



three problems according to my calculations.

What I failed to expect was that several students were absent, which threw off my estimate. As Mrs. Totten made her way from the beginning of the class, I desperately tried to determine which math problem I would get. I tried to work it out before she got to me, but I had brain freeze and couldn't function.

When Mrs. Totten reached my desk, she asked what answer I'd got for problem No. 14. "I...I didn't get anything," I answered, and my face felt warm.

"Correct," she said.

It turned out that the correct answer was zero.

What did I learn that day? First, always do all your homework. Second, in real life it isn't always what you say but how you say it that matters. Third, I would never make it as a mathematician.

If I could choose one school day that taught me the most, it would be that one.

61. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 1 indicate?
- A. It is wise to value one's time.
B. It is important to make an effort.
C. It is right to stick to one's belief.
D. It is enough to do the necessary. [D]
62. Usually, Mrs. Totten asked her students to _____.
- A. recite their homework together
B. grade their homework themselves
C. answer their homework questions orally
D. check the answers to their homework questions [C]
63. The author could work out which questions to answer since the teacher always _____.
- A. asked questions in a regular way
B. walked up and down when asking questions
C. chose two or three questions for the students
D. requested her students to finish their usual questions [A]
64. The author failed to get the questions he had expected because _____.
- A. the class didn't begin as usual
B. several students didn't come to school
C. he didn't try hard to make his estimate
D. Mrs. Totten didn't start from the back of the class [B]
65. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. An Unforgettable Teacher
B. A Future Mathematician
C. An Effective Approach
D. A Valuable Lesson [D]

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C

The behaviour of a building's users may be at least as important as its design when it comes to energy use, according to new research from the UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC). The UK promises to reduce its carbon emissions (碳排放) by 80 percent by 2050, part of which will be achieved by all new homes being zero-carbon by 2016. But this report shows that sustainable building design on its own – though extremely important – is not enough to achieve such reductions: the behaviour of the people using the building has to change too.

The study suggests that the ways that people use and live in their homes have been largely ignored by existing efforts to improve energy efficiency (效率), which instead focus on architectural and technological developments.

'Technology is going to assist but it is not going to do everything,' explains Katy Janda, a UKERC senior researcher, 'consumption patterns of building users can defeat the most careful design.' In other words, old habits die hard, even in the best-designed eco-home.

Another part of the problem is information. Households and bill-payers don't have the knowledge they need to change their energy-use habits. Without specific information, it's hard to estimate the costs and benefits of making different choices. Feedback (反馈) facilities, like smart meters and energy monitors, could help bridge this information gap by helping people see how changing their behaviour directly affects their energy use; some studies have shown that households can achieve up to 15 percent energy savings using smart meters.

Social science research has added a further dimension (方面), suggesting that individuals' behaviour in the home can be personal and cannot be predicted – whether people throw open their windows rather than turn down the thermostat (恒温器), for example.

Janda argues that education is the key. She calls for a focused programme to teach people about buildings and their own behaviour in them.

66. As to energy use, the new research from UKERC stresses the importance of _____.
- A. zero-carbon homes
B. the behaviour of building users
C. sustainable building design
D. the reduction of carbon emissions [B]
67. The underlined word "which" in Paragraph 2 refers to "_____".
- A. the ways
B. their homes
C. developments
D. existing efforts [D]
68. What are Katy Janda's words mainly about?
- A. The importance of changing building users' habits.
B. The necessity of making a careful building design.
C. The variety of consumption patterns of building users.
D. The role of technology in improving energy efficiency. [A]

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69. The information gap in energy use _____.
- A. can be bridged by feedback facilities
B. affects the study on energy monitors
C. brings about problems for smart meters
D. will be caused by building users' old habits [A]
70. What does the dimension added by social science research suggest?
- A. The social science research is to be furthered.
B. The education programme is under discussion.
C. The behaviour of building users is unpredictable.
D. The behaviour preference of building users is similar. [C]

Part IV Writing (45 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in the numbered blanks by using the information from the passage.

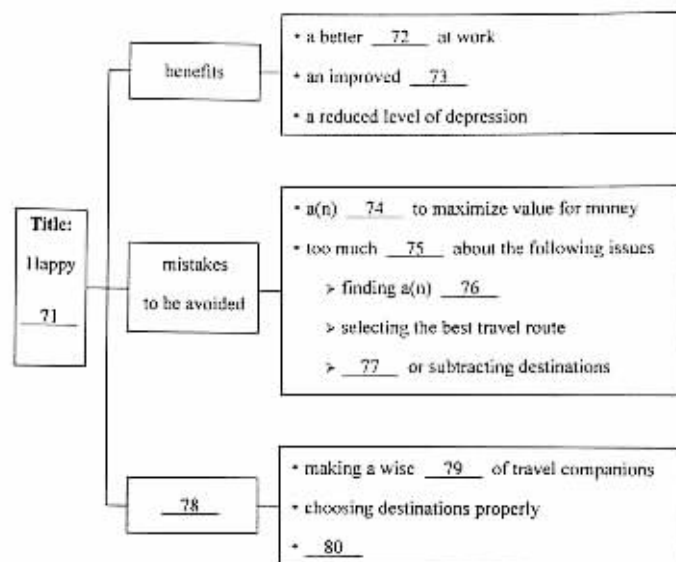
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Many of us invest valuable time, energy and money planning our vacations. We do this because we know for sure that going on vacations must be good for us. Research proves this feeling without a doubt. Vacations help us perform better at work, improve our sleep quality and cushion us against depression.

Yet, despite these benefits, many of us return home with a feeling that our last vacation was OK – but not great. In order to change this, some mistakes should be avoided. A classic one for vacation planners is attempting to maximize value for money by planning trips that have too many components (组成成分). Perhaps you're planning a trip to Europe, seven cities in 10 days, and you realize it will cost only a little more to add two more destinations to the list. Sounds fine in theory, but hopping from one place to the next hardly gives an opportunity to experience what psychologists call mindfulness – time to take in our new surroundings, time to be present and absorb our travel experiences. Another mistake is that we worry too much about strategic issues such as how to find a good flight deal, how to get from A to B, or which destinations to add or subtract from our journey. These issues may seem important, but our psychological state of mind is far more important.

Actually, vacation happiness is based on the following top rules. First, choose your travel companions wisely, because nothing contributes more significantly to a trip than the right companions. Second, don't spend your vacation time in a place where everything is too expensive so as to maintain a positive mood. Third, shop wisely, for meaningful experiences provide more long-term happiness than physical possessions.

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71. Vacations
72. performance
73. quality of sleep
74. attempt
75. worry
76. good flight deal
77. adding
78. rules
79. choice
80. shopping wisely

Section B (10 marks)

Directions: Read the following passage. Answer the questions according to the information given in the passage.

Kids and Ponds

Years ago there was a group of kids who would hang around at some local ponds in the woods near their houses in Warwick, Rhode Island. In summer they caught frogs and fish. When winter arrived they couldn't wait to go skating. Time passed, and the ponds became the only open space for the kids to enjoy themselves in that neighborhood.

One day, a thirteen-year-old boy from this group of kids read in the local newspaper that a developer wanted to fill in the ponds and build over a hundred small houses called condominiums. So the boy went door to door and gathered more than two hundred signatures (签名) to stop the development. A group of citizens met and decided to support him.

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