

1.

London Underground

The London Underground rail network, also called “the Tube”, is a great way to travel to, from and around central London. Read advice on how to master the London Underground public transport.

Tube Zones

The London Underground rail network is divided into nine zones. Zone 1 is in central London and zones 6 to 9 are on the outskirts of the city. There are 11 Tube lines.

Tube Prices

Buy a Visitor Oyster card, Oyster card, Travelcard or use a contactless (非接触式的) payment card to get the best value as cash is the most expensive way to pay. An adult cash fare (费用) on the London metro for a single journey in zone 1 is £4.90. The same Tube fare with Visitor Oyster card, Oyster card or contactless payment card is £2.40. If you plan on travelling around London to do some sightseeing and visit some of London's best attractions, why not get a London Pass and save even more money?

Opening and Closing Times

London Underground opening times vary from line to line, but the first London subway trains normally start running around 5 am, from Monday to Saturday, with reduced operating hours on Sunday. Avoid travelling during rush hours (weekdays, 7-9 am and 5.30-7 pm) if at all possible. London metro trains normally run until around midnight. A 24-hour underground service operates on certain lines. Check with staff at the particular tube station you plan on using to find out exactly when the last train runs.

【1】Which of the following tube zones is on the outskirts of London?

A. Zone 1. B. Zone 5. C. Zone 8. D. Zone 11.

【2】Which way is the most expensive to pay tube fare?

A. Using Travelcard. B. Using Cash.

C. Using London Pass. D. Using Visitor Oyster card.

【3】What do we know about London Underground times?

A. The tube closes on Sunday.

B. No lines in the tube run 24 hours.

C. The operating hours are the same every day.

D. The opening times are different from line to line.

2.

I've always loved to run. Ever since I was a boy, running has made me feel free. But when I was a young adult, I became blind. I had to give up running for years. Then I heard about running with human guides, and I decided to give it a try. I was even able to enter the New York City and Boston Marathons five years in a row. In 2019, I ran the first half-marathon with the help of guide dogs.

But I know it's not possible for everyone to have a clever, fast guide dog like my Blaze. I run an organization called Guiding Eyes for the Blind, to help the blind receive running guide dogs that can help them live more active and independent lives.

In the fall of 2019, I asked that question to a group of designers and technologists at Google. I wasn't anticipating much more than an interesting conversation, but by the end of the day they had built a rough application that allowed a phone to recognize a line taped to the ground, and give audio cues (语音信号) to me while I walked with Blaze. Within a few months, we tested it on an indoor track on my own. I was able to run eight laps. It was the first unguided mile I had run in decades.

After months of efforts, the team was finally ready to test the tech outside for the first time. I'd been waiting 25 years to run outdoors on my own. When I arrived at the finish line, I was completely overcome with emotion. For the first time, I didn't feel like a blind man. I felt free.

【1】Which of the following can best describe the writer?

A. Calm and quiet. B. Humorous and honest.

C. Kind and easygoing. D. Determined and positive.

【2】Which word can best explain the underlined word “anticipating”?

A. Preparing. B. Expecting. C. Explaining. D. Continuing.

【3】What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. He was happy to be set free.

B. He was able to run outdoors with the App.

C. He was satisfied to win the running race.

D. He was pleased to run without any help.

3.

Tropical rainforests (热带雨林) are home to native peoples who rely on their surroundings for food, shelter, and medicines. Today very few forest people in many areas like the Philippines, Papua New Guinea live in traditional ways; most have been displaced by outside settlers or have been forced to give up their lifestyles by governments.

Of the remaining forest people, the Amazon supports the largest native or native populations, although these people, too, have been affected by the modern world. While they still depend on the forest for traditional hunting and gathering, most Amerindians, as American native people are called, grow crops, use western goods, and make regular trips to towns and cities to bring foods and products to market. In Africa there are native forest people sometimes known as pygmies. The tallest of these people, also called the Mbuti, are not more than 5 feet in height. Their small size enables them to move about the forest more quickly than taller people.

Tropical rainforests have supported humans since ancient times. Although forest life cannot be described as easy, these peoples have built their lives around the surrounding forest and its systems. Still, these forest people can teach us a lot about the rainforest. Their knowledge of medicinal plants used for treating illness is valuable, and they have a great understanding of the ecology (生态学) of the Amazon rainforest. As a result, they are a great storehouse of the knowledge about the forest. They know the medicinal functions of plants and understand the value of the forest as an undamaged ecosystem. As forests fall, these native peoples lose their homes and culture, resulting in the drop of the native population.

【1】Where do the greatest number of native rainforest peoples live today?

A. In the Philippines. B. In Africa.

C. In the Amazon. D. In Papua New Guinea.

【2】What do we know about most Amerindians?

A. They know little about growing some crops.

B. They make trips to towns and cities for trade.