

1. 语法填空

We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people 【1】 are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What's the problem? It's possible 【2】 we all have compromised(受损的) conversational intelligence. It's more likely that none of us start a conversation 【3】 it's awkward and challenging, or we think it's annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it's an important social practice that results 【4】 big benefits.

Dismissing small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. Small talk is the grease(润滑剂) for social communication, says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. "Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk," he 【5】 (remark). "The key to successful small talk is learning how 【6】 (connect) with others, not just communicate with them."

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group 【7】 (ask) to seek out an interaction(互动) with its waiter, the other, to speak only 【8】 necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. "It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband," says Dunn. "But interactions with peripheral(边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also."

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel 【9】 significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes 【10】 (develop) such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. "Small talk is the basis of good manners," he says.

2. 短文填空

A. barber	B. charge	C. closing	D. connect	E. senior	F. effort
G. lasted	H. lying	I. misunderstood	J. owner	K. terrifying	

Two years ago, when Jordie Rowland came into the barbershop the first time, it was a "disaster", 【1】 Lisa Ann McKenzie recalls. The little boy struggled with his parents to run outside the moment he got in the shop. McKenzie ended up walking around the barbershop with Jordie that day, even 【2】 on the floor with him. She finally got in a few quick cuts, but stopped when she saw that Jordie was very upset.

The 10-year-old has autism(自闭症). Even a simple haircut can be painful and 【3】 for some autistic children. Jordie was no different.

McKenzie felt that she'd failed, but it also made her want to do better, "I wanted to learn more about autism so I could 【4】 with him and take away his fear," says the barber.

After the first unsuccessful haircut, McKenzie suggested to Jordie's parents that they bring him back every two weeks at 【5】 time. She would cut just a little bit each time, often at no 【6】, and the boy would run around the shop as always. That went on for a few months. McKenzie even went to Jordie's house to give it a try. No luck.

One day, the 【7】 of the barbershop got mad at McKenzie for allowing a customer to come in after business hours. Frustrated, she left that job. Soon after, she opened her own shop.

Every two weeks, Jordie would come by McKenzie's shop after it was closed. This 【8】 about eight months.

Then, a few weeks later, they had a breakthrough. McKenzie sang "The Wheels on the Bus" to Jordie. To her surprise, the boy looked at her as if mesmerized(着迷的). Then McKenzie gave him a full haircut for the first time. The moment McKenzie finished her job, she and Jordie's parents all realized their painfully slow, two-year 【9】 had paid off.

By the time Jordie's haircut was a success, he was far from her only autistic customer. Word had gotten around town that McKenzie was pretty good with special needs kids. She started cutting the hair of many other "special kids." She also plans to hold a monthly Sunday set aside only for these beautiful, 【10】 children.

3. 完形填空

Hundreds of years ago, Charles Darwin predicted that facial expressions of emotion are universal. If you've ever seen an episode of the popular US TV drama Lie To Me, you will really _____ facial expressions. The leading actor of the show, Dr. Cal Lightman has spent 20 years studying nonverbal _____ and facial expressions, which allows him to point out other people's deceptions(骗术) and on many occasions, to be skilled at deceiving in order to get the truth.

Is there really much truth behind this science of _____ human emotions through involuntary(无意识的) expressions? Paul Ekman, a renowned psychologist whose work focuses on mapping facial expressions, is Lie To Me's scientific adviser and keeps a blog, where he explains the science behind each episode of the series. The following are some _____ from his blog.

Hand-to-face _____ indicates a lie. (X)

Each micro-expression is unique to _____ specific emotions because they are involuntary and the person is often _____ of doing it. But it doesn't _____ mean that is lying when someone uses a hand to hide part of his face. The person could be _____ information but you may better consider looking at other more important clues _____ the simple hand-to-face gesture.

A liar refuses eye contact. (X)

People look away when they are thinking carefully and considering each word before it is spoken, not just when they are _____ a story or excuse. Oblique(倾斜的) eyebrows are a very _____ sign of sadness. _____ people can make this movement voluntarily, so it is actually never faked.

Guilty knowledge technique is effective. (✓)

Policemen often use the guilty knowledge technique, mentioning something that only the guilty person will know about and show a(n) _____. This is often used in polygraph(测谎) exams: "Was the person stapled, shot or stabbed to death?" Only the killer knows and is likely to show a physiologist _____ when the actual weapon is mentioned.

【1】 A. realize B. recognize C. understand D. remind

【2】 A. appearances B. postures C. communication D. gestures

【3】 A. speaking B. recognizing C. indicating D. noticing

【4】 A. explanations B. concentration C. impression D. expressions

【5】 A. move B. action C. performance D. gesture

【6】 A. signaling B. sighing C. signing D. maintaining

【7】 A. clear B. conscious C. sure D. unaware

【8】 A. regularly B. necessarily C. meaningfully D. probably

【9】 A. holding on B. holding up C. holding back D. holding with

【10】 A. better than B. less than C. more than D. rather than

【11】 A. making out B. working out C. checking up D. making up