

1.

The following are a few places recommended(推荐) by tourists.

Pololu Valley

Lying along the North Kohala Coast, it is home to the island's most beautiful sandy beaches with pleasant weather. Head east on the Akoni Pule Highway and drive to the end of the road before parking at the Pololu Valley Overlook where the trail(小径) begins. The hike(步行) is short at 2.5 miles round-trip, but it has a couple of very steep sections that will get your heart beating fast.

Papakolea Beach

The hike to Papakolea Beach will take you 2.5 miles each way to one of the world's only green sand beaches. Drive along South Point Road and look for "Green Sand Beach" signs, then follow the road on foot to the beach below. The hike will take at least one hour each way with no shade, so don't forget your water, hiking footwear and sunscreen!

Hawaii Tropical Botanical Gardens

Take the self-guided hike through the gardens for a mile or two, passing by more than 2,000 different species of native Hawaiian plants, flowers and trees. The gardens are only open from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, with admission ending at 4:00 pm. Also, entry costs \$20 for adults, \$5 for children ages 6 to 16, and free for children under six.

Mauna Loa Lookout

The Mauna Loa Trail begins an 18-mile uphill to the top of the volcano—but don't worry, you'll only need to hike a couple of miles to get there. This is the largest volcano on earth and the weather here is changing rapidly. Snow or driving rain are possible at any time of year. High altitude storms can occur without warning. You'd better pay attention to the local weather forecast or weather information on the website before hiking.

【1】What do the first two places have in common?

- A. The beaches are attractive. B. The weather is unique.
C. The hike is dangerous. D. They're fit for cycling.

【2】Who are interested in Hawaii Tropical Botanical Gardens?

- A. Animal lovers. B. Bird hunters. C. Plant lovers. D. Journalists.

【3】What are you advised to do to visit Mauna Loa Lookout?

- A. Cover 18 miles to the volcano. B. Hike with experienced visitors.
C. Try to avoid visiting the volcano. D. Get the weather information in advance.

2.

Erin and Caleb Funk now live in Toledo, Ohio, and have a 16-year-old son, a senior in high school, who has already registered in a vocational (职业的) school for this school year. The idea that their son might attend a vocational school worried the Funks at first.

"Vocational schools seemed to be reserved for people who weren't making it in 'real' schools, so we weren't completely sure whether we should support our son attending one," Erin says.

Both Erin and Caleb worked hard to be the first in their families to obtain college degrees, and wanted the same opportunity for their three children. After touring the video-production-design program at Penta Career Center, though, they could see the draw for their son. Despite their initial worries, after learning more about the program and seeing how excited their son was about it, they threw their support behind his decision.

But not everyone in the Funks' lives understands this decision. Erin says, "When I mentioned it to a friend recently that my eldest had decided to go to the vocational-technical school in our city, her first reaction was, 'Oh, is he having problems at school?' There is an attitude out there that the only reason you would go to a vo-tech is that you have some kind of problem at a traditional school."

But their son has a 3.95 GPA, a very good score. He was simply more interested in the program at Penta Career Center. He just doesn't care what anyone else thinks.

The Funks are not alone in their misunderstandings and misgivings about the idea of vocational and technical education. Negative (负面的) attitudes and parental worries are still there even in the face of the promising future for these middle-skill students.

"It is considered a second choice, second-class. We really need to change how people see vocational and technical education," said Patricia Hsieh, the president of Penta Career Center in Toledo, Ohio.

【1】What can we learn about the funks?

- A. They want their children to receive technical education.
B. They come from rich and well-educated families.
C. They decided to support their son's decision eventually.
D. They felt ashamed of their son's choice at first.

【2】What does the underlined word "misgivings" in paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Worries. B. Shames. C. Mistakes. D. Refusals.

【3】Penta Career Center differs from a traditional college in that ____.

- A. it provides less interesting curricular B. it can only get second-class students
C. it mainly focuses on middle-skill training D. it is more sensitive to job market changes

【4】What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Should We Support Our Children's Choice of Vo-tech?
B. Negative Attitudes to Technical Education.
C. Better Job Market for Vocational Students.
D. Is Vocational Education a New Trend?

3.

This year's United Nations Prize for Research in the Life Sciences (UNPRLS) goes to a Chinese scientist, Tu Youyou, for the discovery of artemisinin (青蒿素) and its use in the treatment of malaria (疟疾)—a medical advance that has saved millions of lives across the globe, especially in the developing world.

Tu's pioneering work on malaria began on May 23, 1967 when the Chinese government started a program aimed at finding a cure for the deadly disease.

Tu combed the Chinese traditional medicine texts for possible treatments, and by 1972, had made 380 extracts (提取物) from 200 herbs. Her team then tested the extracts one by one on the malaria-infected mice. One of the extracts from Qinghao—or sweet wormwood—sharply reduced malaria growth in the animals.

At a March 1972 meeting of the project's key participants, Tu reported that the natural plant extract wiped out the malaria in mice and monkeys. Later that year it proved effective in treating human patients.

The first English-language scientific journal (期刊) mentioning successful clinical trials for artemisinin appeared in late 1979 and two years later, Tu presented her discovery at an international meeting at the World Health Organization (WHO) and it was immediately recognized as a breakthrough. In 2015, she was finally awarded