

1.

Big Ben, the landmark of London, a clock famous for its accuracy and chimes(和谐的钟声), stopped working for 90 minutes, an engineer said Saturday.

People do not know why the 147-year-old clock on the banks of the River Thames stopped at 10:07 p.m. Friday. It continued keeping time, but stopped again at 10:20 p.m. and remained silent for about 90 minutes before starting up again, a spokeswoman for the House of Commons said.

There has been speculation(推测) that a recent period of hot weather may have been to blame(责备). Temperatures in London reached 90 °F on Saturday, and forecasters called it England's hottest day in May since 1953.

The clock has experienced occasional problems. In 1962, snow caused the clock to stop before the New Year. In 1976, the clock stopped when a piece of its machinery broke. Big Ben also stopped on April 30, 1997, and once more three weeks later.

21: How many times has Big Ben stopped up to now?

A. Three B. Five C. Six D. Eight

22: The probable reason for Big Ben stopping working this time is _____.

A. high temperature B. low temperature C. broken machine D. heavy snow

23: The passage mainly talks about _____.

A. Big Ben's history B. the solution to Big Ben's problem.

C. the landmark of London D. Big Ben's silence

2.

People with bigger brains tend to score higher on standardized tests of intelligence, according to new study findings.

However, the study author Dr Michael A. McDaniel of the Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond emphasized that these findings represent a general trend, and people with small heads should not automatically believe they are less intelligent. For instance, Albert Einstein's brain was "not particularly large", McDaniel noted.

"There's some relationship between brain size and intelligence on the average, but there's plenty of room for exceptions," he said.

Interest in the relationship between brain size and intelligence grew in the 1830s, when German anatomist(解剖学家) Frederick Tiedmann wrote that he believed there was "an unquestionable connection between the size of the brain and the mental energy displayed by the individual man". Since that statement, scientists have conducted numerous studies to determine if Tiedmann's assertion was, in fact, correct. Most studies have looked into the link between head size and intelligence. More recently, however, researchers have published additional studies on brain size and intelligence, measured using MRI scan(核磁共振成像扫描).

For his study, McDaniel analyzed more than 20 studies that looked into the relationship between brain size and intelligence in a total of 1,530 people. The studies showed that on the average, people with larger brain volume tended to be more intelligent. The relationship between brain volume and intelligence was stronger in women than men, and in adults than in children. McDaniel notes in the journal *Intelligence*.

McDaniel is not sure why the relationship was stronger for adults and women. "Other research has shown that women, on the average, tend to have smaller brains than men, but score just as well—if not higher—in tests of intelligence," he said.

McDaniel insisted that the relationship between brain size and intelligence is not a "perfect" one. "One can certainly find lots of examples of smaller-sized people who are highly intelligent," he said, "But, on the average, the relationship holds."

24: What does the text mainly talk about?

A. MRI scans are applied to intelligence. B. On the average, a bigger brain means higher IQ.

C. Dr McDaniel did well in his intelligence study. D. Scientists are interested in Tiedmann's idea.

25: By mentioning Albert Einstein, the writer wants to show .

A. Albert Einstein was intelligent B. the result of intelligence test was false

C. being hard working is more important than intelligence

D. brain size doesn't necessarily decide the level of intelligence

26: The underlined word "assertion" in Para. 3 probably means " ".

A. experiment B. statement C. proof D. demand

27: After Frederick Tiedmann wrote his article, .

A. many scientists agreed with him B. numerous studies have failed to prove his idea

C. MRI scan became popularly used

D. lots of researchers were interested in the connections between head size and intelligence

3.

Too many people want others to be their friends, but they don't give friendship back. That is why some friendships don't last long. To have a friend, you must learn to be one. You must learn to treat your friend the way you want your friend to treat you. Learning to be a good friend means learning three rules: be honest; be generous; be understanding.

Honesty is where a good friendship starts. Friends must be able to trust one another. If you do not tell the truth, people usually find out. If a friend finds out that you haven't been honest, you may lose the friend's trust. Good friends always count on one another to speak and act honestly.

Generosity means sharing and sharing makes a friendship grow. You do not have to give your lunch money or your clothes. Naturally you will want to share your ideas and feelings. These can be very valuable to a friend. They tell your friend what is important to you. By sharing them, you help your friend know you better.

Sooner or later everyone needs understanding and helping with a problem. Something may go wrong at school. Talking about the problem can make it easier to solve.