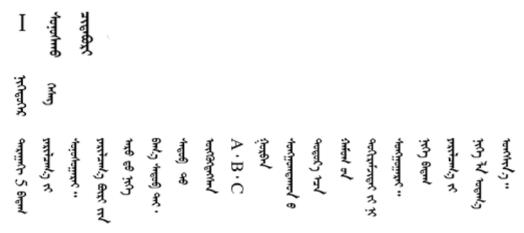
## Unit 1 Science and Scientists







	1.	What im	pressed Luc	y the mos	t in the	Science and	d Technolog	gy Museum's
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- A.The telephone models.
- O B.The dancing robots.
- C.The spacecraft model.
- 2. Why did the man pay an extra 15%?
  - A.For the service.
  - O B.For the food.
  - O C.For the tea and coffee.
- 3. When will the prize-giving ceremony be held?
  - A.On 10 February.
  - O B.On 12 February.
  - O C.On 14 February.
- 4. What does Daniel want to be in the future?

○ A.A program designer.
O B.The boss of a computer company.
○ C.A painter.
5. How does Herman feel about his old biology teacher?
○ A.Fearful.
O B.Grateful.
○ C.Cold.
Sylvania (Metal)
مكستس الاربا واقسم الاربا واقسم المنابعسم المناسم مضمومتسم المناسم ال
6. Why is Richard Avis looking for his time twins?
○ A.To write a book when he is forty years old.
O B.To satisfy his curiosity about the concept of a meaningful life.
○ C.To learn how different cultures view the meaning of success and happiness.
7. How many time twins has Richard found so far?
○ A.15.
○ B.17.
○ C. 32.
رسمتشر،  المدرا) وهم المدرا) لا المناميم المناميم وهم المدرا
R When was Wang Xuan born?

○ A.5 February 1937.

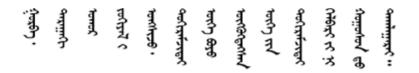
O C.25 April 1937.

○ B.15 November 1936.

9. Which statement describes Wang Xuan?				
○ A.He graduated from one of the best-known universities in China.				
O B.He majored in art design.				
○ C.It took him more than twenty years to invent the typesetting system.				
10. What can we infer from the monologue?				
○ A.Wang Xuan invented the typesetting system by accident.				
O B. Before Wang Xuan's invention, there were already laser typesetting systems.				
○ C.Wang Xuan invented lots of new Chinese characters.				
II of of				
ندرار،  ماسار ا ها ه				
1. In the most s() cases, the disease can lead to blindness.				
2. Japan will see a d() in births as more and more young couples choose not to have babies.				
3. He was getting angry, thinking that I couldn't b() him for breaking the vase.				
4. As a sales a() in a department store, he worked hard to serve every customer.				
5. Jenny came up with a b() way to get a ticket for the sold-out concert, which most people would never have thought of.				
6. Whenever meeting new mechanics, the quiet Daniel would instantly()  (Λυθλιτιμολιτό) himself into a smooth talker.				
7. Soldiers swear to () (Artigraphine) their country, even though they may have to sacrifice their lives.				
8. In fact, he has realised that his worst () (ભાગુપત્ત વન્ને / ૧૯૫૪ વન્ને ) is his impatience.				
9. He wanted to be () ( ἐντίλικολο ( Φυσικ)) the project to prove he was able to face the challenge.				

10. They want to visit Yangshuo Guangxi to enjoy () (shifted of short) first and shared of short of shor
Sand of the stand
1. Patience is a virtue and that is is needed to make a good teacher.
O A.which
O B.what
O C.which
O D.how
2. Many Chinese parents think they should do everything for their children, and that's  I can't agree.
○ A.which
O B. because
○ C.that
O D.where
<ul><li>3. Guangzhou is always so crowded—it seems people from all over the world come to do business here.</li><li>A.that</li></ul>
O B.where
O C.what
O D.why
4. David is very popular with his students. That's probably he is always friendly and considerate.
O A.that
O B.why
O C.because
O D.how
5. Many people's concern is parents can influence their children's eating habits in a positive way.
O A.that
○ B.whether

○ C.who		
O D.where		
6. Wuthering Heights, w peak (৮৯১৮) of Gothic		many believe to be the
O A.which		
O B.that		
O C.what		
O D.who		
	this app is very popular is tyou will look like when you	it can generate "future are older.
O B.that; why		
C.why; which		
O D.which; that		
8. The combination of k successful.	ung fu and beauty is	makes the film so appealing and
O A.who		
O B.which		
○ C.that		
O D.what		
E	have been found to be harmfu _ they will be banned in our c	1 1
O A.why		
O B.when		
O C.where		
O D.whom		
preventing it from sur	_ a lack of common sense is _ passing human beings.	is challenging AI and
○ A.that; what		
O B.what; that		
O C.that; who		
O D.what; which		



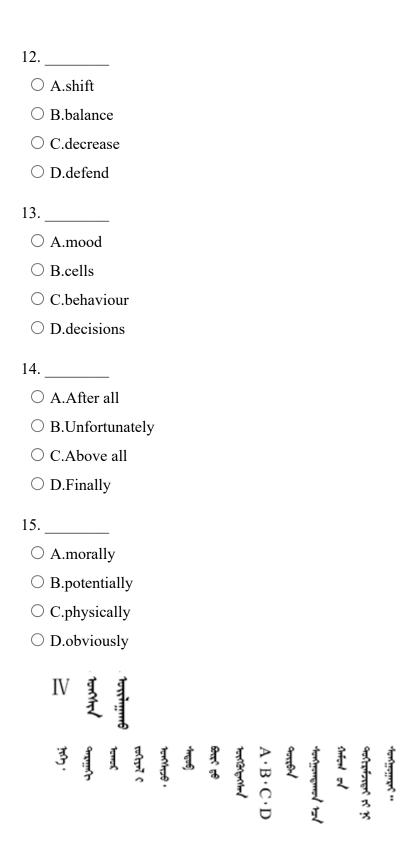
Let me tell you about the big problem I have these days. The trouble is (1) (
) I've found myself addicted to an online game. Anyone who spends just a
few hours playing the game is sure to fall in love with it. Let me explain (2) (
) makes me so attached to the game. For me, its biggest attraction is what
players do while playing. People chat so freely during the game that it seems (3) (
) they are good friends. (4) () discussing game strategy,
players also talk about their lives and whether they feel happy or (5) ()
(frustrate) . Also, I really like seeing (6) () the players communicate
and cooperate to win different rounds. As the teams are not fixed, one concern can be
(7) () will be on your team each time, but that just makes it more
exciting. Everyone hopes for a (8) () (gift) player, but you could
also get a new player, who can only act as your (9) () (assist). But
that's (10) () I think it's interesting, as sometimes you have to make the
big decisions.
I've decided that I spend too much time and energy on the game. It's really having a bad
influence on my studies and personal life. Now I understand why many parents and
teachers advise against playing games online.
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O £ 3
Do you live in a city? You've probably noticed how (1) and crowded a city
can be. What if you could live next to a (2) lake instead?
As it turns out, living near bodies of (3)—lakes, rivers, ponds, and
oceans—can help us feel both happier and healthier. Those who live less than a kilometre
from the coast are around 22% less likely to have (4) health problems than
those who live 50 kilometres or more away, according to a study by researchers from the
University of Exeter, the UK. People who visit the (5) at least twice a week
tend to (6) better mental health as well.
So how does "blue space" make us feel (7)? For one thing, water
environments tend to have less pollution and more sunlight, both of which are (8)
to better mental and physical health. And people who get more (9)

tend to be happier than those who	o do not.
There's also the air above the sea. After spe	ending time near the (10), you
might find that you feel more (11)	
with negative ions ((http://www.)). These ions (12)	our levels of serotonin (ᠴᡳᠰᠳ
and the state of	) With balanced serotonin
levels, we feel calm and relaxed.	
(14), people who live near water	
Water sports like swimming and rowing can h	elp us stay in shape, which in turn keeps us
healthy.	
1	
O A.boring	
O B.rich	
○ C.noisy	
O D.initial	
2	
○ A.quiet	
O B.pure	
○ C.large	
O D.deep	
3	
O A.space	
O B.universe	
O C.rainbow	
O D.water	
4	
O A.general	
O B.mental	
O C.severe	
O D.multiple	
5	
O A.coast	
○ B.lake	

O C.park

	0	D.city
6		
		A.have
	$\circ$	B.provide
	0	C.hold
	$\bigcirc$	D.trace
7	•	
		A.luckier
	0	B.safer
	0	C.steadier
	$\bigcirc$	D.better
8		
		A.applied
	0	B.compared
	0	C.linked
	$\bigcirc$	D.added
9		
		A.sun
	$\bigcirc$	B.rest
	0	C.wealth
	$\bigcirc$	D.shadow
1	0	
		A.river
	$\bigcirc$	B.ocean
	0	C.pond
	$\bigcirc$	D.concrete
1	1.	
	0	A.outstanding
	$\bigcirc$	B.brilliant
	0	C.frustrated

O D.relaxed



When you think of the Arctic, you probably imagine an icy land of pure white snow. Many also imagine it as the last really clean place left on Earth. We have polluted the deepest oceans with plastic rubbish, and now, it's the Arctic's turn.

German scientists have recently found microplastics(((\text{Art}) \square\text{Arthyph})) in the Arctic's snow. Microplastics are pieces of plastic that are smaller than 5 millimetres in diameter. Remarkably, the scientists found 1,800 pieces of microplastic per litre of snow.

So how is plastic pollution reaching the Arctic? According to one scientist, "It's readily

apparent that the majority of the microplastic in the snow comes from the air." They fall off of plastic objects and are moved by the wind, just like dust. They mix with ice in the air and fall to the ground as snow. Finding these plastics in the remote Arctic snow means that they are sure to be found all over the world. In fact, an even higher amount of microplastic was found in the snow around the cities that were studied. Due to the small size of microplastics and their ability to travel through the air, researchers now believe that they may cause significant air pollution. If the microplastics are small enough, they can be inhaled(10101016) and stay in our bodies for a long time, which could have harmful effects in the long term. In fact, some studies have already shown that microplastics may increase the risk of lung cancer, heightening the need for further investigation.

Microplastics have also been found in rivers and oceans around the world. Research has shown that they flow over very long distances, damaging ecosystems along the way. Many people are unaware that microplastics are also released when we wash our clothes. Tiny plastic fibres are released from our clothes into the waste water and then flow into rivers and out to the sea. These fibres are then eaten by sea animals, meaning that when people eat seafood, they could also be eating plastic.

So how bad is microplastic for us? Scientists are unwilling to answer this question for now. We do know that our bodies are safe from taking in large pieces of microplastic, but the microplastic in the air and water is becoming harder and harder to avoid. Fortunately, governments around the world are now realising the importance of reducing plastic pollution, and scientists are working together to find a global solution.

4. How can microplastic enter our bodies?				
○ A.By playing with snow.				
O B.By breathing in small microplastics.				
○ C.By washing clothes.				
O D.By swimming with sea animals.				
5. What might be the best title for this passage?				
O A.Plastic Pollution Does Harm to Our Health				
O B.Air Pollution Is Becoming Serious				
O C.Plastic Snow Falls from the Sky				
O D.The Arctic Is No Longer Clean				
رهمسيس ميمنسره ميمنسره ميريمير ، ميريمير ، بخر ميريمير ، د رميريمير ، د رميريميسو مخر رميريميسو مخر ر				

When your alarm clock rings and you tell yourself to get out of bed, you probably wonder "Why on earth does school have to start so early?"

Luckily, there is a new law to back you up, and it's based on science.

A law in California, passed on 13 October 2019, requires that public middle schools begin classes no earlier than 8:00 a.m. and that high schools start no earlier than 8:30 a.m. The law will go into effect by 1 July 2022.

Starting school at 8:00 or 8:30 in the morning may not sound like too big of a change, but it could mean one more hour of sleep for students who normally start school at 7:30 or even earlier.

"The effect of that one hour is something they will be feeling as 40-year-old adults," Sumit Bhargava, a sleep expert at Stanford University said. He said that not having enough sleep can affect students' mental health and increase the risk of obesity (finestation) and diabetes (finestation) 1600 and ).

In the short run, students' academic performance should improve almost immediately. Kyla Wahlstrom, a researcher at the University of Minnesota's College of Education, found that students who have enough sleep are better in class and get better grades.

Some might say that asking students to go to bed earlier could have been a much easier solution than changing the school timetable across an entire state. But according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, teenagers go through many changes as they grow up, which makes it difficult for them to fall asleep before 11:00 p.m. So when school starts at 8:00 or earlier, it's hard for them to get the ideal 8.5—9.5 hours of sleep that experts suggest they need to do their best in the daytime.

When the new law was approved, its author, Senator Anthony Portantino, said,

Generations of children will come to appreciate this historic day and our governor	for
sking brave action."	
. The new law passed in California on 13 October is based on().	
. The new law in California is aimed at ensuring students'() time.	
. According to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, asking students to go to	o bed
arlier is not a good () to the problem of students' lack of sleep.	
. Anthony Portantino thinks that children will be grateful to the governor for takir	ig such
) action.	
. Use your own words to give a brief introduction of the impact of sleep on studer	nts.
ou may use the passage for guidance.	
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