力;要求考生的书面表达语言流畅,语法正确,逻辑合理。因而书面表达具有较强的综合性考查功能。

高考英语书面表达的题型有:翻译、单词拼写、完成句子、任务型阅读,以及各种文体作文等。翻译、单词拼写和完成句子是较低层次的书面表达形式,它要求考生必须熟悉基本的句法结构,积累一定的短语和句型。任务型阅读是让学生在阅读一篇文章后用书面语言填表或用自己的语言对文章进行归纳,对所提出的问题加以扼要的回答,这对学生的书面表达提出了较高的要求。写作则是书面表达的最高要求。

写作是高考英语试卷中最后一个部分,是整个试卷的压轴戏,其分值大约占总分的1/5,可见写作题在高考英语中的重要地位。不过,据官方披露,自2016年开始全国范围内将对高考模式陆续进行改革,2018年将全部推开,特别是要对高考英语考试进行重大的改革,但是编者以为高考英语模式无论怎么改,其改革的宗旨将更加有利于培养和提高学生用英语进行(口头及书面)交际的能力。而这种交际能力的考查在高考中恰恰就体现在口语测试和书面表达上,所以写作在高考中的重要地位毋庸置疑。纵观近年来的高考英语写作,从出题形式上看,有半开放式写作:以文字、表格、图表、图画等形式提供写作要点;有开放式写作:以漫画等形式提供写作要点,让考生充分进行合理的想象。从体裁上看,有应用文、记叙文、说明文、议论文等的写作。

为了帮助学生顺利通过高考英语书面表达的测试,我们将全书分成四章进行编写:翻译、单词拼写和完成句子、短文改错、读写结合和写作。我们在编写时遵循以下原则:

① 基础性原则:书面表达不能是空中楼阁,必须以一定的知识为基础。没有基础,就难以提高能力,更谈不上创新。

② 读写交融原则:书面表达训练的目的在于培养学生的书面交际能力。这种能力的培养要靠大量的语言实践,即语言输入(阅读)和语言输出(写作)训练来实现。阅读是信息输入的主要途径之一,是书面表达的基础和源泉。一定的信息输入量是学生获得足够语言经验的根本保证。学生只有具备了足够的语言基础才能有效地进行书面表达,而学生书面表达能力的提高又可使其更好地理解 and 欣赏优秀的文学作品。毋庸置疑,阅读与书面表达是两个相互交融的行为,两者存在着相互作用,互为促进的关系。只有把书面表达与阅读结合起来,两者相辅相成,使之形成合力,才能促进书面表达能力的提高,达到书面交流的最佳效果。所以读写结合的训练是必要的。

③ 循序渐进原则:书面表达训练要按由易到难、由浅入深、由简至繁的顺序进行,点滴积累,逐步提高,不急于求成。因此,本书按照“词一句一段一篇”这种顺序进行编排。

通过阅读本书的解题指要和经典示例点评以及大量的练习,读者可以达成以下目的:

① 积累大量的词汇。要想在英语写作中能够得心应手地写出一篇文章,词汇量是非常重要的。词汇是写作的必需材料,也是制约写作能力提高的瓶颈。因此,需要通过练习来积累词汇。

② 熟练运用各种句型。语法规则与句型是英语写作中必备的。因此要多做汉译英和完成句子的练习。作文是由句子组成的,好的作文是由清晰的、合乎语法规则的句子组成的。另外英语佳句背诵及范文背诵是写好英语书面表达的必经之路。有了大量的积累,我们在写作时才有可能做到得心应手地选择适合文章主体和风格的词、句来进行准确、生动的表达。

③ 学会自主纠错。短文改错尽管在高考中作为单独一项测试内容来考查,但是它与写作有密切的联系。高考短文改错中的错误实际是考生在写作中常常会犯的错误,因此短文改错练习可以培养自主纠错的能力。

④ 掌握写作技巧。通过解题指要和经典示例点评的阅读掌握写作的基本技巧。

总之,写作能力的培养和提高,需要扎实的基础、正确的写作方法和大量的写作实践,还有语言素材的大量积累。只要我们在英语学习中从这几点出发,到下笔时就会得心应手,水到渠成。

编者



# 目录

## 第一章 读写结合 100 题 / 1

### 一、任务型阅读 / 1

#### (一) 信息填空 / 2

#### (二) 阅读简答 / 44

### 二、补全短文对话 / 68

## 第二章 短文改错 100 题 / 86

## 第三章 单词拼写、完成句子和翻译 300 题 / 115

## 第四章 写作 100 题 / 132

### 一、半开放写作:应用文 / 132

#### (一) 留言条 / 133

#### (二) 请假条 / 134

#### (三) 通知 / 135

#### (四) 书信、电子邮件 / 140

#### (五) 日记 / 145

#### (六) 启事 / 148

#### (七) 倡议书 / 150

#### (八) 新闻报道 / 152

#### (九) 发言稿 / 154

### 二、半开放写作:记叙文 / 157

### 三、半开放写作:说明文 / 164

### 四、半开放写作:议论文 / 169

### 五、半开放写作:图表式作文 / 176

### 六、半开放写作:图画式作文 / 182

### 七、开放式写作 / 189

## 参考答案 / 195



# 第一章 读写结合 100 题

## 一、任务型阅读

### 解题指要

高考读写题主要包括两类题型：一是任务型阅读，二是补全短文对话。任务型阅读主要考查考生综合运用语言，从文章中获取信息，并准确处理和表达信息的能力。任务型阅读理解不同于传统的阅读理解，它介于阅读理解与写作之间，既考查了学生对阅读材料的综合理解能力，也考查了学生在阅读文章后对文章中的某些内容或整篇文章作出概括的能力，回答问题要求简练和规范，诸如大小写、答题的一致性及词性等，这些要求也是对学生写作技能的要求。从这个意义上看，任务型阅读的题型更准确地讲是一种读写结合题，所以大家在做这类题时首先要弄清完成的是什么任务，然后有的放矢地去阅读，最后进行归纳与总结。

任务型阅读的一种题型为短文加结构图表或方框图表。要求考生根据一篇短文所提供的信息，用恰当的单词完成与短文相关的表格，每空一词，或每空不超过三词。其特点是要求考生对文中有效信息进行二次加工，归纳要点，整合零散信息，并根据表格的形式把加工后的信息准确、有序地表达出来。

对于表格中所缺的单词，命题者往往注重实词（动词和名词）的考查。做好这种题型，须掌握以下一些实用的解题技巧：

#### 1. 捕捉信息的技巧

（1）确定文章与表格之间的对应关系。先略读短文，然后速览表格，借助所给图表结构抓住文章中心大意以及文章的脉络，并确定表格中某一行或某一列与文章中某一段落之间的对应关系。

（2）确定文章中相应的句子。在文章中标出与表格中空格前后给出的关键词句相符合或一致的句子。注意，有时表格中的语境悄悄发生了变化，有的是在空格前后“多一词”，有的是“少一词”，还有的是“换一词”。考生如果稍不留神就会犯错。

#### 2. 变通信息的技巧

有许多答案是不能直接在文章中找到原句或原词的，这需要对文章进行加工或变通。这些变通大多与语法知识有关，有些也与短语和句型有关。

（1）间接法。即基于原文某个词语的语法变形，如主动与被动，谓语动词与非谓语动词，动词原形与动词第三人称单数形式，动词与名词，名词与形容词，形容词、副词的比较级与最高级，名词单复数等。

（2）意译法。即对原文中的某句话在保持意思不变的前提下，变换一种说法。这种变换有一定的难度，要求吃透原句意思，然后进行转换或解释。答案的来源往往有三个方面：

① 根据关键词的导航，在文中捕捉原始信息。

② 根据空格前后变化了的新语境，从语法和搭配的角度对原始信息进行加工。

③ 根据单元格本身的行文规律，遵循同一栏在表达上的一致性原则，从周围单元格中确定信息最终的输出形式。

## 3. 概括信息的技巧

不会概括归纳的原因有两个:一是没有看懂表格里横向单元格和纵向单元格之间的逻辑关系;二是没有掌握常见的表示归纳概括的词语。

(1) 看懂表格。归纳概括词语往往位于表格上面的第一行或表格左边的第一列。方法通常是:看下面的单元格向上概括,看右边的单元格向左归纳。大多是归纳某一段落的大意,有时是概括全文的主旨。归纳概括的注意事项有:①大小写;②单复数;③搭配。

(2) 掌握常见的归纳概括词汇:① 理由 reasons for, causes of; ② 结果 result, consequence; ③ 异同 similarities, differences; ④ 建议 suggestions, tips, advice; ⑤ 态度、观点 attitudes to/towards, opinions of; ⑥ 简介某个现象或问题 brief/general introduction, phenomenon (phenomena), problem(s); ⑦ 赞成和反对 pros and cons; ⑧ 优劣 advantages and disadvantages; ⑨ 方式、方法 ways to do, approaches to doing, methods of doing; ⑩ 结论 conclusion。

对于阅读短文回答问题或完成句子的考题,先仔细阅读短文后面所提出的问题,带着问题通读全文,把握文章意思;然后再研读与问题相关的句子、句子的关键词或短语等;在此基础上再结合上下文进行分析判断,归纳提炼出问题答案的表述内容。记住要看清问题,不要答非所问,同时,表述的句子内容要简洁明了、语法正确、语句通顺、书写规范,不要照搬照抄原文的句子。

### 过关演练

#### (一) 信息填空

**001** 请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文后表格中的空格里填入恰当的单词。注意:每个空格只填一个单词。

Many people believe that classical music is not relevant to young people today. However, this issue frequently causes heated debate.

Some people say that classical music is associated only with old people. For example, if you look at the audience at a classical concert, the majority is over the age of fifty.

Others say it is more popular than we first imagine. Many young people listen to classical music without realising. It is often used in films and advertisements. For example, a famous piece of classical music was used as the theme music for the 1990 World Cup. Not many people could have given its name, but millions enjoyed it.

Also, some people point out that young people produce new music based on classical ideas; for example, it is said that rap (说唱) music was invented by a classical musician in 1912, but it is now used by young people in pop music.

However, young people point to the fact that classical music has been outstripped (超越) by technology. To play a classical instrument, such as a violin, you need to study hard and practise for hours. Nowadays, you don't need to get aching arms from practising. A teenager can write and make music using a computer program in the comfort of his own bedroom.

A final point in mind is that the term "classical music" is used to refer to a great variety of music, from jazz to pieces for large orchestras (管弦乐队). This makes it even more difficult to say whether classical music is relevant to young people.

So, it may be only a minority of young people who play classical instruments, but when it comes to enjoying classical music, it depends on the piece of music. It may be more relevant

to young people in the modern world than they realise!

Title	Classical Music	
Introduction	The issue of whether classical music is (1) _____ to young people causes heated debate.	
Opinions		Evidence
● Classical music is associated only with old people.		■ (2) _____ of the audience at a classical concert are over fifty.
● Many young people don't (3) _____ some music they listen to is classical.		■ Classical music is often found in films and advertisements.
● Classical ideas provide a (4) _____ for producing new music.		■ Young people now (5) _____ rap in popular music.
● (6) _____ has put classical music at a disadvantage.		■ A young man can write and make music on a computer (7) _____ in his bedroom.
● Classical music can refer to various (8) _____ of music.		■ Classical music (9) _____ from jazz to pieces for large orchestras.
Conclusion	Classical music may still be (10) _____ by young people today.	

**002** 请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文后表格中的空格里填入恰当的单词。  
注意:每个空格只填一个单词。

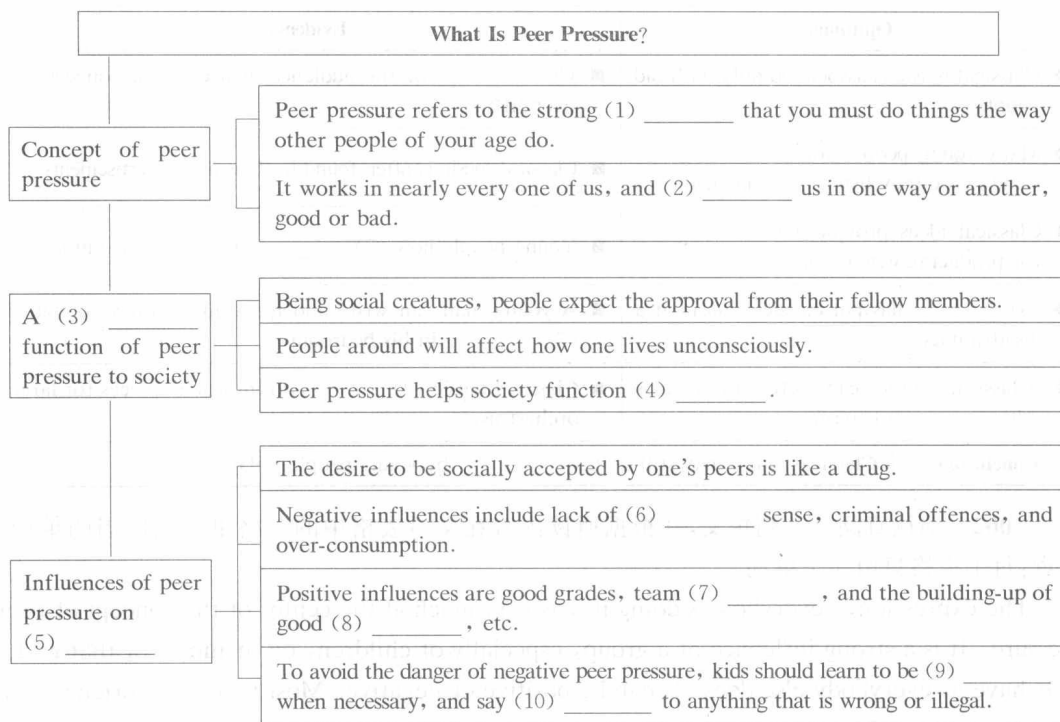
The expression, “everybody’s doing it”, is very much at the center of the concept of peer pressure. It is a strong influence of a group, especially of children, on members of that group to behave as everybody else does. It can be positive or negative. Most people experience it in some way during their lives.

People are social creatures by nature, so it is hardly surprising that part of their self-respect comes from the approval of others. This instinct (天性) is why the approval of peers, or the fear of disapproval, is such a powerful force in many people’s lives. It is the same instinct that drives people to dress one way at home and another way at work, or to answer “Fine” when a stranger asks “How are you?” even if it is not necessarily true. There is a practical aspect to this: it helps society to function efficiently, and encourages a general level of self-discipline that simplifies day-to-day interaction.

For certain individuals, seeking social acceptance is so important that it becomes like an addiction; in order to satisfy the desire, they may go so far as to abandon their sense of right and wrong. Teens and young adults may feel forced to use drugs, or join gangs that encourage criminal behavior. Mature adults may sometimes feel pressured to cover up illegal activity at the company where they work, or end up in debt because they are unable to hold back the desire to buy a house or car that they can’t afford in an effort to “keep up with the Joneses”.

However, peer pressure is not always negative. A student whose friends are good at academics may be urged to study harder and get good grades. Players on a sports team may feel driven to play harder in order to help the team win. This type of influence can also get a friend off drugs, or to help an adult take up a good habit or drop a bad one. Study groups and class projects are examples of positive peer groups that encourage people to better themselves.

Schools try to teach kids about the dangers of negative peer pressure. They teach kids to stand up and be themselves, and encourage them to politely decline to do things that they believe are wrong. Similarly, it can be helpful to encourage children to greet the beneficial influence of positive peer groups.



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Aristotle once wrote that “happiness is a state of activity”. In other words, whether you're seeking life-long satisfaction or a few moments of good cheer, you've got to move forward. We've interviewed the experts and found five steps to take toward a sunny mood (心情):

Over a 30-year period, University of Illinois researchers asked nearly 120,000 people how income, education, political participation, volunteer activities and close relationships affected their happiness. Reported *Newsweek*'s Sharon Begley on the findings, “The highest levels of happiness are found with the most stable and satisfying relationships.”

Singing aloud, talking to a stranger, raising your hand: all may increase a feeling of happiness, according to a study from Wake Forest University. Participants (参与者) followed the development of their moods for two weeks and reported feeling happier when they were more outgoing and less happy when reserved or withdrawn.

The editors of *forbes.com* gave \$5 or \$20 to 46 strangers by chance. Half the group were told to spend the money on themselves, while the other half were told to spend it on others. Those who'd shared the wealth felt much happier at the end of the day than those who'd spent it on themselves. There was no difference in happiness between those who spent \$5 or \$20, suggesting that it's not how much money you spend, but how you spend it, that inspires the spirit.

Studies from the Positive Psychology Center showed that discouraged people who wrote down three good things that happened to them each day for six months reported an improved attitude.

Drinking water really can help keep you cheerful. A small 2012 study from the University of Connecticut suggested that even slight dehydration (脱水) affected the moods of its female participants.

Title	(1) _____ for Happiness	
Introduction	You will move (2) _____ in the course of finding happiness.	
The findings of (3) _____	Some (4) _____ toward happiness	
	Value your relationships	The (5) _____ happiness lies in the most stable and satisfying relationships.
	(6) _____ yourself	You can gain happiness by singing aloud or talking to others.
	Spend money on others	Your spirit will be inspired by (7) _____ the wealth.
	(8) _____ on the positive things	Your attitude would be improved when you fix your attention on good things.
	Drink water	If a woman takes enough water, her (9) _____ of happiness may remain.
Conclusion	Happiness can be found if all (10) _____ have been done.	

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### Quiet Virtue: The Conscientiousness

The everyday signs of conscientiousness (认真尽责)— being punctual, careful in doing work, self-disciplined, and scrupulous (一丝不苟的) in attending to responsibilities — are typical characteristics of the model organizational citizens, the people who keep things running as they should. They follow the rules, help out, and are concerned about the people they work with. It's the conscientious worker who helps newcomers or updates people who return after an absence, who gets to work on time and never abuses sick leaves, who always gets things done on deadline.

Conscientiousness is a key to success in any field. In studies of job performance, outstanding effectiveness for almost all jobs, from semi-skilled labor to sales and management, depends on conscientiousness. It is particularly important for outstanding performance in jobs at the lower levels of an organization: the secretary whose message taking is perfect, the delivery truck driver who is always on time.

Among sales representatives for a large American car manufacturer, those who were most conscientious had the largest volume of sales. Conscientiousness also offers a buffer (缓冲) against the threat of job loss in today's constantly changing market, because employees with this quality are among the most valued. For the sales representatives, their level of conscientiousness mattered almost as much as their sales in determining who stayed on.

There is an air around highly conscientious people that makes them seem even better than

they actually are. Their reputation for dependability influences managers' evaluations of their work, giving them higher evaluations than objective measures of their performance would predict.

But conscientiousness in the absence of social skills can lead to problems. Since conscientious people demand so much of themselves, they can hold other people to their own standards, and so be overly judgmental when others don't show the same high levels of model behavior. Factory workers in Great Britain and the United States who were extremely conscientious, for example, tended to criticize co-workers even about failures that seemed unimportant to those they criticized, which damaged their relationships.

When conscientiousness takes the form of living up to expectations, it can discourage creativity. In creative professions like art or advertising, openness to wild ideas and spontaneity (自发性) are scarce and in demand. Success in such occupations calls for a balance, however; without enough conscientiousness to follow through, people become mere dreamers, with nothing to show for their imaginativeness.

Quiet Virtue: The conscientiousness	
Features of conscientiousness	Conscientious people are very (1) _____ with themselves.
	Conscientious people are very (2) _____ to others.
(3) _____ of conscientiousness	Conscientiousness keeps an organization (4) _____ smoothly.
	Conscientious employees at the lower levels give outstanding (5) _____.
	The most conscientious salespersons usually have the largest volume of sales.
	Conscientious employees are less likely to be (6) _____.
Possible (7) _____ with conscientiousness	Employers' evaluations of the work of conscientious people can be (8) _____.
	Conscientious people without social skills tend to have (9) _____ relationships with their fellow workers.
	Conscientiousness can (10) _____ creativity, especially in professions calling for imagination.

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Traveling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

How should we behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American shakes your hand firmly while looking you straight in the eye. In many parts of Asia, there is no physical contact (接触) at all. In Japan, you should bow, and the more respect you want to show, the deeper you should bow. In Thailand, people greet each other by pressing both hands together at the chest. In both countries, eye contact is avoided as a sign of respect.

Many countries have rules about what you should and shouldn't wear. In Muslim countries, you shouldn't reveal (显露) the body, especially women, who should wear long blouses and skirts. In Korea, you should take off your shoes when entering a house. Remember to place them neatly together where you come in.

In Spain, lunch is often the biggest meal of the day, and can last two or three hours. For



this reason many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner. In Mexico, lunch is the time to relax, and many people prefer not to discuss business as they eat. In Britain, it's not unusual to have a business meeting over breakfast.

In most countries, an exchange of business cards is necessary for all introductions. You should include your company name and your position. If you are going to a country where your language is not widely spoken, you can get the back side of your card printed in the local language. In China, you may present your card with the writing facing the person you are giving it to.

Title: Good (1) _____		
Aspect	Country	Custom
(2) _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● America</li> <li>● Japan</li> <li>● Thailand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shaking hands firmly</li> <li>■ (3) _____ to show respect</li> <li>■ Pressing both hands together at the chest</li> </ul>
Dressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (4) _____ countries</li> <li>● Korea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wearing long blouses and skirts</li> <li>■ Taking off your shoes at the (5) _____</li> </ul>
Eating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Spain</li> <li>● Mexico</li> <li>● (7) _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Having a light breakfast and a late dinner</li> <li>■ Relaxing while having (6) _____</li> <li>■ Holding a business meeting over breakfast</li> </ul>
Doing business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most countries</li> <li>● China</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Exchanging business cards when (8) _____ yourself</li> <li>■ Presenting a card to a person (9) _____ its front facing him</li> </ul>
Conclusion: When traveling (10) _____, we should follow local customs.		

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### “Happiness Advantage” Effect

In July 2010 Burt's Bees, a personal-care products company, was going through an enormous change as it began a global expansion into 19 new countries. In this kind of high-pressure situation, many leaders bother their assistants with frequent meetings or flood their in-boxes with urgent demands. In doing so, managers lift everyone's anxiety level, which activates the part of the brain that processes threats and steals resources from the prefrontal cortex (大脑皮层), which is responsible for effective problem solving.

Burt's Bees's then-CEO, John Wolfgang, took a different approach. Each day, he'd send out an e-mail praising a team member for work related to global marketing. He'd interrupt his own presentations to remind his managers to talk with their teams about the company's values. He asked me to further a three-hour session with employees on happiness in the course of the expansion effort. As one member of the senior team told me a year later, Wolfgang's emphasis on developing positive leadership kept his managers actively involved and loyal as they successfully transformed the company into a global one.

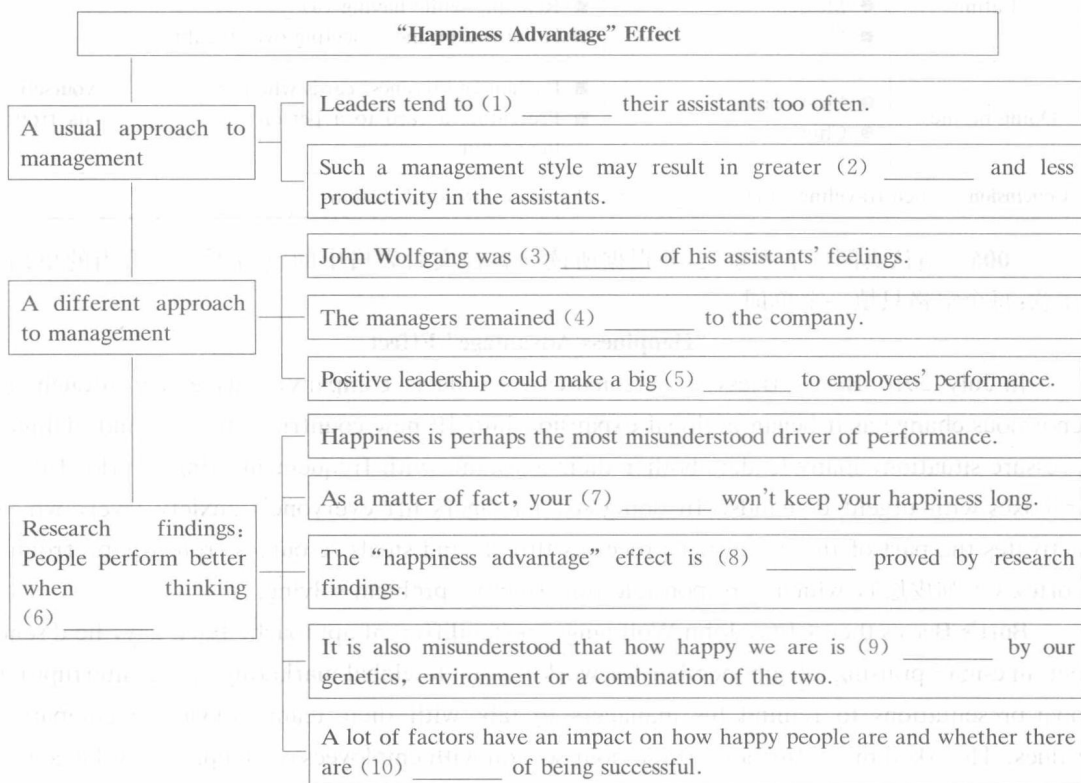
That outcome shouldn't surprise us. Research shows that when people work with a positive mind-set (心态), performance on nearly every level — productivity, creativity, involvement — improves. Yet happiness is perhaps the most misunderstood driver of



performance. For one, most people believe that success comes before happiness. “Once I get a promotion, I’ll be happy,” they think. Or, “Once I hit my sales target, I’ll feel great.” But because success is a moving target — as soon as you hit your target, you raise it again — the happiness that results from success does not last long.

In fact, it works the other way around: People who have a positive mind-set perform better in the face of challenge. I call this the “happiness advantage” — every business outcome shows improvement when the brain is positive. I’ve observed this effect in my role as a researcher and lecturer in 48 countries on the connection between employee happiness and success. And I’m not alone: In an analysis of 225 academic studies, researchers found strong evidence of cause-and-effect relationship between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes.

Another common misunderstanding is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are. To be sure, both factors have an impact. But one’s general sense of well-being is surprisingly unstable. The habits you form, the way you interact with colleagues, how you think about stress — all these can be managed to increase your happiness and your chances of success.



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Taking a family vacation with toddlers and preschoolers (children aged 1 through 4) is one of those classic good news/bad news situations. The bad news is that this can be the most difficult age group to travel with. Young kids are notoriously difficult to keep restrained,

likely to have embarrassing temper tantrums (脾气发作), capable of getting lost in a flash, and exhausting themselves and their parents.

The good news is that children in this age group are charming, enthusiastic and insatiably curious — they delight in the smallest things. Those are the attributes (特征) of an excellent traveler, and vacationing with toddlers and preschoolers is more often than not a wonderful gift to adults. It takes a little bit of work, though, so your first job as tour leader is to slow down. If you take the time to view the world through your child's eyes instead of trying to get your child to view it through yours, everyone will invariably be happier.

Young children often have difficulty keeping still and focusing for extended periods, which means that long travel days and a tour packed with too many activities requiring quiet, attentive behavior like museum visits and shopping don't work. Yet this age group does very well when scheduled activities are short in duration and allow for plenty of movements and time to investigate and ask questions. Activities that take advantage of a young child's natural sense of curiosity and wonder such as hands-on museums, nature walks, zoos and farms are ideal.

If you're traveling by car, try to keep the driving time each day to a minimum and stop frequently to let the kids run around. One way to make travel days fun is to arrive at your hotel or camp site early enough each day so that there's still time for the family to do something together — splash in the pool, take a long walk, play a game — before the requirements of dinner and bedtime crop up. When you schedule flights, take your kids' daily patterns into account as you would be with an infant, so they're less likely to be tired and irritable.

Safety is another big issue with kids in this age group. They're fast, they're small and they're oblivious to their limitations, which means some environments pose major threats to their well-being — crowds, water, traffic and wilderness areas are just a few. If your ideal vacation involves travel to such problematic areas, you should weigh the issues. Is the destination so terrific in other ways that it's worth being on the alert throughout the vacation? Do you have enough adults in your group to split watch times? Can you minimize the dangers by taking preventive measures?

Topic	A family vacation with toddlers and preschoolers
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Children of this group are easy to get (1) _____ in the smallest things, which means that they are excellent travelers as they are charming, enthusiastic and full of (2) _____.</li><li>● This age group does very well on (3) _____ that scheduled activities are short in duration and allow for plenty of movements and time to investigate and ask questions.</li></ul>
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Toddlers and preschoolers can be the most difficult age group to travel with.</li><li>● They are extremely difficult to keep rules and are easy to lose (4) _____ and get lost in a short time, which tends to make themselves and their parents (5) _____.</li><li>● It is usually difficult for young children to (6) _____ still and focus for a long time.</li></ul>
(7) _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Slow down and take the time to view the world (8) _____ the eyes of your child.</li><li>● Try to keep the driving time each day to a minimum and allow children to run around.</li><li>● Leave enough time for the family to do (9) _____ they can do together, so as to make children less tired and irritable.</li><li>● Take enough measures and (10) _____ the issues of safety during the travel time.</li></ul>