That particular day, my brother and I sat through both movies twice, trying to escape the heat. We bought three bags of popcorn and three sodas each. Then, we sat and watched The Music Man followed by The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance. We'd already seen the second movie once before. It had been at the theater since January, because Mr. Bellow loved anything with John Wayne in it.

We left the theater around 8, just before the evening shows began. But we returned the next day and saw the same two movies again, twice more. And we did it the next day too. Finally, on the fourth day, the heat wave broke.

Still, to this day I can sing half the songs in The Music Man and recite half of John Wayne and Jimmy Stewart's dialogue from The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance! Those memories are some of the few I have of the heat wave of 1962. They're really memories of the screen, not memories of my life.

- 46. In which year did the author first live in a place with an air conditioner?
- A. 1952.
- B. 1962.
- C. 1972.
- D. 1982.
- 47. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The heat.
- B. The theater.
- C. The Music Man.
- D. The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance.
- 48. What do we know about Mr. Bellow?
 - A. He loved children very much. B. He was a fan of John Wayne.
 - C. He sold air conditioners.

 - D. He was a movie star.
- 49. Why did the author and his/her brother see the same movies several times?
 - A. The two movies were really wonderful.
 - B. They wanted to avoid the heat outside.
- C. The manager of the theater was friendly.
- D. They liked the popcorn and the soda at the theater.
- 50. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 - A. The author turned out to be a great singer.
 - B. The author enjoyed the heat wave of 1962.
 - C. The author's life has been changed by the two movies.
 - D. The author considers the experience at the theater unforgettable.

Elizabeth Freeman was born about 1742 to African American parents who were slaves. At the age of six months she was acquired, along with her sister, by John Ashley, a wealthy Massachusetts slaveholder. She became known as "Mumbet" or "Mum Bett."

For nearly 30 years Mumbet served the Ashley family. One day, Ashley's wife tried to strike Mumbet's sister with a spade. Mumbet protected her sister and took the blow instead. Furious, she left the house and refused to come back. When the Ashleys tried to make her return, Mumbet consulted a lawyer, Theodore Sedgewick. With his help, Mumbet sued (起诉) for her freedom.

While serving the Ashleys, Mumbet had listened to many discussions of the new Massachusetts constitution. If the constitution said that all people were free and equal, then she thought it should apply to her. Eventually, Mumbet won her freedom-the first slave in Massachusetts to do so under

Strangely enough, after the trial, the Ashleys asked Mumbet to come back and work for them as a paid employee. She declined and instead went to work for Sedgewick. Mumbet died in 1829, but her legacy lived on in her many descendants (后裔). One of her great-grandchildren was W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the NAACP, and an important writer and spokesperson for African American civil rights.

Mumbet's tombstone still stands in the Massachusetts cemetery where she was buried. It reads, in part; "She was born a slave and remained a slave for nearly thirty years. She could neither read nor write, yet in her own sphere she had no superior or equal."

- 51. What do we know about Mumbet according to Paragraph 1?
 - A. She was born a slave.
 - B. She was a slaveholder.
 - C. She had a famous sister.
 - D. She was born into a rich family.
- 52. Why did Mumbet run away from the Ashleys?
 - A. She found an employer.
 - B. She wanted to be a lawyer.
 - C. She was hit and got angry.
 - D. She had to take care of her sister.

- 53. What did Mumbet learn from discussions about the new constitution?
 - A. She should always obey her owners' orders.
 - B. She should be as free and equal as whites.
 - C. How to be a good servant.
 - D. How to apply for a job.
- 54. What did Mumbet do after the trial?
 - A. She chose to work for a lawyer.
 - B. She founded the NAACP.
 - C. She continued to serve the Ashleys.
 - D. She went to live with her grandchildren.
- 55. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. A story of a famous writer and spokesperson.
 - B. The friendship between a lawyer and a slave.
 - C. The life of a brave African American woman.
 - D. A trial that shocked the whole world.

How fit are your teeth? Are you lazy about brushing them? Never fear: An inventor is on the case. An electric toothbrush senses how long and how well you brush, and it lets you track your performance on your phone.

The Kolibree toothbrush was exhibited at the International Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas this week. It senses how it is moved and can send the information to an Android phone or iPhone via a Bluetooth wireless connection.

The toothbrush will be able to teach you to brush right (don't forget the insides of the teeth!) and make sure you're brushing long enough. "It's kind of like having a dentist actually watch your brushing on a day-to-day basis," says Thomas Serval, the French inventor.

The toothbrush will also be able to talk to other applications on your phone, so developers could, for instance, create a game controlled by your toothbrush. You could score points for beating monsters among your teeth. "We try to make it smart but also fun," Serval says.

Serval says he was inspired by his experience as a father. He would come home from work and ask his kids if they had brushed their teeth. They said "yes," but Serval would find their toothbrush heads dry. He decided he needed a brush that really told him how well his children brushed.

The company says the Kolibree will go on sale this summer, for \$99 to \$199, depending on features. The U.S. is the first target market.



山东落动职业技术学院

山东旁对军业性企业的山东旁对 评的是山东金人力资源自社会员 摩伊斯民的公办全日和普遍高等的 是了1988年,是全全办学历史能 久、尖力维厚、邱西郑厚、旭飘校大、 务品学明故言职能被事按理学能。 2012年,学館人给山东金高被首就按 集型物色名物 看似单位。两年,被人 社等等十等建设了全金电一的"国家 技能人才等青度进到数率",这是国 技能人不得實施可以由 以对技能人才培育单位是予的最高 生项。能在全国字外界隶实行 学团+按理"故"学丝按理"接养运。 2014年,学院成为"3+2"高职本科索 通传养权点学技,开始打造"木料-技 琤"的喜味按禁人才接供宏观的。

库盖深泽 头力地 山东旁对导业学院是全国学习进 行海技能人才培养的职业的技。早在 1990年,被成为全国第一府省级技工学 高导的技术技巧学能。共有高级技能 人才埃典的探摩邱西南 **澳力量钱厚,实训条件完备,铁金合作** 景密、新学院在先进,具有较高级人才 境外成者。华的设有的建工程系、机能 工艺系 本一及自动化系,汽本工程系、 传承工程与艺术设计系、盘符管提系 **创造的特殊7个新华系等。新华巴以来** 國書,"敦厚雪"被揮生为以上,聖書以 上影響發现19名,發展2名。4人基金 宫、全全技术统严部山东全世存技项 参考。有一就在职业教育系统学科研 等方面成果经費。有一定都由的专业 事學科書头人。就拉技术专业事本子 **南多专业的新华团队是山东省高等新 青州为科学团队。学院领针为企业部** 社会等券近9万名高技能人才。报务学 生物成为企业数据指统术量于,成为 學业的技术作为可读。如牛来,你的 生事特殊水 全国技术大量——二三 .**三** 生现105个。福利进一致全国,山东经常 盖于高金安全的技巧。多年虽为举心 **以以上此時心字,是山东省大学生 禁业的业务资格**

学的现有两个教区。总占地面积 1100亩、总是美面积28万平方米。全美 实习、实训练生产设备6000余会(素)。 类训练各总量1亿多元,资产总量8亿 多元。拥有机械制造、栽植技术、3D 打印、逆向工程、工业机器人、特密制 量、本气技术、英差技术、汽车工程、 分離和应用、本子與多、始例發現等 86个铁内实训中心都是"产学研"于 一体数3个"独中/

学的是"全国职业教育先进单位" "国家高技能人才培养示范基地"、山 东宫高铁技能型积色之故理设单位"、 "国家最新技术公共"山基地"、"国家最 「學學」也被預知本業與叫墨灣"、"山 《全技學等叫墨灣"、"山东全高技文 「技里"、"山东全高技平安装里"、 '山东金堡青工亦作为害徒"、"山东 金大学生创业教育示范的技"。 打造半线使得品牌 地种高地拉斯型人才

盛州湖北与实践制建会数一体化 新华国式,宣祝实训、实进性重拍战是 中别开始,学的就实行"双证特务"部 "欢证禁业"。近年来,又当应转差人才 **特勢的沒有物化維勢,在抗勢专业中 建取文化基础好并具有一定专业技能** 数高限大专学生,例立"半维技项章"。 **利服预录"专科学过+按理"故事收入才** 持件表示。学生举业对,既能取得专料 学讨证多又做家务图象等业资格二级 战争业为华江争。 华城快河 埃外爾氏 巴基特內英國门英國以可,并安全全进 行锋广。直开根本维接厚等类以来,仅 2015般後半处按厚一个要,制作6人次 英特巴尔爾玄垄學会,9人次英特學的 一等整学会,11人次要等可能二等整学 会,18人次要等学的三等整学会,为25人 次要得學的三好學生要從數号。16人次 要得學的此為學生于實驗号。2014年,學 施保分"312"专本对口武量分量特殊的 点学技,学生在学院进行。在学习记,经 抗维维进人济州大学哲学习2年。学生 单业对可同对要得不到学团 学位证 子會接項等必須修证予。从而使接盖 人才培养耐水造,少何就还高。 理按近50年来,学館始终逼待"被

全会作。工學交響、产训教会"此办學教 色室持備,在其没得教为实训中心,实 习工厂事整外实习禁业基础的作用。

在全面还有人才特殊质量的同时,确 無率<u>业</u>生的禁业质量。为据化社会会 作,部头征用了全全最大的职任是 山东省和離行业职业教育等训 學問,并与宣內於100多數別社会心理 立了進度的合作关系。保立社会合作 是事会事故外实习禁业基础,实行专 业共强和定购等券。邀请金条技能大 现在学院设立"特集大理工作官"。 图 请用人单位的工程技术人员保立专 业最级影响的风会,影响学数数专业 强权事情强强化,影响学生数据论学 习事专业实践,确局学数数等养总器 數字共享业得生业单、农民会社会转 盖水平高,盖应用人单位岗位营求。 **亚特立锑耐人** 学生素因高數业好

,他们是"人"是"不是"的"一个", 因除害者。加持关生"此办学传统加技 风,国地立即时人,把李莽共有"统心职 业素质的核心职业技能"战功被高技能人才作为某本任务,以社会主义被 心的故华系为引领,把中国传统文化、 现代企业文化器人人才接势全过程。 在金龍开模學文化、外文化數資本法 坐學堂多.實身是自尊自坐女.實身唯 **及於此個演奏部身心變象。通过"**职业 **某身间是**化,第二词经,专业实现数学" 三位一体数数青海类体系,接类学生 建实计于、整个学员的良好作品,是 业会学、团结协作的基本职业案类及 安全、严峻热资业行为习惯,增强争 生热导业章供、导业主发、职业货金。 促进学生全面发展。学院包因此成为 **数长学生放心故平安高清铁型。**

学院作为全省改革开放30年最 兵教业推动力的高等颁技。每个单业 生平均有3个禁业资业可负给锌。总 前。2014年毕业生已被许多知名大中 至今小学出现,并不会不够不够的。 益百姓,职业常成绩。原存了用人单位 故實驗。學能免這時讀了800多數用人 单位组任禁业繁导强事会成员,360 会议 大中型全亚与类的有着密提的 会办关系。毕<u>业生转业</u>字一直供待在 97%以上,用人单位调章被达90%以 上,多年来负责数额业成录让学院在 社会上制立了表行的信誉事形象。

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