

模拟套卷班笔记

2021年7月11日(周日)

精讲笔记

Do you often get angry? If the answer is yes, you are not alone. Bad traffic, disagreements with people and anther___I-occurrence ___(occur) can potentially be a terrible thing.

But/And/So can you control your temper __2-or__do you show your anger every time someone crosses you? n个连词,n+1个谓语动词

One footballer known for his Temper is Liverpool striker (前锋) , Louis Suarez.

After a confrontation-对抗 in a match___3against__Chelsea, he sank his teeth into his opponent Branislay Ivanovic's flesh. seek-sought-sought寻找 blood and flesh 面肉之躯

The bite caused outrage and he__4__(order) to go to an anger management course.

The theory of anger management was developed in__5-the__1970s.

The first reference to the term-条款__6-cited__(cite) by the Oxford English Dictionary comes in 1975s, in the work of US. It doesn't work for everyone.

About 30% of people dropped out.

But for those ______ 7-who/that ____ persevered, it led them to change their behavior.

Among the __8-recommendations __(recommend) for people with a short anger are: accept that different opinions are acceptable, listen to the other person and don't take anything __9-personally __(person).

Control used to be seen as restraint (约束力). But these days letting it all out is view as___10destructive -毁灭性的___(destroy) behavior. Maybe the best thing is just to count to ten when you feel you are about to hit the roof. It might not give you time to clam down but will allow the other person to run away.

MR079-D

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released a report stating that the world is quickly running out of time to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius. reveal 揭露

To get there, the world would have to cut current emissions by 45 percent by 2030. That sounds absurdly unlikely. ridiculous 荒谬的

But before we give in to despair, we should remember that the technology to address-应对,处理,解 決 climate change is going along at a high speed.

The largest source of U.S. carbon emissions is transportation, and a Green New Deal for motor vehicles would be quite straightforward.

The reason is simple: with some subsidies (补贴) , electric cars and buses are now cost-competitive with fossil-fuel vehicles.

Electric buses have made the greatest speed into the market, because they are a logical choice for electrification.

By the end of 2018, electric vehicles were displacing about 280.000 barrels of oil demand per day about 84 percent of which was due to buses.

But the electric car market is also reaching maturity (成熟), with appealing designs, longer range, and a quickly-expanding rapid charging network in many countries. It's worth emphasizing that most of the infrastructure (基础设施) necessary to recharge electric vehicles already exists.

People often tend to assume-» assumption n. that we would need to replace every gas station, but virtually all homes and businesses already have an electrical connection which can be easily improved for fast charging.

All that is needed to go fully electric is enough battery capacity and fast charging stations to deal with long trips.

But greening America's vehicle would be straightforward, relatively cheap, and a huge stride (大步) forward on climate. The politics of climate change are so fearful that despair can seem logical, but the first step to achieving a tough goal is the confident belief that it can be done. And this particular step wouldn't even be that tough.

I-How's the goal of keeping global warming below I.5 degrees Celsius according to Paragraph I? A. Reasonable.

- B. Safe.
- C. Realistic.

D. Impossible.

2-How can electric vehicles compete with fossil-fuel ones?

- A. By getting financial support from government.
- B. By running at the greatest speed.
- C. By changing the way of transportation.
- D. By making consumers make logical choices.

3-What should we do to promote electric cars now?

- A. Replace as many as gas stations.
- B. Solve the problem of long trips.
- C. Build more infrastructures for recharging.
- D. Make businesses have electrical connections.

4-Which of the following best explains "extirpating" underlined in Paragraph 5?

- A. Repairing.
- B. Producing.
- C. Moving.

D. Forbidding.

MC079

Growing up in Kenya was amazing because I learned so much, though the poverty and lack of resources were sometimes frustrating. I knew I didn't have much, but I was ___ I ___. There was only one thing I wasn't happy with: education. I wanted to go to high school and university.

I had the drive, the will and the grades, __2__ I didn't have the resources. Even basic things like food, water and shelter weren't readily available.

Young people in poverty have little or no <u>3</u> to high schools and universities.

Where I lived, it was challenging __4__ someone helped. When I left primary/elementary school, I was in the same 5 as many other poor disadvantaged youth.

___6__, during that year, a charitable high school for girls, Starehe Girls Centre, was ___7__ and I received a scholarship.

take up **从**事

Today, I am on record as being the first student to be enrolled in this school.

In 2006, my school ___8___ The Global Give Back Circle, a not-for-profit organization for ___9___ disadvantaged girls to complete their education and gain ___ I 0___ skills.

After graduating from high school, I was given access to a nine-month IT course. ___II___, its giveback attitude had taught us to not only care about ourselves but other people. With this in mind, IO of us created a website called "Hey Sister, Get Clued-Up ". Through this educational website, aimed at networking IO,000 African girls worldwide, all Sisters commit to sending information to their villages. This can be to ___I2__ financial freedom, advanced information __I3__ to health issues and provide knowledge about social networking behavior.

"Hey Sister, Get Clued-Up " is only ____I 4___ to those girls who can access the Internet, which highlights the huge challenge in narrowing the divide between the haves and have-nots. But our plan is that these girls will ____I 5___ what they learn to other girls through the power of their voice ".

I-A. energetic B. happy C. confident D. hopeful 2-A. 50 B. and C. but D. since 3-A. access B. means C. chance D. dream 4-A. 50 D. unless B. when C. as C. dilemma D. position 5-A. occasion B. situation C. Luckilu 6-A. Generally B. Importantiu D. Casually 7-A. put up C. made up D. set up B. taken up 8-A. approved B. took C. joined D. launched 9-A. psychologically B. physically C. educationally D. financially l O-A. social C. typical D. professional B. average I I -A. In short B. In all C. In addition D. In brief B. introduce 12-A. promote C. employ D. present 13-A. attached B. compared C. related D. devoted 14-A. alternative B. acceptable D. available C. appropriate C. add 15-A. encourage B. spread D. apply

MF079

The university of Birmingham, UK, announces that it will accept the Gaokao=College Entrance Examination exam for high-flying=ambitious Chinese students I-__wishing____(wish) to join its undergraduate courses in 2019.

postgraduate 研究生 institution 机构

High school students 2____conj. who/ that____ complete the National Higher Education Entrance Examination, or Gaokao, with top grades can apply for direct entry into Birmingham degree programmes 3_without_____ first completing a foundation year.

Gaokao, which 4__is held____(hold) across China in early June, is 5_increasingly____(increase) accepted by universities in Australia, the USA, Canada and mainland and Europe Birmingham will only be considering high quality students who achieve a minimum 80% Gaokao score and meet additional academic and English language 6 requirements (require).

Professor Jon Frampton, Director of the University of Birmingham's China Institute said, "I am 7_delighted

-A____(delight) that the University is now accepting the Gaokao. This gives the 8__brightest _____(bright) and best Chinese students 9____an__ opportunity to move straight into the first year of our undergraduate programmes and experience the benefits of studying at a 10____global ____(globe) Top 100 university.

creative garage 车库;修理厂 as planned= as it is planned 按计划行事

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