第 1 课：Section A 词汇理解（名词篇） Page 1-4

课堂讲义

& 先识别是哪家人，再根据语义进入哪家门

常见名词后缀：

& 快速判断到底是哪家门

口诀：主宾介后与名并，形冠格后名来定。
可与不可多注意，单数复数要弄清。

限定词+ (adj) + n.

reserve dwelled literally challenges perceived signs
implication assumption randomly restrain

①A stroll to school in the morning can help kids prepare for the stresses that await them in the classroom. They'll have less severe increases in heart rate and blood pressure when they're put on the spot. That's the _____ from a new study by researchers at the University of Buffalo medical school.

②The kid who'd walked a mile showed fewer _____ of physical stress in front of the tester---with statistically significant smaller increases in heart rate and blood pressure---and gave lower ratings, too, when asked about how stressed they actually felt.

disturbing dissolving possessions distinctively values
rein shed sinful brutal

① The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their _____ are being questioned or threatened.

② Why are they so unhappy and guilt-ridden in their personal lives, so obsessed with mean ambitions and the desire to amass (积累) more and more material _____.

总结：常见限定词 a an the this my all many few some every none one more…

介词+ (adj) + n.

minimize raising filtering

① Because previous research has shown that people with high intellectual abilities are better at _____ out distractions, researchers believed students with high ACT scores would not show a significant decrease in performance due to their use of digital devices.

n. +of + n.

acceptance installed disrupting eliminate powered

exhaust restoration futile skeptical sparking implemented

① The country is still hopeful that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the _____ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

vt. + n.

reserve dwelled challenges perceived signs implication

restrain assumption randomly literally

① Getting some exercise, in other words may help kids put minor _____ like the Stroop task in perspective, keeping their nervousness in check.

课堂真题讲解：

Passage 1---2017.12 (1)---尼日利亚西红柿危机

A) dependent	E) graze	I) originated	M)terror
B) embarking	F) halted	J) reduction	N) unchecked
C) emergency	G) handful	K) reproduces	O) untouched
D) feeding	H) multitude	L) security	

①In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. ②Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

①The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of _____26_____. ②The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by _____27_____ on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. ③ It _____28_____ incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. ④It is believed to have _____29_____ in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

①In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. ②Retail prices for a _____30_____ of tomatoes at local markets have risen from $0. 50 to $2.50. ③Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new $20 million tomato-paste factory has _____31_____ production due to the shortages.

①Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food _____32_____in the country. ② Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely _____33_____ until now.

①Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is _____34_____on $1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year. as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. ②A further _____35_____ in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

总结与归纳

课后作业

Passage 2 --- 2017.12 (2) --- 帕劳海洋生态保护 **8min**

A) allocate	E) essential	I) permit	M) sponsor
B) celebrities	F) exclusive	J) secure	N) stocks
C) commercial	G) independent	K) solitary	O) territory
D) communities	H) indulge	L)spectacle	

①The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine world. ②The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will ____26____ no fishing or mining. ③Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in2009.

①The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres ---80percent ---of its maritime ____27____, for full protection, That's the highest percentage of an ____28____ economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. ③ The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale ____29____ fishing businesses with limited exports.

①"Island ____30____ have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean," said President. Tommy Remengesau Jr. in a statement. ②"Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as ____31____ to our survival. ③We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generation."

①Palau has only been an ____32____ nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. ② It is home to one of the world's finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species ofcoral.

① Senator Hokkons Baules, lead ____33____ of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will "help build a ____34____ future for the Palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past".②These include the centuries-old custom of "bul", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish ____35____ an opportunity to replenish(补充).

第 2 课：六级阅读 B 篇 —— 偷梁换柱（同义转述） Page5-10

1. 顺序打乱
2. 对应数量关系不唯一
3. 被动阅读且定位词不明确

一：课堂真题讲解

36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.
37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.
38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching.
39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us.
40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of Internet distractions.
41. When one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.
42. The great majority of smartphone users don' t take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.
43. The Internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.
44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away.
45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers.

Who's Really Addicting You to Technology?

A.) "Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the Internet," wrote Tony Schwartz in The New York Times. It's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuse the Net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction

B.) There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update. As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article. I stopped at least half a dozen times to cheek my email."

C.) There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. But who's at fault for its overuse？ To find solutions, it's important to understand what we're dealing with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you.

D.) The technologies themselves, and their makers, are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of The Shallows： What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains, wrote, "The net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."

E.) Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out of manipula-tion—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make. It's no winder these companies employ teams of people

focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.

F.) However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settlings--meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers'.

G.) While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example. This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed, But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication, A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.

H.) Your friends are also responsible. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each other's company. There's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.

I.) Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝)-loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.

J.) The reality is taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offense, checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes-something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.

K.) The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing)these gadgets. But there's still someone who deserves scrutiny--the person holding the phone.

L.) I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off tack. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation, But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort. temporarily. by answering email or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called "research." Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age. technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延)

M.) It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates debated the nature of "akrasia"--our tendency to do things against our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech

is just another way to occupy our time and minds, If we weren't on our devices. We'd likely do similarly unproductive.

N.) Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive. But would we want it any other way? The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.

O.) These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part. To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

课后作业

Passage 1 --- 2017.12 (2) ---数据共享 **13min**

36. Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought.
37. Some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them.
38. Some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data.
39. There is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public.
40. Sharing data offers early-career researchers the chance to build a certain level of reputation.
41. Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations.
42. Scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing.
43. Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project.
44. Sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming.
45. Junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data.

Data sharing: An open mind on open date

[A] It is a movement building steady momentum: a call to make research data, software code and experimental methods publicly available and transparent. A spirit of openness is gaining acceptance in the science community, and is the only way, say advocates, to address a "crisis" in science whereby too few findings are successfully reproduced. Furthermore, they say, it is the best way for researchers to gather the range of observations that are necessary to speed up discoveries or to identify large-scale trends.

[B] The open-data shift poses a confusing problem for junior researchers. On the one hand, the drive to share is gathering official steam. Since 2013, global scientific bodies have begun to back politics that support increased public access to research. On the other hand, scientists disagree about how much and when they should share date, and they debate whether sharing it is more likely to accelerate science and make it more robust, or to introduce vulnerabilities and problems. As more journals and funders adopt data-sharing requirements, and as a growing number of enthusiasts call for more openness, junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out, even as they strive to launch their own careers.

[C] One key challenge facing young scientists is how to be open without becoming scientifically vulnerable. They must determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal from those who are wary of-or unfamiliar with -open science. And they must learn how to capitalize on the movement's benefits, such as opportunities for more citations and a way to build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics, such as publication in high-impact journals.

[D] Some fields have embraced open data more than others. Researchers in psychology, a field rocked by findings of irreproducibility in the past few years, have been especially vocal sup-porters of the drive for more-open science. A few psychology journals have created incentives to increase interest in reproducible science—for example, by affixing an 'open-data' badge to articles that clearly state where data are available. According to social psychologist Brian Nosek, executive director of the Center for Open Science, the average data-sharing rate for the journal Psychological Science, which uses the badges, increased tenfold to 38% from 2013 to 2015.

[E] Funders, too, are increasingly adopting an open-data policy .Several strongly encourage, and some require, a date-management plan that makes data available .The US National Science Foundation is among these, Some philanthropic (慈善的) funders, including the Bill &Melinda Gates Foundation in Seattle, Washington, and the Wellcome Trust in London, also data mandate open data from their grant recipients.

[F] But many young researchers, especially those who have not been mentored in open science, are uncertain about whether to share or to stay private. Graduate students and postdocs, who often are working on their lab head's grant, may have no choice if their supervisor or another senior opposes sharing.

[G] Some fear that the potential impact of sharing is too high, especially at the early stages of a career." Everybody has a scary story about someone getting scooped(被抢先)," says New York University astronomer David Hogg. Those fears may be a factor in a lingering hesitation to share data even when publishing in journals that mandate it.

[H] Researchers at small labs or at institutions focused on teaching arguably have the most to lose when sharing hard-won data. ""With my institution and teaching load, I don't have postdocs and grad students", says Terry McGlynn, a tropical biologist at California State University, Dominguez Hills. "The stakes are higher to share data because it's a bigger fraction of what's happening in my lab."

[I] Researchers also point to the time sink that is involved in preparing data for others to view. Once the data and associated materials appear in a repository(存储库), answering questions and handling complaints can take many hours.

[J] The time investment can present other problems. In some cases, says data scientist Karthik Ram, it may be difficult for junior researchers to embrace openness when senior colleagues— many of whom head selection and promotion committees—might ridicule what they may view as misplaced energies. "I've heard this recently -that embracing the idea of open data and code makes traditional academics uncomfortable, "says Ram. "The concern seems to be that open advocates don't spend their time being as productive as possible."

[K] An open-science stance can also add complexity to a collaboration. Kate Ratliff, who studies social attitudes at the University of Florida, Gainesville, says that it can seem as if there are two camps in a field-those who care about open science and those who don't . "There's a new area to navigate-'Are you cool with the fact that I'll want to make the data open?'-when talking with somebody about an interesting research idea, "she says.

[L] Despite complications and concerns, the upsides of sharing can be significant. For example, when information is uploaded to a repository, a digital object identifier(DOI)is assigned. Scientists can use a DOI to publish each step of the research life cycle, not just the final paper. In so doing, they can potentially get three citations- one each for the data and software. in addition to the paper itself. And although some say that citations for software or data have little currency in academia, they can have other benefits.

[M] Many advocates think that transparent data procedures with a date and time stamp will protect scientists from being scooped. "This is the sweet spot between sharing and getting credit for it. while discouraging plagiarism(剽窃). " says Ivo Grigorov, a project coordinator at the National Institute of Aquatic Resources Research Secretariat in Charlottenlund, Denmark. Hogg says that scooping is less of a problem than many think. "The two cases I'm familiar with didn't involve open data or code, "he says.

[N] Open science also offers junior researchers the chance to level the playing field by gaining better access to crucial date. Ross Mounce, a postdoc studying evolutionary biology at the University of Cambridge, UK, is a vocal champion of open science, partly because his fossil based research on access to others' data. He says that more openness in science could help to discourage what some perceive as a common practice of shutting out early-career scientists' requests for data.

[O] Communication also helps for those who worry about jeopardizing a collaboration, he says, Concerns about open science should be discussed at the outset of a study. “Whenever you start a project with someone, you have to establish aclear understanding of expectations for who owns the data, at what point they go public and who can do what with them,” he says.

[P] In the end, sharing data, software and materials with colleagues can help an early -career researcher to gain recognition--a crucial component of success. "The thing you are searching for reputation" says Titus Brown, a genomics(基因组学) researcher at the University of California, Davis."To get grants and jobs you have to be relevant and achieve some level of public recognition. Anything you do that advances your presence- especially in a larger sphere, outside the communities you know- is a net win."

[H]. After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so *resilient* (迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants’ response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. “Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes,” Farrant says. “We’re looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch.”

[I]. Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. “I’m trying three methods of breeding” Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification arid gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: “I’m giving people an option.”

[J]. Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft *genome* (基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, Xerophyta viscosa, a tough-as-nail south African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. one or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas — so far mostly done in the lab— on test plots.

[K]. Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. “The yield is never going to be high,” Farrant says, so these plants will be

targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. “My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value.”

第 3 课：六级阅读 C 篇 仔细阅读（单一细节题） Page 10-15

1. 先题后文
   划定位信息（人名，专有名词.....）
   理解题干信息，初步判断题目类型
2. 浏览全文
   根据定位词 初步定位段落或句子
   根据文章的连接词和逻辑信息---预判
3. 定位句的同义改写
   注意 5 大陷阱

一 课堂真题讲解

Passage 1 --- 2017.12 (1) --- 可口可乐

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?

A) He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement.
B) He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law.
C) He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.
D) He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.

47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?

A)Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settler.
B) They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.
C) Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.
D) They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.

48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?

A)Cocaine had become notorious.
B)Alcoholic drinks were prohibited.
C) Fountains were set up to sell them.
D) Rights were sold to bottle the soda.

49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?

A)It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.
B) It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.
C) It has become more popular among the old.
D) It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.

50. What is the passage mainly about?

A)The evolution of Coca-Cola.
B)The success story of Coca-Cola.
C)The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.
D) The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

①You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The cocaine. The “coca” in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup(浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed

with wine was a common tonic(滋补品), and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name represents another ingredient, less infamous(名声不好的), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

②In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee ,and chocolate .They also have heart stimulants .

③Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands.

④Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

⑤By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

⑥The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1. 9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985- sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released.

⑦These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

课后作业

Passage 2 --- 2017.12 (1) --- 18 小时城市的崛起 9min

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?

A)They were divided into residential and business areas.

B)Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.

C)There was a clear divide between large and small cities

D) They were places where large investment capital flowed.

52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?

A)They especially appeal to small businesses.

B)They have seen a rise in property prices.

C)They have replaced quiet with excitement.

D) They have changed America's landscape.

53 Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities _____.

A)had hardly any business activity.

B)were crowded in business hours.

C) exhibited no signs of prosperity.

D) looked deserted in the evenings.

54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?

A) A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.

B) Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.

C) Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.

D) More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.

55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?

A)More chances for promotion. C) Greater cultural diversity.

B) Healthier living environment. D)Better job opportunities.

①Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted.

②In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight.These18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal?

③18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made

business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and in smaller cities

④ Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment -especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit-makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

⑤ These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

Passage 3 --- 2017.12 (2) --- 机器人道德观

46.What question does the example in the movie raise?

A)Whether robots can reach better decisions.
B)Whether robots follow Asimov's zero" law.
C)How robots may make bad judgments.
D) How robots should be programmed.

47.What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics?

A)They are apparently divorced from reality.
B)They did not follow the coding system of robotics.
C)They laid a solid foundation for robotics.
D) They did not take moral issues into consideration.

48.What does the author say about Asimov's robots?

A)They know what is good or bad for human beings.
B)They are programmed not to hurt human beings.
C)They perform duties in their owners' best interest.
D)They stop working when a moral issue is involved.

49.What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws?

A) Abstract concepts are hard to program.
B) It is hard for robots to make decisions.
C) Robots may do harm in certain situations.
D) Asimov's laws use too many vague terms.

50.What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?

A)Robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day.

B) Robots can have moral issues encoded into their program.

C)Robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.

D)Robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

①In the beginning of the movie l, Robot, a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water-Del Spooner or a child. Even though Spooner screams “Save her Save her!” the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to Sarah's 11 percent. The robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question: would humans make the same choice? And which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make?

②Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots-they don' t have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. They simply don't do it.

③The robot who rescues Spooner’s life in I, Robot follows Asimov's zeroth law: robots cannot harm humanity(as opposed to individual humans)or allow humanity to come to harm--an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. Under the first law, a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zeroth law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others.

④Whether it's possible to program a robot with safeguards such as Asimov's laws is debatable A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm? Is replacing a human employ harm?), and abstract concepts present coding problems. The robots in Asimov's fiction expose complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situation.

⑤Assessing situations can be complicated. A robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios, It’s doubtful that a computer program can do that-at least, not without some undesirable results. A roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory programmed a robot to save human proxies(替身) called "H-bots" from danger. When one H-bot headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out of the way. But when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both "die. "The experiment highlights the importance of morality: without it, how can a robot decide whom to save or what's best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?