

绝密★启用前

2019-2020 学年高二下学期 4 月月考英语试卷（全国卷）

（试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Buy less expensive food.
B. Have meals at the university.
C. Cook simple dishes.
2. What does the man imply?
A. The handbag has been sold out.
B. The woman can take the sample.
C. The show will begin soon.
3. How long can the man keep the books?
A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. Three weeks.
4. Where did the man spend his holiday?
A. In a gym. B. At the seaside. C. In an indoor pool.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A robbery. B. A new store. C. A neighbor.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What did the woman buy yesterday?
A. A blue skirt. B. A green shirt. C. A red bag.
7. What did the woman think of the yellow skirt?
A. It was very expensive. B. It wasn't big enough. C. It was too bright.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What are the speakers probably doing?
A. Watching a DVD.

- B. Seeing a film.
 - C. Enjoying a live concert.
9. What will happen to the band?

- A. They'll split soon.
- B. They'll get new members.
- C. They'll shoot many films.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What does the man say about Phil?

- A. He hurt his back.
- B. He doesn't like boating.
- C. He can't play soccer anymore.

11. Why does Mary hesitate going with the man?

- A. She can't afford the trip.
- B. She isn't fully prepared.
- C. She has to go to a club.

12. How much does the trip cost?

- A. \$150. B. \$200. C. \$500.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. When were the changes made?

- A. About two months ago.
- B. About a month ago.
- C. About half a month ago.

14. Where is the meat section?

- A. On the other side of the store.
- B. In the back of the store.
- C. Next to the bakery.

15. What will the woman do for the man?

- A. Find some oranges for him.
- B. Show him around the supermarket.
- C. Share his opinion with her manager.

16. What is the man most likely to buy?

- A. Soap. B. Bread. C. Pork.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What does the speaker like?

- A. Reading books. B. Doing exercise. C. Playing silly jokes.

18. Where did the speaker's parents teach?

- A. At Harvard University.
- B. At Stanford University.
- C. At the University of Chicago.

19. What made the speaker's parents unhappy?

- A. The twins had their own special words.
- B. The twins wanted the same clothes.
- C. The twins studied in different colleges.

20. What do we know about the twins?

- A. They look the same.
- B. They have the same character.
- C. They are close to each other.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Do you love music? If you are a music lover, there are some music festivals for you to learn about.

Strawberry Music Festival

Held at the most beautiful fairgrounds in California, Strawberry Music Festival takes over the Nevada County Fairgrounds every Memorial Day for four days of family fun. This park, which is set in the Sierra Nevada foothills, offers the perfect environment for camping and performances by some of the top artists. The festival also offers children's programmes, workshops and activities for all ages.

Tree Town Music Festival

You don't have to be in the Southwest or in Texas to enjoy yourself in the country lifestyle. Country living can be found all over the United States. Tree Town Music Festival in Forest City, Iowa, is a great example of country fun in the Midwest. Tree Town Music Festival features camping and live music from some of the biggest names in modern country.

Tampa Bay Indian Music & Dance Festival

This festival shows respect for the traditions of India and its people. Food, music and performances are top attractions and display the Indian heritage proudly. Yoga fans can catch a relaxing practice via kirtan (唱颂). This experience of Indian culture is fun for all ages.

SXSW Music Festival

The SXSW Music Festival is a global music event taking place every March in Austin, Texas. Each year the SXSW Music Festival hosts a wonderful mix of artists performing in bars, clubs, parks, hotels and more in Austin, Texas. Not limited in sort or regional focus, audiences can enjoy different kinds of musical styles at SXSW. At the 2018 edition, artists from 65 countries were represented among the 2,000-plus official performers.

21. What can you do in Forest City, Iowa?

- A. Enjoy performances by top artists.
- B. Taste many kinds of delicious food.
- C. Take part in interesting yoga classes.
- D. Have fun experiencing great country life.

22. What is special about Tampa Bay Indian Music & Dance Festival?

- A. It shows Indian culture. B. It is suitable for children.
- C. Its theme is about yoga. D. It is held on a ship.

23. Which of the festivals is held in Texas?

- A. Strawberry Music Festival.
- B. Tree Town Music Festival.
- C. Tampa Bay Indian Music & Dance Festival.
- D. SXSW Music Festival.

B

When I was five years old, I played the role of the turtle in a play organized by my older sister. I had one line at the end, when I beat the sleeping rabbit to the finish line: slow and steady wins the race.

I've always felt that those words guided my life. I was never the fastest; I was rarely an A student. But as the careers of others paused, I kept going. My goal was always the same: to learn more this year than I had last year.

When I see slow students, that's what I think of. Are those the students who will keep learning over their entire lifetime, and leave the "quick" students far behind? The goal of education is not to gain as much knowledge as quickly as possible, but to gain useful knowledge and keep it. As such, I would prefer a slow, thoughtful student to a fast, superficial one. As a teacher, I don't care how "fast" someone learns something. We process information differently. To use myself as an example, I tended to be comparatively slow in my advanced undergraduate mathematics classes. In retrospect, I've come to realize that one of the ways I learn is "error-based". That is, I effectively learn by making mistakes.

I seldom worried about "slow learners" when teaching medical students. I knew these young men and women could learn. Like in so many other professions, knowledge is only a part of being a doctor. I spent decades learning enough to be a doctor and decades more keeping up and improving. It never stops, and never should.

24. For what purpose did the author write the first paragraph?

- A. To share with readers one of his unforgettable childhood experiences.
- B. To prove that slow learners tend to have a better long-term memory.
- C. To introduce the topic that continuous efforts are the final marker of success.
- D. To show the author's preference for the role of the turtle.

25. Which of the following statements is true according to the author's opinion?

- A. Learning, like a career, or like life, is a marathon, not a sprint.
- B. Being too slow means you miss out in today's competitive world.
- C. The more knowledge a student can learn as quickly as possible, the better the teaching is.
- D. Slow learners actually learn better when it comes to medical research.

26. Which quality in a student is most appreciated by the author?

- A. The ability to pick up a particular subject or topic more quickly.
- B. The determination to carry on a lifelong learning.
- C. The natural flexibility at solving problems.
- D. The willingness to try different new things.

27. Which of the following best describes the author's belief?

- A. Constant dripping wears away a stone.
- B. Content is better than riches.
- C. More haste, less speed.
- D. Learning makes a good man better and an evil man worse.

C

IT IS NOT a fair fight, but it is a fight that many countries will face all the same. Left to itself, the covid-19 pandemic doubles every five to six days. When you get your next issue of *The Economist*, the outbreak could in theory have infected twice as many people as today. It's high

time that some comprehensive action should be taken as the pandemic threatens an economic crisis as well as a health crisis.

While most governments across the world, with no specific medicine or vaccine (疫苗) available at the moment, are being left flat-footed, WHO has learned lessons from China for how health-care systems should cope. Governments should also figure out how to protect people and companies. The first task is to get manpower and money to hospitals. China sent 40,000 health workers to Hubei province. This week the World Bank made \$ 12bn available for covid-19.

Just as important is to slow the spread of the disease by getting patients to come forward for testing when outbreaks are small and possible to contain. But this can be hard as in many countries, including much of America, where 28m people are without health coverage and many more have to pay for a large slug (一大块) of their own treatment. People also need to isolate themselves if they have mild symptoms.

Better to support the economy directly, governments can help affected people and firms pay bills and borrow money if they need it. For individuals, the priority should be paying for health care and providing paid sick leave. For companies that lose income, they will still face tax and wage bills. Easing that burden for as long as the epidemic lasts can avoid needless bankruptcies and lay-offs. Authorities' paying medical bills and funding banks to lend to firms that are suffering can definitely help.

There is a tension. Health policy aims to spare hospitals by lowering the epidemic's peak so that it is less intense, if longer-lasting. Economic policy, by contrast, aims to minimize how long factories are shut and staff absent.

Eventually governments will have to strike a balance.

28. How often is *The Economist* updated?

A. Daily. B. Weekly. C. Monthly. D. Yearly.

29. What does the underlined word "flat-footed" mean in the second paragraph?

A. Scared. B. Helpless. C. Careless. D. Embarrassed.

30. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. The tension prevents the health policy and economic policy from working well.

B. Health policy may make this pandemic last longer.

C. Economic policy focuses on helping factories reopen as fast as possible.

D. Governments should try to solve the contradiction between health policy and economic policy.

31. What can be the best title for this passage?

A. An unfair fight.

B. The right medicine for the world economy during pandemic.

C. Measures to protect people and economy.

D. The tension between health policy and economic policy.

D

This season, the bushfires in Australia have burned more than 12.35 million acres of land. At least 25 people have been killed and 2000 homes destroyed. According to the BBC, this is the most casualties (伤亡) from wildfires in the country since 2009. The University of Sydney estimates that 480 million animals have died in South Wales alone.

Zeke Hausfather, an energy systems analyst and climate researcher at Berkeley Earth, said warmer temperatures and extreme weather have made Australia more susceptible to fires and

increased the length of the fire season. “The drier conditions combined with record high temperatures in 2019 created main conditions for the disastrous fires. Australia’s fires were worsened by the combination of those two. 2019 was the perfect storm for being the warmest year on record for Australia and the driest year on record for Australia,” Hausfather added on Friday.

Kevin Trenberth, a senior scientist at the US National Center for Atmospheric Research, said warmer ocean temperatures also contributed to more variable weather around the world. Trenberth believes that global warming contributed to energy imbalances and hot spots in the oceans, which can create a wave in the atmosphere that locks weather patterns in places, causing longer rain events in Indonesia, for example, and at the same time contributing to drought in Australia. He said that once an area experiences drought conditions for two months or more, it increases the risk of fires catching and spreading. Those changing weather patterns due to global warming make drought events longer.

Climate experts stress that climate change is not the only factor in the severity of wildfires. How land is managed can also impact the amount of fuel available for fires. Practices like controlled burns and other factors can impact the risk to people and property, such as warning systems and the type of development in a given area. Changing those policies has great potential to limit future damage from wildfires along with changes to how fire management resources are dispatched (派遣).

32. What are the numbers about in Paragraph 1?

- A. The causes of Australian fires.
- B. The results of Australian fires.
- C. The damaged areas of Australian fires.
- D. The property destruction of Australian fires.

33. Which of the following best explains “susceptible to” in the second paragraph?

- A. Very quickly to adapt to.
- B. Very seriously to focus on.
- C. Very likely to be influenced by.
- D. Very easily to be protected against.

34. What can we infer from Trenberth’s research?

- A. Global warming is the root cause of the bushfires.
- B. Longer dry weather contributes to global warming.
- D. Warmer ocean temperatures promote fires spreading.
- C. The imbalanced energy leads to the temperature rising.

35. What does the author intend to do in the last paragraph?

- A. To stress the effects of Australian fires.
- B. To show the methods for controlling burns.
- C. To predict the seriousness of Australian fires.
- D. To provide some advice about reducing damage.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to carry out children’s epidemic prevention

The National Health Commission has identified that children are vulnerable (易感染) to the

novel coronavirus. The main transmission route is spread by droplet (飞沫) transmission, such as a patient's coughs and sneezing, or by contact transmission, such as contact with the mouth or nose or eyes through contaminated hands. 36. _____

Mothers should take personal protection — wear a face mask and wash hands when breastfeeding. If the mother has a confirmed or suspected coronavirus case, breastfeeding should be stopped and she should be separated from the baby. The babies can eat chicken, duck and fish meat, but make sure it is cooked. 37. _____ Also, they should not blow air through the mouth to cool the food.

If the child has a cough, fever and other symptoms, but doesn't go outside nor has contact with infected patients, parents can first monitor the child's temperature and provide home treatment. 38. _____

If they are going out and can't readily wash their hands with running water, always carry paper towels and an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (洗手液). Generally speaking, little children should not wear masks. 39. _____ When children wear masks, parents should always pay attention to whether the child has breathing difficulties or experiences other discomfort.

40. _____ If you must go out with your baby, drive yourself and try not to use public transportation. If it's a short distance, walking is the best option.

- A. Stay at home is the best protection.
- B. However, if the body temperature is not falling, the child should be taken to the nearest hospital.
- C. They can eat some fresh fruits and vegetables.
- D. Here are some ways to protect children from being infected.
- E. Wearing masks is very important.
- F. They are not suitable for babies.
- G. Adults should not chew food with the mouth and then feed the babies.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Randy Heiss was walking on his farm near the US-Mexico border 41 a flat red balloon caught his 42. There was a note 43 to the balloon's string. "I'm not good at this language," he thought 44 himself, "but I could tell it was a Christmas list, all in 45." Heiss was 46. He suspected a child had tried to send Santa Claus a Christmas wish list by 47, something he used to do when he was little. 48 had ever returned those letters, but he wondered whether he could find this child. "Just across the 49 was the city of Nogales," he said. "Based on the 50 of wind, I was sure that's where it came from."

Heiss brought the note home to his Spanish wife. She 51 his guess. After contacting the girl's family, the Heisses finally met her. "Dayami's eyes were wide open with 52 at the sight of the gift," Heiss said, "Like, 'Oh my gosh, this really did work!'" "Not wanting to 53 Santa Claus for her, who she still believed, the girl's parents told her they were ayudantes de Santa or "Santa's 54."

"It was quite a 55 experience," Heiss' wife said. Ten years ago, Heiss and his wife lost

their only child. “Being around children at Christmas time has been 56 in our lives,” Heiss said. “It’s been a hole in our Christmas experience. I have since 57 on what a 58 it was that I spotted that balloon. We now have friends for life. And, for a 59, that border fence 60 away.”

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. since | B. after | C. when | D. while |
| 42. A. footsteps | B. body | C. attention | D. mind |
| 43. A. belonged | B. attached | C. limited | D. led |
| 44. A. to | B. of | C. about | D. for |
| 45. A. Spanish | B. English | C. Chinese | D. Indian |
| 46. A. alarmed | B. surprised | C. charmed | D. pleased |
| 47. A. air | B. mail | C. balloon | D. car |
| 48. A. Nobody | B. Somebody | C. Everybody | D. Anybody |
| 49. A. farm | B. street | C. road | D. border |
| 50. A. force | B. level | C. direction | D. sound |
| 51. A. confirmed | B. opposed | C. thought | D. wondered |
| 52. A. wonder | B. excitement | C. puzzle | D. happiness |
| 53. A. exchange | B. mistake | C. provide | D. spoil |
| 54. A. enemies | B. helpers | C. supporters | D. employers |
| 55. A. tiring | B. healing | C. satisfying | D. surprising |
| 56. A. routine | B. common | C. absent | D. habitual |
| 57. A. carried | B. called | C. depended | D. reflected |
| 58. A. comedy | B. tragedy | C. legend | D. miracle |
| 59. A. day | B. week | C. month | D. year |
| 60. A. flew | B. melted | C. died | D. blew |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Believe it or not, a latest study shows that resting postures such as squatting or kneeling may be better for health than 61. _____ (sit) on a chair because they require more muscle activities.

The 62. _____ (find) were based on data gathered from a hunter-gatherer population in Tanzania 63. _____ wore devices that measured both physical activity 64. _____ periods of rest when the research was carried out.

Anthropologists（人类学家）from the US found that despite being sedentary（静止的）65. _____ almost 10 hours each day, the Hazda people appeared 66. _____ (lack) the markers of chronic（慢性的）diseases which 67. _____ (associate) with long periods of sitting.

68. _____ (specific) speaking, the reason 69. _____ (lie) in the fact that more muscle movements happened when people were squatting or kneeling, which actually helped “protect people from the 70. _____ (harm) effects of inactivity”.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Dear Jim,

I'm delighting to learn your future education plan from your email. Know your strong interest in Chinese culture, I suggest you applied for Peking University. You can be complete absorbed in Chinese culture there. After your coming, you'd better read some classic Chinese literature work while you're still in New York. As for this, you may as well to try *The Story of the Stone*, which is one of the most beautiful and profound novels in China. Beside, some online courses of spoken Chinese can also benefit you a lot.

I sincerely hope the information will be useful for you, and hope you will have wonderful time in China. If you have farther questions, don't hesitate to ask me.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是高三学生李华，你的同学王平去意大利探亲，因新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情迅速扩散，他有发热症状而暂时滞留意大利。高考在即，请你代表全班同学给此时处于焦虑和担心中的他写一封英文慰问信。要点如下：

1. 对其表示关心和同情；
2. 对其表示安慰并提供帮助；
3. 表达愿望和祝福。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：意大利 Italy

参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 BACBA 6-10 CBCAA 11-15 BACBC 16-20 ABCAC

第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 DAD

24-27 CABA

28-31 BBDB

32-35 BCAD

七选五

36-40 DGBFA

第三部分 语言知识运用

完形填空

41-45 CCBA A

46-50 CCADC

51-55 AADBB

56-60 CDDAB

语法填空

61. sitting 62. findings 63. who 64. and 65. for

66. to lack 67. were associated 68. Specifically 69. lay 70. harmful

第四部分 写作

第一节 改错

1. delighting 改为 delighted

2. Know 改为 Knowing

3. applied 改为 apply

4. complete 改为 completely

5. After 改为 Before

6. work 改为 works

7. 去掉 may as well 后面的 to

8. Beside 改为 Besides

9. 在 have 和 wonderful 之间加上冠词 a

10. farther 改为 further

第二节

参考范文:

Dear Wang Ping,

Hearing the news that you have been trapped in Italy with high temperature, our hearts sink and we are concerned about your safety.

Owing to the fact that virus attacks Italy critically at a rapid speed, it's of great significance that you should take considerate care of yourself and let go of anxiety. As somebody puts it, "Body is the capital of revolution." Meanwhile, it's appropriate to review the text comprehensively and make an adequate preparation for the coming entrance exam. We are with great pleasure to offer instant assistance. Therefore/Thus, don't hesitate to call us when you need help.

Our heartfelt thoughts and prayers are always with you. May you have a quick recovery.

Yours sincerely,

听力材料

Text 1

W: It takes too much time to cook; I wish I had more time to study.

M: Why don't you eat at the university cafeteria? It's not too expensive.

Text 2

W: May I have a look at this handbag, please?

M: Sorry, madam. It is a sample for show. This kind of handbag is out of stock.

Text 3

M: Here are two magazines and three books. How long can I keep them, madam?

W: Magazines only for one week, and you can keep the books for another two weeks.

M: OK. I'll return them on time.

Text 4

W: That's serious sunburn you've got during the holiday, Sam.

M: I know. We had a lot of fun in the water and played beach volleyball.

Text 5

W: Did you hear that the convenience store at the street corner was robbed last night?

M: Yes, I saw it on the news. Now even this neighborhood isn't safe!

Text 6

M: Did you buy anything in town yesterday?

W: Yes, I bought this amazing red bag and a fantastic new skirt.

M: Oh, is that it? It's a lovely blue color.

W: Not this one. I've had this skirt for months. I actually saw two that I loved. I tried on a beautiful green silk skirt and a bright yellow one as bright as your shirt. They were both great and weren't very expensive but the yellow one was too small, so I got the other one.

Text 7

W: That is really great — their music is excellent.

M: Yes. I can't believe this is their last show.

W: They're going to put out a film of it later on, but it's such a shame that they won't be on stage together any more. This band doesn't have many members but their performance is just amazing.

M: It will be on DVD as well I suppose. I'll definitely buy that though it won't be as good as tonight.

W: Better than nothing, though.

Text 8

M: I'm going whitewater (急流) boating this weekend, Mary. And one of my buddies, Phil — you know Phil, don't you?

W: Uh-huh.

M: Well, Phil can't go because he hurt his back playing soccer, so there's room for one more. You want to go with us?

W: Are you kidding? I've never gone whitewater boating.

M: Aw, come on. There's a mini-course being given by the Explorers' Club Wednesday night this week. Take it and you'll be ready to go with us.

W: No way! I'll never learn enough in two hours to go on a trip for a whole weekend!

M: Sure you can! The instructor is great. I know of lots of people who've done it.

W: Well, it's probably not such a good idea, but how much does it cost?

M: Well, the trip will cost you \$150 with everything — food, equipment, everything. The course is only 20 bucks.

W: That's not too bad. I'll think about it.

Text 9

W: Excuse me, sir. You look like you're looking for something. Can I help you find anything?

M: Yes. The way things are organized here is really different than usual. Did you guys change some stuff around or something?

W: Yes, we made some changes. For example, the area we're standing in used to be the bakery, and the meat section was on the other side of the store, but we changed those locations about two weeks ago. And now the meat section is in the back of the store.

M: No wonder. I come here once a month.

W: What do you think of the way it looks?

M: Well, to be honest, it's not as easy for me to find the things I need. I like the old way better.

W: Well, I'll keep it in mind and bring it up with my manager. Is there anything I could help you find?

M: I really need some items for the bathroom. Where would I find those?

W: On Goods Shelf 4. The entire shelf is filled with things for the bathroom.

M: Great! I'm also looking for some oranges, but I can see the fruit section just to the left over there. I'll let you know if I need any more help.

Text 10

W: I was born before my sister Stacy — two minutes and 58 seconds before her, to be exact! I've always been really proud to be the older one. We are twins, but we don't look the same. There are some twins who look alike and others who don't. And our personalities couldn't be more different. I'm outgoing and loud, and I play sports whenever I can. My sister is quiet and shy, and she prefers to read books. We grew up in the Midwest — our parents were both professors at the University of Chicago. Personally, I feel lucky that our parents didn't try to do silly things like dressing us up in the same clothes when we were little. As kids, my sister and I developed our own language that only we could understand. It made our parents so angry, and that only made us use it more! I can still remember that day my sister and I left for colleges on opposite sides of the country — her to Harvard and me to Stanford. Both places seemed really far away. I felt like our lives would change forever, but they didn't. We're now in our mid-thirties, and we've never been closer!