3   2018   1

2018   1

A   B   C   D

A

Washington, D.C. Bicycle Tours

Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

This <u>small</u> group bike tour is a fantastic way to see a world-famous cherry trees with beautiful flowers of Washington, D.C. Your guide will <u>provide</u> a history lesson about the trees and the famous monuments where they blossom. Reserve your spot before availability — the cherry blossoms—disappear!

Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (4 miles)

Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington, D.C. <u>explore</u> the monuments and memorials on the National Mall as your guide shares <u>unique</u> facts and history at each stop. Guided tour includes bike, helmet, cookies and bottled water.

Capital City Bike Tour In Washington, D.C.

Duration: 3 hours

Morning or Afternoon, this bike tour is the <u>perfect</u> tour for D. C. newcomers and locals looking to <u>experience</u> Washington, D.C. in a healthy way with minimum effort. Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most, interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks. <u>comfortable</u> bikes and a smooth tour route(   ) make cycling between the sites fun and relaxing.

Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour

Duration: 3 hours (7miles)

Join a small group bike tour for an evening of exploration in the heart of Washington, D.C. Get up close to the monuments and memorials as you bike the sites of Capitol Hill and the National Mall. frequent stops are made for photo taking as your guide offers unique facts and history. Tour includes bike, helmet, and bottled water. All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights.

21. Which tour do you need to book in advance?

A. Cherry Blossom Bike Tour in Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Capital Monuments Bicycle Tour.

C. Capital City Bike Tour in Washington.

D. Washington Capital Sites at Night Bicycle Tour.

22. What will you do on the Capital City Bike Tour?

A. Meet famous people. B. Go to a national park.

C. Visit well-known museums. D. Enjoy interesting stories.

23. Which of the following does the bicycle tour at night provide?

A. City maps. B. Cameras. C. Meals. D. Safety lights.

21. A   "Reserve your spot before availability — the cherry blossoms disappear!"   Cherry Blossom Bike Tour

22. D   "Knowledgeable guides will entertain you with the most interesting stories about Presidents, Congress, memorials, and parks."
          Capital City Bike Tour

23. D   "All riders are equipped with reflective vests and safety lights."

B

Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role — showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.

In Save Money: Good Food, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day. And the Good Morning Britain presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's leant into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam,14, Finn,13, and Jack, 11.

"We love Mexican churros, so I buy them on my phone from my local Mexican takeaway restaurant," she explains. "I pay £5 for a portion(   ), but Matt makes them for 26p a portion, because they are flour, water, sugar and oil. Everybody can buy takeaway food, but sometimes we're not aware how cheaply we can make this food ourselves. "

The eight-part series(   ), Save Money: Good Food, follows in the footsteps of ITV's Save Money: Good Health, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market.

With food our biggest weekly household expense, Susanna and Matt spend time with a different family each week. In tonight's Easter special they come to the aid of a family in need of some delicious inspiration on a budget. The team transforms the family's long weekend of celebration with less expensive but still tasty recipes.

24. What do we know about Susanna Reid?

A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.

B. She has started a new programme.

C. She dislikes working early in the morning.

D. She has had a light budget for her family.

25. How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?

A. He buys cooking materials for her.

B. He prepares food for her kids.

C. He assists her in cooking matters.

D. He invites guest families for her.

26. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 4?

A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.

B. provide some advice for the readers.

C. add some background information.

D. introduce a new topic for discussion.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Keeping fit by Eating SmartB. Balancing Our Daily Diet

C. Making yourself a perfect ChefD. Cooking Well for Less

24. B   "she is cooking up a storm in her latest role — showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget."
        Susanna Reid
                    A   C   D

25. C   "with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day."
        Matt Tebbutt   Susanna   A   B   D
            26. C

                    "Save Money: Good Health"
"Save Money: Good Food"
                        A   B   D

27. D   Susanna Reid   Matt
Tebbutt   "Cooking
Well for Less"   A   B   C
            D

C

Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going. When the world was still populated by hunter-gatherers, small, tightly knit( ) groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other. Some language experts believe that 10,000 years ago, when the world had just five to ten million people, they spoke perhaps 12,000 languages between them.

Soon afterwards, many of those people started settling down to become farmers, and their languages too became more settled and fewer in number. In recent centuries, trade, industrialization, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese are increasingly taking over.

At present, the world has about 6,800 languages. The distribution of these languages is hugely uneven. The general rule is that mild zones have relatively few languages. often spoken by many people while hot, wet zones have lots, often spoken by small numbers. Europe has only around 200 Languages: the Americas about 1,000, Africa 2,400; and Asia and the Pacific perhaps 3,200, of which Papua New Guinea alone accounts for well over 800. The median number( ) of speakers is a mere 6 000, which means that half the worlds languages are spoken by fewer people than that.

Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction( ), with only a few elderly speakers left. Pick, at random, Busuu in Cameroon (eight remaining speakers), Chiapaneco in Mexico(150). Lipan Apache in the United States(two or three) or Wadjigu in Australia (one, with a question-mark): none of these seems to have much chance of survival.

28. What can we infer about languages in hunter-gatherer times?

A. They developed very fast. B. They were large in number.

C. They had similar patters. D. They were closely connected

29. Which of the following best explains "dominant" underlined in paragraph 2?

A Complex. B. Advanced. C. Powerful. D. Modern.

30. How many languages are spoken by less than 6, 000 people at present?

A. About 6,800 . B. About 3,400

C. About 2,400 D. About 1,200.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

A. New languages will be created.

B. Peoples lifestyles are reflected in languages.

C. Human development results in fewer languages.

D. Geography determines language evolution.

28. B   "small, tightly knit groups developed their own patterns of speech independent of each other"
                                        A   C   D

29. C   "dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese"
                                                    "dominant"
"   "   A   B   D

30. B   "The median number of speakers is a mere 6,000, which means that half the world's languages are spoken by fewer people than that"
        3400   6000   A   C   D

31. C

    A   B   D

D

We may think we're a culture   that gets rid of our worn   technology at the first   sight of something shiny and new, but a new   study shows that we keep using our old devices(   ) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the   environment — and our wallets — as these outdated devices consume much more   energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To   figure out how much   power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each   product   throughout its life — from when its minerals

are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation — Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices — we continue to use them. according to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions(   )more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution(   )? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

32. What does the author think of new devices?

A. They are environment-friendly. B. They are no better than the old.

C. They cost more to use at home. D. They go out of style quickly.

33. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?

A. To reduce the cost of minerals.

B. To test the life cycle of a product.

C. To update consumers on new technology.

D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.

34. Which of the following uses the least energy?

A. The box-set TV. B. The tablet.

C. The LCD TV. D. The desktop computer.

35. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

A. Stop using them. B. Take them apart.

C. Upgrade them. D. Recycle them.

32. A   "but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment — and our wallets — as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things."
   B   C   D

33. D   "To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life"   Babbitt
                                        A   B   C

34. B   "more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%"
                    44%   A
C   D

35. A   "more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%"
                                                            B   C
D