

1. 阅读理解

What will the schools of the future look like? With the introduction of 5G technology, we're starting to find out.



The answer is smart campuses, with high-tech features to help students learn more effectively and safely. They also bring convenience to teachers and administrators (管理者).

The University of British Columbia has what is believed to be Canada's first 5G-powered smart campus, according to The Star newspaper. The school has partnered with tech company Rogers Communications to install (安装) a massive 5G network on its campus. Researchers at the school can use the network to test real-time 5G applications, as well as access a data storage facility (设施) similar to "cloud" storage, the newspaper noted.

US tech company Amazon is also looking to get into the smart campus arena (舞台). Alexa, the company's voice-activated (声控) smart assistant, is being aimed at teachers. They may help to run classes more efficiently, says Amazon. For example, if a teacher has to teach different classes in different rooms, Alexa can remember the teacher's preferences, such as whether or not they need to use a projector (投影仪).

Smart technology can also be used to keep students and teachers safe. At the Global Indian International School in Singapore, CNET reports that facial recognition scanners (扫描器) allow teachers to automatically lock or unlock classroom doors, while students can store their textbooks in smart lockers linked to their student ID cards.

People often describe college campuses as "mini-cities". After all, they have their own on-campus infrastructure (基础设施), including transport links, roads, shops, restaurants – even police. And just like the smart cities being designed around the world, many college campuses are adopting smart technology. The University of Michigan in the US, for example, has its own self-driving shuttle (班车) system, allowing students to go from classroom to classroom in a safe and efficient manner. Unlike cities, universities are seen as a particularly good testing ground for smart technology because many of them have sole (单一的) control over their property (财产). "Cities are so big, and there are so many players and stakeholders (利益相关者), it can be difficult. But many universities around the world have control over their estates (房产). They own all their buildings ... so they can become like a living lab," said Gemmy Ginty, a designer working on a smart campus development strategy for the University of Glasgow, UK, in a news report by the Guardian.

【1】 How is the text mainly developed?

- A. By giving examples. B. By making comparisons.
C. By following the order of time. D. By explaining causes and effects.

【2】 What can we learn about Alexa from the text?

- A. It offers free "cloud" storage to its users.
B. It is used to test real-time 5G applications.
C. It can help improve classroom efficiency.
D. It can help monitor students' class performances.

【3】 Why are universities seen as a good testing grounds for smart technology, according to the text?

- A. Smart technology benefits students the most.
B. Universities are full of laboratories and researchers.
C. Sole control over their properties makes it easier to test new tech.
D. There are many players and stakeholders on university campuses.

2. 阅读理解

It's a land where winter darkness is long, and summers bring continuous sunlight.

However, people are very happy in Finland, despite the country's natural challenges. Last month, the nation was named the happiest on Earth, according to the 2018 World Happiness Report released by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

The Finns certainly have a high range of happiness. Eric Weiner wrote in his 2008 book *The Geography of Bliss*.

There's a stereotype (刻板印象) that Finns are introverted (内向的) and shy, because they often stay silent. But in fact, "for Finns, it is extremely rude to interrupt someone. This leads to us making pauses or taking our time to talk", Krista Huhtala-jenks, a senior officer at Finland's Ministry of Transport and Communications, explained to CNN.

Perhaps Finland's love for heavy metal music and tango reveals the country's true personality, however. Indeed, young Finns love heavy metal, while tango remains a huge part of Finnish culture for the older generation. The passionate dance started in Argentina, but it's Finland that became the tango capital of the world. Every July, the Finnish town of Seinäjoki draws thousands of people from all over the world to a four-day tango festival. During the festival, a tango king and queen are chosen.

Another trademark (特征) of Finnish culture is the sauna (桑拿). According to CNN, the nation has about 3.5 million saunas – roughly one for every 1.6 people. And 99 percent of Finns take at least one sauna a week, BBC News reported.

In Finns' eyes, saunas are closely related to well-being. For example, if a person gets sick, he or she will take a sauna. Many women also prefer to give birth in a sauna, because "the walls of traditional smoke saunas were lined with naturally bacteria-resistant soot (抑菌的煤烟灰), making them the cleanest room in the house", BBC News noted.

Medical benefits aside, the sauna is also seen as a place to collect your thoughts. "Sauna is for your mind. It really helps you to calm down in a modern society where it is never quiet," Jarmo Lehtola from the Finnish Sauna Society, told BBC News. "If somebody wants to understand what it is to be a Finn, they have to understand what a sauna is. If you do not experience sauna, you do not experience Finland."

【1】 According to Huhtala-jenks, why do Finns often remain silent?

- A. They are too introverted to talk.
B. They prefer to take time to think.
C. They have plenty of time for conversation.
D. They believe it's impolite to interrupt others.

【2】 How does the author show the sauna's popularity in Finland?

- A. By giving examples. B. By raising questions.
C. By presenting data. D. By making a comparison.

【3】 How do Finns believe saunas benefit people?

- A. They help people to recover from cancer.
B. They can reduce the pain of giving birth.