

1. 阅读理解

Seattle is home to one of the busiest ports, so many visitors have a short window to crowd in as much sightseeing as possible before getting on a ship. Here are four attractions you can see in a rush.

Space Needle

Regular tickets for the Space Needle are \$10 cheaper from 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Order tickets in advance so you can go straight in line for the elevators. At the top, you can read fun facts about the Needle and interact with a huge, touchscreen “SkyPad”—not to mention admiring incredible 360-degree views of the city.

Chihuly Garden and Glass

Located right next to the Space Needle, this exhibit features the work of Dale Chihuly. Walk through the Glasshouse to see one of his largest pieces: a 100-foot-long glass sculpture in colors of red, orange and yellow. Order your Space Needle and Chihuly tickets together for even more savings.

Pike Place Market

Just steps from the Space Needle, you can get on the bus to the famous Pike Place Market. Give yourself plenty of time to eat your way through this huge marketplace.

Most places offer samples so you can try a wide variety of snacks before you buy.

Post Alley

Located under Pike Place Market, this street is home to Seattle’s stickiest attraction: the Gum Wall. This tradition started in the 1990s, when people waiting in line for Post Alley’s Market Theater would stick their chewed gum on the wall. Since then, thousands of others have added to the collection. The wall was swept clean in 2015, but you’d never know it now. It makes for a good photo opportunity—just don’t get too close.

【1】What can you do at the Space Needle?

- A. Taste some delicious snacks. B. Overlook the whole city of Seattle.
C. See a wonderful glass sculpture. D. Take the fastest elevators in the world.

【2】What was Dale Chihuly?

- A. An artist. B. An actor.
C. An architect. D. A professor.

【3】What is the Gum Wall probably like now?

- A. It is a place to stick photos. B. It is as clean as other walls.
C. It is covered by chewed gum. D. It is a part of Pike Place Market.

2. 阅读理解

During Rick’s birth in 1962, his brain was damaged for oxygen lack. The doctors told Dick Hoyt that there was no hope of his son being anything more than a “vegetable”. Yet Dick and his wife were determined to raise him at home.

At age 13, Rick told his father he wanted to participate in a five-mile benefit run for the disabled. Dick was not a runner, but he agreed to push Rick through the race course in his wheelchair. That was when a surprising thing happened. During the run, Rick felt as though he wasn’t disabled anymore—he was simply one of the runners. This experience deeply affected Dick, and he committed to running an increasing number of events with his son so that Rick could have this feeling as often as possible. At first, other competitors often treated them as outsiders and even avoided them. But gradually, what began as a way for Rick Hoyt to experience inclusion and equality broadened in its purpose. Running together became a way to send a message that, as Rick said, everybody should be included in everyday life. The pair’s first Boston Marathon in 1981 finished in the top quarter of the field, and shortly thereafter, attitudes began to change. Many athletes would come up to them before the race to wish them luck.

The 2013 Boston Marathon was the 31st time the Hoyts had run the race, and it was also their last race. Dick has run thousands of miles to be with and support his son. Their athletic pursuits have enriched Rick’s life and had a practical benefit for Dick’s life as well: After a heart attack, Dick’s doctors told him he might have died 15 years earlier if he weren’t in such good shape.

【1】What inspired Dick to keep running?

- A. Rick felt he was a healthy person in running.
B. Rick could raise money by taking part in running.
C. Rick’s wish was to be an excellent runner one day.
D. Rick could rebuild his brain by running.

【2】What message did the Hoyts send by running?

- A. Everyone is a part of the world. B. Whatever man has done, I may do.
C. Where there is a will, there is a way. D. Good things come to those who wait.

【3】What changed others’ attitudes to the Hoyts?

- A. Their talent for running. B. Their purpose of running.
C. Their donations to runners. D. Their achievement in running.

【4】How long did the Hoyts insist on races?

- A. 31 years. B. 38 years.
C. 40 years. D. 53 years.

3. 阅读理解

What’s the deal with new words? Where do they come from and how do they go from unknown to official? First, new words have to circulate in culture to make it into the dictionary. They have to be used and understood. Words have a much better chance of getting added to the dictionary if you see them in print or hear them in conversation. It’s actually a full-time job to search popular communication to figure out what new words are surfacing in our vernacular (方言). Lexicographers get to decide which words make it into the dictionary, and they do so by reading widely across industries and disciplines. However, they also make decisions about which idioms make it in.

Dictionaries can sometimes get over 1,000 new words per year. In 2019 the Merriam-Webster added over 600 in April and another 500+ in September. After lexicographers decide which words will be included, they write a new definition. Some existing words also gain additional meanings, and there are usually thousands of revisions. The dictionary is a constantly changing work-in-progress, just like the language it describes and defines. For instance, the word “peak” recently went from being just a sharp, pointed end to also being something at the height of popularity. Occasionally fake words actually end up in the dictionary by mistake.

If you have a word that you think should be in the dictionary, you’re welcome to get in touch with the lexicographers and suggest it. However, the word needs to be fairly popular. It has to have “widespread, frequent, meaningful usage”. For instance, OMG was added to the dictionary in 2009 after lexicographers had observed it in general use for about 15 years.

New words spring from new technologies and disciplines, but they’re very often invented by authors and writers who love language and play with it to create new