

嘉定区 2020 学年高三第一次质量调研测试

英语试卷

(满分 140 分 考试时间 120 分钟)

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A (10 分)

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Wednesday. B. Friday. C. Tuesday. D. Sunday.
2. A. In a bank. B. At a library.
C. At a car dealership. D. In an insurance company.
3. A. Job details. B. A phone call. C. Career development. D. Student inquires.
4. A. He comes to class despite the illness. B. He is not the man the woman is thinking of.
C. He is feeling much better now. D. He is surprised that the woman is sick.
5. A. He doesn't want to watch the film. B. He doesn't know the way to the cinema.
C. He wants to avoid the traffic jam. D. He leaves the cinema during rush hours.
6. A. To make full use of the oil. B. To replace oil with electricity.
C. To find other forms of energy. D. To completely rely on clean energy.
7. A. He is physically unhealthy. B. He doesn't like places with loud sound.
C. He is unable to fall asleep. D. He has some psychological problems.
8. A. The man can phone the kitchen at midnight.
B. 1 am is outside the working hours of kitchen staff.
C. Milk and pizza are not available at midnight.
D. The kitchen staff are too tired to make dinner.

9. A. To get the lecture schedule for the woman.
B. To find out where the lecture is to be held.
C. To copy a new schedule for the woman.
D. To pick up the woman from the library.
10. A. Betty was going to have a baby.
B. Janice was very rude to a friend.
C. Betty was impolite towards a customer.
D. Janice had a fight with one customer.

Section B (15 分)

Directions: *In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.*

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. To offer them more gift choices. B. To make herself popular among them.
C. To help them build confidence. D. To advertise for American Girl dolls.
12. A. She praised Alice's effort. B. She wanted to work with Alice.
C. She asked Alice to make more dolls. D. She advised Alice to be more creative.
13. A. All children should receive free medical treatment.
B. Children with differences deserve a doll just like them.
C. Blind children need light to help them see more clearly.
D. The doll's hair must match that of the owner's.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Guess people's names based on their appearances.
B. Remember people's names when seeing their photos.
C. Change their names in order not to be recognized.
D. Associate people's experiences with their names.
15. A. Babies are named according to their appearances.
B. People tend to develop as their names suggest.
C. Volunteers get secret clues from researchers.
D. Adults are expected to live a fulfilling life.

16. A. There are several ways to guess a stranger's name.
B. Nickname has nothing to do with one's appearance.
C. Culture plays a significant role when a person is named.
D. Face-name matching is affected by how often a name is used.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. Sending out radio signals to other countries.
B. Looking for life and intelligence in space.
C. Studying planets that move around stars.
D. Establishing scientific organizations.
18. A. They may prove that life exists in space.
B. They can help find out how the universe started.
C. They convey messages about life on Earth.
D. They are used frequently by other life forms.
19. A. He makes up the stories himself. B. Real evidence is lacking.
C. Gravity stops them from visiting. D. The distance is too long.
20. A. The giants visiting from space. B. The planets in the universe.
C. The work of an organization. D. The life in the solar system.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A (10 分)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Tasting a Biker's Life

For most of my life I knew nothing about motorcycles. I believed that motorcycle riders were tough and leather-wearing loners. They seemed (21) _____ (look) for trouble all the time, using the roar of a motorcycle engine to frighten others off.

Then, on a warm May evening outside my house, my cousin came and showed me his new motorcycle. Never had a real motorcycle (22) _____ (present) in front of me by a close family member. "It's beautiful, isn't it?" he asked. But I didn't really understand what I was looking at.

It wasn't until August (23) _____ I was able to actually ride on the motorcycle with him. I prepared (24) _____ oversized leather jacket for myself. (25) _____ (fill) with



nervous energy, I held on tightly to my cousin. Soon the bike carried us onto the top of the hill, (26) _____ we stopped to watch the sun set over the city below. I realized that was the most relaxing moment for me in months.

Since then, my prejudices about motorcycle bikers (27) _____ (start) to shift. On the back of a motorcycle, (28) _____ (place) all your trust in someone to get you safely home is a way to remind you of the love they have for you. Later, whenever my cousin was gone on a Saturday ride, I would try on his leathers and look in the mirror, wondering if I was (29) _____ a biker myself.

Maybe the most important lesson, though, is that you really can't judge a man by his appearance, (30) _____ much leather he wears. Motorcycle bikers are not scary, or mean, or unapproachable. They're adults who remember the freedom of riding their first bicycle, and are continuously seeking to recreate the experience.

Section B (10 分)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in each blank with a proper word given in the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one more word than you need.

A. cause	B. regulated	C. complex	D. exposing	E. deliberately	F. recorded
G. locating	H. particularly	I. different	J. efficiency	K. caution	

Noise Pollution Rules Should Be Tightened

Road traffic, aircraft, ships, factories and oil drilling are all human activities that produce noise. The noise should be better ___31___ to protect wildlife, say the authors of a study ___32___ how sound pollution affects creatures from fish to birds.

Studies have found noise pollution to be linked to poorer human health. But experts say it can also affect wildlife, from preventing their communication to affecting the ___33___ with which they search for food. "For example, if bats ___34___ their prey through sound clues can't hear clearly," said Dr Hansjoerg Kunc, the co-author of the research, "they have to fly longer and invest more time and energy to find food."

The studies were based on experiments in which ___35___ aspects of the animals' behaviour or other measures, such as changes in *hormone* (荷尔蒙) levels, were ___36___ before and after exposure to noise. The results reveal that human-produced noise affects a wide range of species. "Thus, the response to noise can be explained by most species responding to noise rather than a few species being ___37___ sensitive to noise," the authors wrote.

The team continued to ___38___ that their research did not examine whether the effects were beneficial or harmful to species. That was because such considerations were ___39___. For example, noise that affects hunting could benefit prey while creating difficulties for *predators* (食肉动物).

“Even if some animals benefitted, it did not mean noise should not be dealt with, since the majority would still experience negative effects”, said Kunc. But there was ___40___ for optimism. “Unlike chemical pollution, if a noise source moves away, then nothing stays in the environment any more,” he said.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A (15 分)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

In a recent meeting we attended, the word “culture” came up 27 times in 90 minutes. Business leaders all believe a strong organizational culture is ___41___ to success, yet culture tends to feel like some magic force that few know how to control. In our study, we find that answering the following three questions can help transform culture from a mystery to a(n) ___42___:

➤ **How does culture drive performance?**

After analyzing 50 major companies, we came to one conclusion: ___43___ we work determines how well we work. The companies most famous for their cultures maximize the positive *motives* (动机), while minimizing the negative ones.

The six main reasons for which people work are “play, purpose, potential, emotional pressure, economic pressure, and *inertia* (惯性)”. The latter three motives tend to ___44___ performance. That is because those people are no longer thinking about work. They’re thinking about the disappointment, or the ___45___, or why they’re bothering to do it at all. They don’t ___46___ the quality of the work itself. By contrast, a high-performing ___47___ always maximizes the play, purpose, and potential, which is known as creating total motivation.

➤ **What is culture worth?**

While it is ___48___ to measure whether someone is being creative, it’s relatively easy to calculate total motivation of an organization. Take for example the airline industry. All airline companies share the same terminals and use the same planes, but customer satisfaction ___49___ widely across airlines. When we measured the total motivation of employees of four major airlines, and compared the result with customer satisfaction, we saw that an airline’s culture closely ___50___ customer satisfaction. ___51___, cultures that inspired more play, purpose, and potential produced better customer outcomes, and in turn generated more profits.

➤ **What elements in an organization ___52___ motivation?**

By surveying thousands of workers, we found the most sensitive element is whether an organization can allow an employee to ___53___ with its mission and behavioral code. For example, Medtronic enables its engineers to see how the medical devices they’ve designed are used in hospitals, so that they can see the purpose of their work. An executive of Walmart, the well-known supermarket,

told us that in monthly meetings he always emphasized how much Walmart had saved for the ____54____—rather than how much money Walmart had made.

A great culture is not easy to build. Leaders have to treat culture building as an engineering project, not a ____55____ one.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. resistant | B. critical | C. inferior | D. subject |
| 42. A. science | B. restriction | C. tradition | D. instinct |
| 43. A. how | B. when | C. why | D. whether |
| 44. A. encourage | B. assess | C. distinguish | D. hurt |
| 45. A. display | B. reward | C. mystery | D. wit |
| 46. A. care about | B. make out | C. set aside | D. put up |
| 47. A. potential | B. technique | C. culture | D. reform |
| 48. A. essential | B. difficult | C. bold | D. valid |
| 49. A. functions | B. differs | C. revolves | D. pioneers |
| 50. A. resembled | B. justified | C. predicted | D. exploited |
| 51. A. By contrast | B. In the end | C. As usual | D. In other words |
| 52. A. protest | B. affect | C. lose | D. substitute |
| 53. A. identify | B. coincide | C. tremble | D. interact |
| 54. A. customers | B. employers | C. engineers | D. spectators |
| 55. A. mutual | B. delicate | C. magical | D. precise |

Section B (22 分)

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

If there is one thing we can conclusively say about Isaac Asimov, it's that he could write. His body of work extends to over 500 books. To add to that, he was never bound to a specific field. Although most famous as a science fiction writer, he also published on many more topics.

Part of this related to his gifted mind, but a bigger part was that he was well-educated. Many tend to think of being educated as the degrees we earn. Asimov did have a good degree, but his real education was broader than that. It was deeper than what he learned from instruction. It was his curiosity and his drive to push himself that took him from a young immigrant to maybe one of the most beloved US authors. As a young kid, he spent his days lost in his mind asking questions and creating imaginary worlds. He read books, and he loved knowledge.

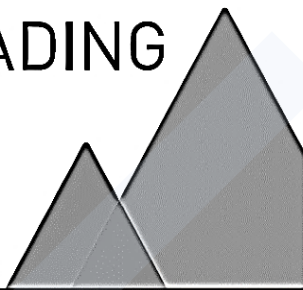
In his *autobiography* (自传) *It's Been a Good Life*, Asimov tells a story about an encounter he had as a child when his father asked him a question: "How did you learn all this, Isaac?" "From

BENEFITS OF AUDIO TO LEARNING HOW TO READ

"The single most important activity for building the knowledge required for eventual success in reading is reading aloud to children."

-- *Becoming a Nation of Readers: The Report of the Commission on Reading*

INCREASES READING
ACCURACY BY
52%



IMPROVES
COMPREHENSION
BY **76%**

Provides context, helping
children decode words and
comprehend challenging
text.

TEACHES



INCREASES
READING SPEED

EXPANDS
VOCABULARY



IMPROVES
FLUENCY

BENEFITS OF AUDIO TO OTHER TYPES OF LEARNING

"Children who are better listeners are also better learners."

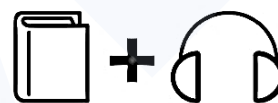
--North University of Texas professor Sara Lundsteen



85%
of what we learn,
we learn by listening.



TEST SCORES
INCREASED
21%
when engaged in
multi-modal learning
versus single-mode.



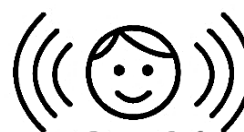
Combining print and audio
increases recall **40%**
over print alone.



**2 GRADE
LEVELS**

Students can listen and
comprehend 2 grade levels above
their reading level.

INCREASES
MOTIVATION
BY **67%**



27%
of the K-12 population
are auditory learners.

Visit www.SoundLearningAPA.org to explore the lesson plans, watch the videos, and encourage sound learning today.

60. Which of the following group might benefit most from sound learning?

- A. School children
- B. Industry experts
- C. Parents of Grade 2
- D. Illiterate adults

61. Which of the following is **TRUE** about sound learning?

- A. It can help children understand 76% of the text.
- B. It can increase both reading accuracy and speed.
- C. It can improve other types of learning by 85%.
- D. It can help increase test scores of all subjects.

62. With the website, one will _____.

- A. encounter some technical difficulties
- B. have access to many practical resources
- C. watch the latest award-winning videos
- D. improve literacy in less than two years

(C)

The Australian environment department has not finalised a single recovery plan for threatened species in nearly 18 months. The last time the department completed a recovery plan was in June last year. And the department says it has no time frame for addressing the other requests for recovery plans, which include the critically endangered animal *Leadbeater's possum* (澳洲负鼠).

Recovery plans are documents that outline key facts about endangered animals and plants, threats to their survival, and what should be done to prevent their extinction. Under national laws, it is the environment minister who decides whether a species requires a recovery plan. Once a plan is adopted, the minister cannot make any changes that might harm the plan. It has been previously reported that less than 40% of the listed threatened species have a recovery plan. A further 10% have been identified as requiring a recovery plan but those plans haven't been developed.

The Australian Conservation Foundation said **the exposure** was "shocking" and accused the department of prioritizing the economic development over environmental protection. "The fact that *iconic* (最具代表性的) species like the *possum* still don't have a recovery plan highlights how broken the system is," James Trezise, a policy analyst at the Foundation, said. "It is a critical issue that the development and implementation of these plans seem to be optional. These plans should be developed, as required by law, and their implementation should be funded."

Trezise said the significant delay in developing the plans stood "in sharp contrast" to the government's rush to carry out environmental assessments for major projects like the one for the mining company Rio Tinto. "The department's priorities are all wrong," he said. "They can bring bills before the congress for mining projects that harm the environment, but they can't get just one recovery plan for a threatened species completed."

He said the delays would push more species closer to extinction. He called on the government to urgently address the issue and commit more resources to recovery planning. But for now, officials could not tell when the delays would be addressed, saying it would "take a very long time". Emma Campbell, a senior official, said the department was working with an independent scientific committee to "reevaluate" which species should have a recovery plan.

63. The underlined phrase “**the exposure**” (Line 1, Para 3) refers to _____.
- A. the coming extinction of many endangered animals
 - B. the lack of funding for the implementation of the plan
 - C. the denial of the critical situation facing some species
 - D. the government’s delay in developing recovery plans
64. Which of the following is **TRUE** about recovery plans?
- A. They can be changed as the environment minister likes.
 - B. They can help prevent endangered animals from going extinct.
 - C. They document how endangered animals interact with humans.
 - D. They cover more than half of the threatened species.
65. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The government has not done enough about the recovery plans.
 - B. The endangered animal possum will be extinct in 18 months.
 - C. The government prioritizes Rio Tinto over mining projects.
 - D. The independent committee is vital to addressing the issue.
66. What might be the best title of the passage?
- A. Environment department accepting bribes
 - B. Endangered animal protection with no funding
 - C. Threatened species at risk with no recovery plans
 - D. Government forming tense relationship with the public

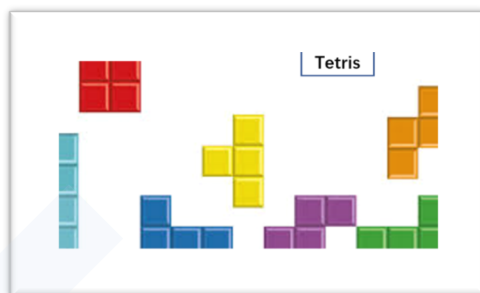
Section C (8 分)

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. In fact, it didn’t imitate anything at all.
- B. This simple puzzle game, now more than thirty years old, continues to dominate best-of lists.
- C. The gaming giant Electronic Arts once sold more than 500 million copies of its version for the iPhone and other smartphones.
- D. Thanks to the unique pathway it uses, the game shows real promise in medical treatments.
- E. The way Tetris affects the brain is so strong that it’s literally named the Tetris Effect.
- F. Tetris has entered popular and artistic culture.

The Most Important Video Game Ever Made

Time Magazine recently tasked its editorial staff with ranking the 50 greatest video games of all time. The number one spot was taken not by Super Mario, Zelda, or any other worthwhile competitors, but by the oldest and most basic game, *Tetris*. _____67_____ It lives on in tablets, laptops, smartphones, and game *consoles* (操纵板).



Why is Tetris the game we can't stop playing? Before Tetris, video games were distractions for teens, personified by Super Mario Bros. Tetris was different. It didn't rely on the imitation of any cartoon characters. _____68_____ The game was purely abstract, *geometry* (几何图案) in real time. It wasn't just a game. It was an uncrackable code puzzle that anyone could play. Your parents played Tetris, your friends played Tetris, and you'll encounter the same story in nearly every country on Earth.

_____69_____ It has been included in the Applied Design collection at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It has been adapted as interactive public art projected onto the sides of buildings. And it is the subject of an annual World Championship competition.

There are plenty of fascinating classic games. Why do we keep coming back to Tetris year after year? Scientists have discovered that Tetris has a unique effect on the human brain, making it the perfect tool for scientific research. _____70_____ It is a term used in both medical and popular literature. It describes the result of repetitive, pattern-based activity that eventually shapes the thoughts and imagination of an individual. This unique effect has been used in studies at Oxford University to treat stress disorder.

That's pretty impressive for a few lines of code written by a lone computer scientist at the Russian Academy of Science in 1984. I have no doubt the first game many of us will download on the new phone will be the latest version of the most important game in history, Tetris.

IV. Summary writing (10 分)

Directions: Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Tai Chi Can Reduce Falls in Old People

Old people who took part in a structured programme of Tai Chi found that their balance and physical strength improved, reducing the risk of falls, according to a paper in the latest *Journal of Advanced Nursing*.

Researchers studied a group of *fall-prone* (易摔跤的) adults, with an average age of 78, living in residential care. 29 people undertook a 12-week Tai Chi programme and the other 30 formed the non-exercise control group. The exercise programme consisted of 10 minutes of warming-up exercises, 20 minutes of Sun-style Tai Chi movement and 5 minutes of cooling down exercises.

During the exercise, traditional instrumental music was used. It helped the group maintain slow and continuous movements and provide a comforting effect.

Both groups underwent a series of tests before and after the 12-week exercise programme. They measured their muscle strength, balance and confidence in avoiding falls. Researchers analyzed the data and compared them with those of the non-exercise control group. They found that the physical fitness of the exercise group showed significant improvement, with stronger knee and ankle muscles, improved flexibility and better balance.

Tai Chi, an ancient Chinese *martial art* (武术), consists of a series of slow, gentle, continuous movements. It is particularly suitable for old people as it helps them to develop stronger muscles and better balance and concentration. “Our study shows that low-intensity exercise such as Tai Chi has great potential for health promotion. It can help old people to avoid falls by developing their balance, muscle strength and confidence,” says Professor Song. “We believe that regular exercise should be a fundamental part of caring for old people living both in the community and in residential care.”

V. Translation (15 分)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 我认为他的行为不值得称赞。(worthy)
73. 天冷了，出门时妈妈总是提醒我戴好围巾和手套。(when)
74. 针对这次违纪事件，校方没有直接加以处罚，而是让学生自己讨论出解决方案。(impose)
75. 一个团队游(package tour)只有行程合理、食宿放心才能真正获得游客的青睐。(Only)

VI. Guided writing (25 分)

Directions: Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假设你是启明中学的学生李华，你们学校有一间空教室，一直没有得到合理使用。你决定写一封信给校方，内容包括：

1. 简单描述这间空教室的现状；
2. 对如何使用这间空教室的建议以及你的理由。

听力：

1-10 CAABC CDBAC 11-13 CAB 14-16 ABD 17-20 BABC

语法：21. to be looking 22. been presented 23. that 24. an 25. Filled 26. where/and
27. have started 28. placing 29. like 30. no matter how

词汇：31-40 BDJGI FHKCA

完形：41-55 BACDB ACBBC DBAAC

阅读：56-59 CDCA 60-62 ABB 63-66 DBAC 67-70 BAFE

概要：

A structured Tai Chi program can help old people avoid falls. Researchers divided 59 fall-prone adults aged 78 on average into two groups. The exercise group receiving 12-week Tai Chi programs showed remarkable improvement in muscles, flexibility and balance compared with the non-exercise group. Researchers suggest old people should practice Tai Chi to promote health.

翻译：

72. I don't consider/believe/think his behaviour (to be) worthy of praise / worthy to be praised.

I don't think/believe/consider (that) his behaviour is/was worthy of praise / worthy to be praised.

73. It is getting cold, and mom always reminds me to wear a scarf and (a pair of) gloves when I go out.

74. To/For this rule-breaking / discipline-violating / discipline-breaking incident, the school authority didn't impose punishment directly on the students, but allowed them to discuss a solution themselves.

75. Only when a package tour offers reasonable schedules and safe accommodation (and meals) can it truly win the tourists' favour.

录音材料：

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听力部分现在开始

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Jessica, do you think you will have the report ready in time for the meeting?

W: The meeting is on Thursday morning, so that gives me two days. I am pretty sure it will be ready in time.

Q: What day is it today?

2. W: Excuse me, I want to buy a new car and I'd like some information about the loans. What are the current interest rates?

- M: Well, that depends on the amount you're thinking of borrowing.
- Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
3. M: Can you tell me what the job involves?
- W: Yes. Sure. You will be required to deal with student enquiries and answer the phone.
- Q: What are they talking about?
4. W: I am surprised to see you in class today. I heard you were sick.
- M: Me? You've got me mixed up with somebody else.
- Q: What does the man mean?
5. W: Why are you leaving so early? The movie doesn't start till seven.
- M: I don't want to be stuck in a traffic jam. It's terrible on the expressway during rush hours.
- Q: What does the man mean?
6. W: How do you feel about the oil crisis in the news last night?
- M: It's frightening. We need to find alternative energy sources very soon. I think wind energy will play an important part in the future.
- Q: What does the man say we can do to deal with oil crisis?
7. M: How about Mike? Have you seen him after the big earthquake?
- W: Yes, he is physically sound, but he won't talk to anybody and he is very afraid of the darkness.
- Q: What do we learn about Mike?
8. M: Would you mind sending some milk and pizza to my room at 1 am, please?
- W: Sorry, sir. The kitchen staff leaves at mid-night.
- Q: What can we learn from the conversation?
9. W: Do you have the lecture schedule with you? I'd like to find out the topic for Friday.
- M: I gave it to my friend, but there should be copies available in the library. I can pick one up for you.
- Q: What does the man promise to do?
10. W: Janice won't be coming back after she's had her baby. I suggest we keep Betty since she's done a good job over the last month.
- M: I am afraid I can't agree with you. Remember that incident with the customer a couple of days ago? She hasn't got the right manners.
- Q: What happened a few days ago?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

When Alice Green was a little girl, her parents let her choose an American Girl doll. She picked the one with

the hair color that matched her own. “She looked like me, and I felt there was a piece of me in her,” said Alice, now 17.

But what about children with rare medical conditions who don’t look like anyone else? Alice wanted to give these children the same gift she got as a child. So, over the past several months, she has designed cloth dolls for four local kids who have facial differences such as birthmarks or surgical marks.

“I really value the beauty in the little things,” Alice said. “Each of these kids is special. I hope through these dolls they can see themselves in a new light and really accept their beauty.”

Alice, a senior at a high school in California, US, got the idea after reading a magazine story about “A Doll Like Me” project. This charitable project makes dolls for children with disabilities. So Alice reached out to an organization that provides free medical treatments for children. She asked if she could create similar dolls for some of its customers.

Michelle Gilbert, chief officer of the organization, said she was impressed when she got her first look at the dolls Alice created. “It was a very kind and big-hearted gesture to make dolls that will help a child feel like they’re not alone.”

(Now listen again, please.)

Questions:

11. Why did Alice make dolls for special children?
12. What does Michelle Gilbert think of Alice’s action?
13. Which of the following might Alice agree with the most?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Have you ever had an experience where you meet someone new, learn their name and think to yourself, “Wow, they really look just like their name!” What does this mean, exactly? Scientists are suggesting that humans tend to associate people’s names with their appearance, and can even guess someone’s name based on how they look.

Researchers at the Hebrew University collected thousands of photos of people’s faces. They labeled each photo with four names. Then, they asked volunteers to guess which of the four names was correct.

The volunteers were able to guess the right name 38 percent of the time. It seems that humans are able to recognize certain characteristics of faces that can give them clues about someone’s name.

However, this only works when we’re looking at names within our own culture. In addition, the volunteers were not as good at guessing the real names of people who use nicknames more often than their real names. This shows that a person’s appearance is affected by their name only if they use it often.

This kind of face-name matching happens because of the “self-fulfilling prophecy”. That means, once a baby is named, the child may well develop into an adult who looks and acts just as the name suggests. In that way, we tend to become what other people expect us to become.”

(Now listen again, please.)

Questions:

14. According to the passage, which of the following are the humans likely to do?
15. What causes this kind of face-name matching to happen, according to the passage?
16. According to the research, which of the following is TRUE?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: We have with us in the studio today, Simon, a scientist with an organization searching for intelligence and life in space. Simon, could you tell us something about it?

M: Yes, of course. We're a scientific organization that started in 1959 to search for radio signals from intelligent life in space.

W: So you believe that there is intelligent life in space.

M: No, I wouldn't say I believe that. But there may be intelligent life out there. It's certainly possible. Our sun is just one star among billions. There are many other stars in the universe.

W: So why are you searching for radio signals?

M: Because the distances in space are so great. If other life exists, we're more likely to know from their radio signals.

W: So, you don't believe all those stories about people from space visiting our planet?

M: I'm afraid I don't. There's just no real evidence. But that doesn't mean there isn't other life in the universe.

W: If there is life, what might it be like?

M: Oh, it's hard to say. It might not look like us. For example, on a planet where gravity is low, people could look like giants.

W: Oh, really, fascinating.

M: Even if we can't find life on distant stars, we might find simple forms of life in our own solar system.

W: That would be exciting. So far, have you found anything interesting?

M: I can't say we have. But we're going to keep looking.

(Now listen again, please.)

Questions:

17. According to the dialogue, what is Simon's job?
18. According to Simon, why are radio signals being searched for?
19. Why didn't Simon believe the stories about people visiting from space?
20. What is the dialogue mainly about?