

1.

Guide to Stockholm University Library

Our library offers different types of studying places and provides a good studying environment.

Zones

The library is divided into different zones. The upper floor is a quiet zone with over a thousand places for silent reading, and places where you can sit and work with your own computer. The reading places consist mostly of tables and chairs. The ground floor is the zone where you can talk. Here you can find sofas and armchairs for group work.

Computers

You can use your own computer to connect to the wi-fi specially prepared for notebook computers; you can also use library computers, which contain the most commonly used applications, such as Microsoft Office. They are situated in the area known as the Experimental Field on the ground floor.

Group-study places

If you want to discuss freely without disturbing others, you can book a study room or sit at a table on the ground floor. Some study rooms are for 2~3 people and others can hold up to 6~8 people. All rooms are marked on the library maps.

There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card. You can use a room three hours per day, nine hours at most per week.

Storage of Study Material

The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have obtained at least 40 credits, you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year's rental period.

Rules to be Followed

Mobile phone conversations are not permitted anywhere in the library. Keep your phone on silent as if you were in a lecture and exit the library if you need to receive calls. Please note that food and fruit are forbidden in the library, but you are allowed to have drinks and sweets with you.

【1】What is the library's upper floor mainly for students to do?

- A. Read in a quiet place. B. Have group discussions.
C. Take comfortable seats. D. Get their computers fixed.

【2】What condition should be met to book a group-study room?

- A. A group must consist of 8 people. B. Three-hour use per day is the minimum.
C. One should first register at the university. D. Applicants must mark the room on the map.

【3】A student can rent a locker in the library if he _____.

- A. can afford the rental fee B. attends certain courses
C. has nowhere to put his books D. has earned the required credits

2.

Next month, I'm traveling to a remote area of Central Africa and my aim is to know enough Lingala — one of the local languages — to have a conversation. I wasn't sure how I was going to manage this — until I discovered a way to learn all the vocabulary I'm going to need. Thanks to Memrise, the application I'm using. It feels just like a game.

"People often stop learning things because they feel they're not making progress or because it all feels like too much hard work," says Ed Cooke, one of the people who created Memrise. "We're trying to create a form of learning experience that is fun and is something you'd want to do instead of watching TV."

Memrise gives you a few new words to learn and these are "seeds" which you plant in your "greenhouse". When you learn the words, you "water your plants". When the application believes that you've really memorized a word, it moves the word to your "garden". And if you forget to log on, the application sends you emails, reminding you to "water your plants".

The application uses two principles about learning. The first is that people memorize things better when they link them to a picture in their mind. Memrise translates words into your own language, but it also encourages you to use "mems". For example, I memorized motele, the Lingala word for "engine", using a mem I created — I imagined an old engine in a motel (汽车旅馆) room.

The second principle is that we need to stop after studying words and then repeat them again later, leaving time between study sessions. Memrise helps you with this, because it's the kind of application you only use for five or ten minutes a day.

I've learnt hundreds of Lingala words with Memrise. I know this won't make me a fluent speaker, but I hope I'll be able to do more than just smile when I meet people in Congo. Now, I need to go and water my Vocabulary!

【1】What does Ed Cooke make an effort to do with Memrise?

- A. Create memorable experiences. B. Make progress with hard work.
C. Learning words instead of watching TV. D. Combine study with entertainment.

【2】What are you doing when you "water your plants"?

- A. Logging on to the application. B. Being a Memrise user.
C. Practising the vocabulary. D. Moving words to your garden.

【3】How does Memrise work?

- A. By linking different mems together. B. By putting knowledge into practice.
C. By offering human translation services. D. By applying an associative memory approach.

【4】What is the author's attitude towards Memrise?

- A. Doubtful. B. Positive.
C. Uninterested. D. Negative.

3.

Flowers make people happy. And while that might seem obvious, there hasn't been much research to prove the point until now.

Some new studies by Rutgers University scientists support the idea strongly, and the experts go on to assume that flowers have flourished on this planet, with their beauty evolving in recent thousands of years, partly because humans are so attached to them.

In a test, bunches of flowers were sent by florists to 113 men and women in a retirement community. All 113 got flowers and a notebook, but some got them earlier and received a second bunch when the others got theirs. By now you can guess the outcome. The more flowers, the more smiles.

The results of the studies got the scientists to thinking about how the flower industry of today has evolved into growing things that serve no other purpose than emotional (情感上的) satisfaction. Nature won't even pollinate (授粉) many of the domesticated flowers. Just among roses, there are so many types created by humans that,