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|  | * **Passage One Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.**          Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is "yes", then you are extremely permissive. If your answer is "no", then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.         Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like you. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.         Some people think that it is disgraceful that a censor should interfere with the works of art. Who is this person, they say, to ban this great book or cut that great film? No one can set himself up as a superior being. But we must remember two things. Firstly, where genuine works of art are concerned, modern censors are extremely liberal in their views ― often far more liberal than a large section of the public. Artistic merit is something which censors clearly recognize. And secondly, we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being "works of arts".         When discussing censorship, we should not confine our attention to great masterpieces, but should consider the vast numbers of publications and films which make up the bulk of the entertainment industry. When censorship laws are relaxed, immoral people are given a license to produce virtually anything in the name of "art". There is an increasing tendency to equate artistic with "pornographic" (色情的). The vast market for pornography would rapidly be exploited. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favor of absolute freedom is to argue in favor of anarchy.         Society would really be poorer if it deprived itself of the wise counsel and the restraining influence which a censor provides.   让我们假设你处于父母的地位。你会允许孩子们在没有检查内容的情况下阅读他们想要的书吗？你会带你的孩子去看任何电影而不首先发现它是否适合他们？如果你对这些问题的回答是“是”，那么你是非常宽容的。如果你的答案是“不”，那么你就在行使你作为父母的权利，保护你的孩子免受你认为不受欢迎的影响。换言之，通过亲自充当审查官，你承认有一个强有力的审查制度。  当然，你会说在孩子们身上实行审查制度是一回事，成年人也同样需要审查。孩子需要保护，提供父母是他们的责任。但是成年人呢？难道他们还不足以决定什么对他们有益吗？答案是很多成年人都有，但不要犯错误，认为所有成年人都像你一样。审查制度是为了整个社会的利益。与法律一样，审查制度有助于共同利益。  有些人认为审查员干涉艺术作品是不光彩的。他们说，这个人是谁，禁止这本伟大的书或者剪掉那部伟大的电影？没有人能成为一个优秀的人。但是我们必须记住两件事。第一，在真正的艺术作品中，现代的审查者在他们的观点上是极端自由的——通常远比公众的大一部分自由得多。艺术价值是审查人员清楚地认识到的东西。第二，我们必须记住，在审查官面前的大量书籍、戏剧和电影远不是“艺术作品”。  在讨论审查制度时，我们不应该把注意力放在伟大的杰作上，而应该考虑大量的出版物和电影，它们构成了娱乐业的大部分。当审查制度放宽时，不道德的人被授予以“艺术”的名义生产任何东西的许可。将艺术与“色情”等同起来的趋势越来越大。庞大的色情市场将很快被开发利用。审查制度所做的一件大事就是防止某些人通过破坏他人的思想而牟取暴利。赞成绝对自由的主张是赞成无政府主义。  如果社会剥夺了监察员所提供的明智的劝告和限制性的影响，社会就真的更穷了。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 1. | | Permissive parents would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  宽容的父母将\_\_\_\_  A) let their children read any books they like to  B) not let their children see any films they like to  C) not let their children read any books without first checking their contents  D) let their children see the films with their first checking |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 2. | | The fact that parents check the contents of the book or the film for their children to read or see shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  父母检查书或电影内容以供孩子阅读或观看的事实表明了\_\_\_\_\_  A) the necessity of censorship审查制度的必要性  B) that many books and films are bad  C) that children need their parents to help them understand more  D) that the parents are permissive |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 3. | | Which of the following statements is NOT true?  A) Some adults can't tell right from wrong.  B) Censorship is compared to the law because both of them perform good service to society as a whole.  C) Censors pay attention only to genuine works of art.  审查者只关注真正的艺术作品  D) Censorship is necessary because many books, plays and films are far from being "works of art". |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 4. | | What does the word "corrupt" in Para.4 mean? 腐败的  A) Make morally bad. 使道德败坏  B) Hurt.  C) Injure.  D) Damage. |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 5. | | What would be the best title of this passage?  A) Permissive Parents and Responsible Parents  B) Censorship and the Law  C) Censors Value Artistic Merits  D) Censorship Performs Good Service to Society  审查制度为社会服务 |  * 正确答案：D * **Passage Two Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.**          Each summer, no matter how pressing my work schedule is, I take off one day exclusively for my son. We call it dad-son day. This year our third stop was the amusement park, where he discovered that he was tall enough to ride one of the fastest roller coasters (过山车) in the world. We blasted through face-stretching turns and loops for ninety seconds. Then, as we stepped off the ride, he shrugged and, in a distressingly calm voice, remarked that it was not exciting as other rides he'd been on. As I listened, I began to sense something seriously out of balance.         Throughout the season, I noticed similar events all around me. Parents seemed hard pressed to find new thrills for indifferent kids. Surrounded by ever-greater stimulation, their young faces were looking disappointed and bored.         Facing their children's complaints of "nothing to do", parents were shelling out large numbers of dollars for various forms of entertainment. In many cases the money seemed to do little more than buy transient relief from the terrible moans of their bored children. This set me pondering the obvious question: "How can it be so hard for kids to find something to do when there's never been such a range of stimulating entertainment available to them?"         What really worries me is the intensity of the stimulation. I watch my little daughter's face as she absorbs the powerful onslaught (冲击) of arousing visuals and bloody special effects in movies.         Why do children immersed in this much excitement seem starved for more? That was, I realized, the point. I discovered during my own reckless adolescence that what creates excitement is not going fast, but going faster. Thrills have less to do with speed than changes in speed.         I'm concerned about the cumulative effect of years at these levels of feverish activity. It is no mystery to me why many teenagers appear apathetic (麻木的) and burned out, with a "been there, done that" air of indifference toward much of life. As increasing numbers of friends' children are prescribed medications — stimulants to deal with inattentiveness at school or anti-depressants to help with the loss of interest and joy in their lives — I question the role of kids' boredom in some of the diagnoses.         My own work is focused on the chemical imbalances and biological factors related to behavioral and emotional disorders. These are complex problems. Yet I've been reflecting more and more on how the pace of life and the intensity of stimulation may be contributing to the rising rates of psychiatric problems among children and adolescents in our society.   每年夏天，不管我的工作进度有多紧迫，我都会专门为我儿子腾出一天时间。我们称之为“父亲儿子节”。今年我们的第三站是游乐园，在那里他发现自己足够高，可以骑上世界上最快的过山车。我们通过面部拉伸旋转和循环九十秒。然后，当我们踏上旅程时，他耸耸肩，用一种令人不安的平静的声音说，这不像他骑的其他车一样刺激。当我听着时，我开始感觉到一些严重的失衡。  整个赛季，我都注意到了类似的事情。父母似乎很难为那些漠不关心的孩子找到新的刺激。被越来越大的刺激包围着，他们年轻的面孔显得失望和厌烦。  面对孩子们的“无事可做”的抱怨，父母们为大量的娱乐活动掏出了大量的金钱。在许多情况下，这笔钱似乎只不过是从他们无聊的孩子们可怕的呻吟中获得短暂的解脱。这让我思考了一个显而易见的问题：“当孩子们从未有过如此刺激的娱乐活动时，他们怎么能找到事情做呢？”  真正让我担心的是刺激的强度。我看着小女儿的脸，因为她吸收了在电影中唤起视觉效果和血腥特效的强大冲击。  为什么孩子们沉浸在这种兴奋中似乎饥饿了？我意识到了这一点。我发现在我自己鲁莽的青春期，创造刺激的不是快，而是更快。快感与速度的关系比速度的变化小。  我关心的是多年来这些狂热活动的累积效应。对我来说，为什么许多青少年表现出漠不关心和倦怠的态度，这对我来说并不神秘，他们在生活中对生活漠不关心。随着越来越多的朋友的孩子服用处方药——兴奋剂来处理学校里的注意力不集中或抗抑郁药，以帮助他们在生活中失去兴趣和快乐——我质疑孩子厌烦在一些诊断中的作用。  我自己的工作主要集中在化学失衡和与行为和情感障碍有关的生物学因素上。这些都是复杂的问题。然而，我已经越来越多地反映了生活节奏和刺激的强度如何可能对我们社会中儿童和青少年的精神问题的上升率作出贡献。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 6. | | The author felt surprised in the amusement park that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. his son was not as thrilled by the roller coaster ride as expected   他的儿子不像想象中的过山车那么兴奋。  B) his son blasted through the turns and loops with his face stretched  C) his son appeared distressed but calm while riding the roller coaster  D) his son could keep his balance so well on the fast-moving roller coaster |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 7. | | According to the author, children are bored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) unless their parents can find new thrills for them  B) when they don't have any access to stimulating fun games  C) when they are left alone at weekends by their working parents  D) even if they are exposed to more and more kinds of entertainment  即使他们受到越来越多的娱乐 |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 8. | | From his own experience, the author came to the conclusion that children seem to expect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) a much wider variety of sports facilities  B) activities that require sophisticated skills  C) ever-changing thrilling forms of recreation  不断变化的娱乐形式  D) physical exercises that are more challenging |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 9. | | In Para.6, the author expressed his doubt about the effectiveness of trying to change children's indifference toward much of life by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  作者表达了他对改变孩子对生活的漠不关心的有效性的怀疑通过\_\_\_\_  A) diverting their interest from electronic visual games  B) prescribing medications for their temporary relief  C) creating more stimulating activities for them  为他们创造更多的刺激活动  D) spending more money on their entertainment |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 10. | | In order to alleviate children's boredom, the author would probably suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. adjusting the pace of life and intensity of stimulation   调整生活节奏和刺激力度  B) promoting the practice of dad-son days  C) consulting a specialist in child psychology  D) balancing school work with extracurricular activities |  * 正确答案：A * **Passage Three Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.**          We all know that DNA has the ability to identify individuals, but because it is inherited, there are also regions of the DNA strand which can relate an individual to his or her family (immediate and extended), tribal group and even an entire population. Molecular Genealogy (宗谱学) can use this unique identification provided by the genetic markers to link people together into family trees. Pedigrees (家谱) based on such genetic markers can mean a breakthrough for family trees where information is incomplete or missing due to adoption, illegitimacy or lack of records. There are many communities and populations which have lost precious records due to tragic events such as the fire in the Irish courts during Civil War in 1921 or American slaves for whom many records were never kept in the first place.         The main objective of the Molecular Genealogy Research Group is to build a database containing over 100,000 DNA samples from individuals all over the world. These individuals will have provided a pedigree chart of at least four generations and a small blood sample. Once the database has enough samples to represent the world genetic make-up, it will eventually help in solving many issues regarding genealogies that could not be done by relying only on traditional written records. Theoretically, any individual will someday be able to trace his or her family origins through this database.         In the meantime, as the database is being created, Molecular Genealogy can verify possible or suspected relationships between individuals. "For example, if two men sharing the same last name believe that they are related, but no written record proves this relationship, we can verify this possibility by collecting a sample of DNA from both and looking for common markers, in this case we can look primarily at the Y chromosome (染色体)", explains Ugo A. Perego, a member of the BYU Molecular Genealogy research team.   我们都知道DNA有识别个体的能力，但是因为它是遗传的，也有DNA链的区域，这些区域可以将个体与他或她的家庭（即刻和扩展）、部落群体甚至整个群体联系起来。分子谱系（South-Type）可以使用遗传标记所提供的这种独特的识别，将人们联系在一起成为家谱。基于这样的遗传标记的谱系（SouthTube）可以意味着家庭树的突破，其中信息不完整或由于采用、非法或缺少记录而丢失。有许多社区和人口由于悲剧事件而失去了珍贵的记录，比如在1921内战期间爱尔兰法庭的火灾或美国奴隶最初没有记录过许多记录。  分子谱系研究小组的主要目标是建立一个包含来自世界各地个体的超过100000个DNA样本的数据库。这些人将提供至少四代谱系图和一个小血样。一旦数据库有足够的样本来代表世界的基因组成，它最终将帮助解决许多关于谱系的问题，这些问题不能仅仅依靠传统的书面记录来完成。理论上说，任何一个人都有一天能够通过这个数据库来追踪他或她的家庭起源。  同时，随着数据库的建立，分子系谱可以验证个体之间可能的或可疑的关系。例如，如果两个共享同一姓氏的人相信它们是相关的，但没有书面记录证明这种关系，我们可以通过收集这两种DNA的样本并寻找共同的标记来验证这种可能性，在这种情况下，我们可以主要看Y染色体（STEP）。“BYU分子谱系研究小组的成员Ugo A. Perego解释说。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 11. | | People in a large area may possess the same DNA thread because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  大面积的人可能拥有相同的DNA线索，因为  A) DNA is characteristic of a region  B) they are beyond doubt of common ancestry  他们无疑是共同的祖先。  C) DNA strand has the ability to identify individuals  D) their unique identification can be provided via DNA | |  |  |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 12. | | The possible research of family trees is based on the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) genetics has achieved a breakthrough  B) genetic information contained in DNA can be revealed now  C) each individual carries a unique record of who he is and how he is related to others  每个人都有一个独特的记录，他是谁，他是如何与他人有关的。  D) we can use DNA to prove how distant an individual is to a family, a group or a population |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 13. | | The Molecular Genealogy Research Group is building a database for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. offering assistance in working out genealogy-related problems   协助解决家谱相关问题  B) solving many issues without relying on traditional written records  C) providing a pedigree chart of at least four generations in the world  D) confirming the assumption that all individuals are of the same origin |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 14. | | If two men suspect for some reason that they have a common ancestor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) we can decide according to their family tree  B) we can find the truth from their genetic markers  我们可以从它们的遗传标记中找到真相。  C) we can compare the differences in their Y chromosome  D) we can look for written records to prove their relationship |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 15. | | Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?  A) We are a walking, living, breathing record of our ancestors.  B) Many American slaves did not know who their ancestors were.  C) An adopted child generally lacks enough information to prove his identity.  一个被收养的孩子通常缺乏足够的信息来证明他的身份。  D) Molecular Genealogy can be used to prove relationship between individuals. |  * 正确答案：C   **Passage Four Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.**          If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think.         This is the research findings of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise and as a result, we are aging unnecessarily soon. Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of aging could be slowed down. With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations. Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, doesn't contact with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties).         Contraction of front and side parts — as cells die off — was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty and seventy-year-olds.         Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age — using the head.         The findings show in general terms that contraction of brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine works in government offices are, however, likely to have shrinking brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants.         Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculations."  如果你想保持年轻，坐下来好好想想。  这是一组日本医生的研究结果，他们说我们的大脑大部分没有得到足够的锻炼，因此，我们很快就不必要地衰老。Taiju Matsuzawa教授想弄清楚为什么日本北部的健康农民在相对较早的时候似乎丧失了思考和推理的能力，以及如何延缓衰老的进程。在东京国立大学的一组同事中，他开始测量一千名不同年龄和不同职业的人的大脑体积。计算机技术使研究人员能够精确地测量大脑前部和侧部的体积，这与智力（情感）和情感有关，并决定了人的性格。（大脑的后部控制着进食和呼吸等功能，不与年龄联系，一个人可以在没有智力或情感能力的情况下继续生活。）  在30多岁的一些受试者中观察到前部和侧部的收缩-随着细胞死亡，但在六十岁和七十岁的儿童中仍然不明显。  Matsuzawa从他的测试中得出结论，有一个简单的治疗收缩通常与年龄有关-使用头部。  研究结果表明，在乡下人的大脑收缩比在城镇里的人要早。Matsuzawa说，风险最小的是律师，其次是大学教授和医生。然而，在政府办公室里从事日常工作的白领，可能会像农场主、公共汽车司机和店员一样，大脑萎缩。  松泽的研究结果表明，思考可以防止大脑萎缩。血液必须在头部适当循环，以供应脑细胞需要的新鲜氧气。维持血液循环的最好方法是利用大脑，“他说，”用心思考，参与对话。不要依赖口袋计算。”   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 16. | | The team of doctors wanted to find out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. why certain people aged sooner than others   为什么某些人衰老比别人早  B) how to make people live longer  C) the size of certain people's brains  D) who were most intelligent |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 17. | | On what were their research findings based?  A) A survey of farmers in northern Japan.  B) Tests performed on a thousand old people.  C) The study of brain volumes of different people.  不同人群脑容量的研究  D) The latest development of computer technology. |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 18. | | The doctor's tests show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) our brains shrink as we grow older  B) the front section of the brain doesn't shrink  C) sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds  D) some people's brains have contracted sooner than other people's  有些人的大脑比其他人的大脑收缩更快。 |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 19. | | The word "subjects" in Para.3 means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) something to be considered  B) branches of knowledge studied  C) people chosen to be studied in an experiment  在实验中被研究的人  D) those who are studying the subjects |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 20. | | According to the passage, who seem to age slower than the others?  A) Lawyers.  B) Farmers.  C) Clerks.  D) Shop assistants. |  * 正确答案：A   **Passage Five Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**          Personality is to a large extent inherent. A-type parents usually bring A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect if competition is important to the parents. It is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.          One place where children soak up A characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the "win at all costs" moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current passion for making children compete with their classmates or against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon (马拉松) runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: "Rejoice, we conquer!"          By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.         Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B's. The world needs A types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.         If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surly a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A-type stock. B's are important and should be encouraged.  人格在很大程度上是固有的。A型父母通常携带A型后代。但是，如果竞争对家长来说重要的是环境也会产生深远的影响。它很可能成为孩子们生活中的一个主要因素。  学校吸收孩子的一个特点是学校，从本质上说，学校是一个高度竞争的机构。太多的学校采用“不惜一切代价”的道德标准，通过体育成绩来衡量他们的成功。目前的热情让孩子们与同学竞争，或与同学竞争，或与时间竞争，产生了两层体系，其中A型竞争似乎在某种程度上胜过他们的B型伙伴。太热衷于取胜会带来危险的后果：记住，第一个马拉松赛跑运动员斐里庇得斯在说：“高兴，我们征服！”后几秒钟就死掉了！  到目前为止，学校里最糟糕的竞争形式是过分强调考试。这是一个罕见的学校，允许学生专注于他们做得好的事情。通过考试竞争的优点有点可疑，但是在一定的失败知识中的竞争是有害的。  显然，一个年轻人转变成B既不现实也不可取。世界需要一种类型，学校有一种重要的责任，试图使孩子的个性适应他未来可能的就业。它是最高管理层。  如果对学业的学校的关注减少了，就可能花更多的时间教孩子更高的价值观。也许对护理专业，尤其是医学的选择，可能是由于化学成绩好，而更多的是由于敏感性和同情心。从A型股票中选择我们的医生是错误的。B是重要的，应该受到鼓励。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 21. | | In Para.2, the word "institution" refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) establishment  B) social custom  C) law  D) school |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 22. | | According to the passage, A-type individuals are in most cases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) impatient  B) considerate  C) aggressive  有进取心的  D) agreeable |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 23. | | The author strongly objects to the practice of examination at schools because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) the pressure is too great on the students  B) some students are bound to fail  有些学生注定要失败。  C) failure rates are too high  D) the results of examinations are doubtful |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 24. | | The selection of medical professionals is currently based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  目前医学人才的选择基于  A) candidates' sensitivity  B) academic achievements  学术成就  C) competitive spirit  D) surer values |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 25. | | From the passage we can draw the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) the personality of a child is well established at birth  B) family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics  C) the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors  人格的发展是多种因素共同作用的结果。  D) B-types can find no place in a competitive society |  * 正确答案：C * **Passage Six Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**          Pronouncing a language is a skill. Every normal person is expert in the skill of pronouncing his own language; but few people are even moderately proficient in pronouncing foreign languages. Now there are many reasons for this, some obvious, some perhaps not so obvious. But I suggest that the fundamental reason why people in general do not speak foreign languages much better than they do is that they fail to grasp the true nature of the problem of learning to pronounce, and consequently never set about tackling it in the right way. Far too many people fail to realize that pronouncing a foreign language is a skill — one that needs careful training of a special kind, and one that cannot be acquired by just leaving it to take care of itself. I think even teachers of language, while recognizing the importance of good accent, tend to neglect, in their practical teaching, the branch of study concerned with speaking the language. So the first point I want to make is that English pronunciation must be taught; the teacher should be prepared to devote some of the lesson time to this, and his whole attitude to the subject should get the student to feel that there is a matter worthy of receiving his close attention. So, there should be occasions when other aspects of English, such as grammar or spelling, are allowed for the moment to take second place.         Apart from the question of the time given to pronunciation, there are two other requirements for the teacher: the first, knowledge; the second, technique.         It is important that the teacher should be in possession of the necessary information. This can generally be obtained from books. It is possible to get from books some ideas of the mechanics of speech, and of what we call general phonetic theory. It is also possible in this way to get a clear mental picture of the relationship between the sounds of different languages, between the speech habits of English people and those, say, of your students. Unless the teacher has such a picture, any comments he makes on his students' pronunciation are unlikely to be of much use, and lesson time spent on pronunciation may well be time wasted.   发音是一种技能。每一个正常人都擅长掌握自己的语言，但很少有人能熟练地掌握外语。现在有很多原因，一些显而易见的，也许有些不那么明显。但我认为，人们一般不会说外语比他们做得好得多的根本原因是他们没有掌握学习发音问题的真正本质，因此从来没有用正确的方式去解决它。太多的人没有意识到，发音外语是一种技能，需要仔细训练一种特殊的，一种是不能通过仅仅留住自己来获得的。我认为即使是语言教师，在认识到良好口音的重要性时，往往忽略了在他们的实践教学中涉及语言的研究的分支。所以我想说的第一点是必须教英语发音，老师应该准备把一些课文时间奉献给这门课，他对这个问题的整体态度应该让学生感到有一件事值得他密切关注。因此，应该有机会，当英语的其他方面，如语法或拼写，允许暂时采取第二位。  除了发音的时间问题外，教师还有两个要求：第一，知识；第二，技术。  教师必须掌握必要的信息是很重要的。这通常可以从书本中获得。可以从书中获得一些关于语音机制的概念，以及我们所说的一般语音理论。也可以用这种方式来清晰地了解不同语言的声音之间的关系，以及英语人和你的学生的语言习惯之间的关系。除非老师有这样的图画，他对学生发音的任何评论都不太有用，而且花在发音上的课时很可能是浪费时间。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 26. | | What does the author actually say about pronouncing foreign languages?  A) There aren't many people who are even fairly good at it.  B) Only a few people are really proficient.  C) No one is really an expert in the skill.  没有人真的精通这项技术。  D) There are even some people who are moderately proficient. |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 27. | | The author argues that going about the problem of pronunciation in the wrong way is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  作者认为，以错误的方式谈论发音问题是  A) an obvious cause of not grasping the problem correctly  B) a consequence of not grasping the problem correctly  C) a fundamental consequence of not speaking well  不好说话的根本后果  D) not an obvious cause of speaking poorly |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 28. | | The best way of learning to speak a foreign language, the author suggests, is by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) picking it up naturally as a child  B) learning from a native speaker  C) undertaking systematic work  从事系统工作  D) not concentrating on pronunciation much |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 29. | | The value the student puts on correct speech habits depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  学生正确表达语言习惯的价值取决于  A) how closely he attends to the matter  B) whether it is English that is being taught  C) his teacher's approach to pronunciation  他的老师的发音方法  D) the importance normally given to grammar and spelling |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 30. | | How might the teacher find himself wasting lesson time?  A) By making ill-informed comments upon pronunciation.  B) By spending lesson time on pronunciation.  C) By not using books on phonetics in the classroom.  D) By not giving students a clear mental picture of the differences between sounds. 不给学生清晰的声音差异的心理画面。 |  * 正确答案：D   **Passage Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**          In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows. Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk (废话)". The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophes (灾难), yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicaments (困境) of other people's lives. Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.         Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a "final word". He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.         Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18- to 21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.          While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world. 在娱乐界，电视谈话节目无疑充斥着日间电视的每一寸空间。任何一个定期观看的人都知道每个人的风格和格式各不相同。但没有两个节目在内容上有更深刻的反面，同时比Jerry Springer和奥普拉·温弗瑞所展示的更突出。Jerry Springer很容易被认为是“垃圾谈话”之王。他的表演主题令人震惊，令人震惊。例如，这个节目把曾经的爱情、性、欺骗、内疚、憎恨、冲突和道德等常见的谈话节目带到一个不同的层次。显然，杰瑞·斯宾格秀是对社会道德灾难的展示和剥削，然而人们愿意吃掉别人生活中的有趣困境。和Jerry Springer一样，奥普拉·温弗瑞把电视脱口秀推向极致，而奥普拉则走相反的方向。这个节目关注的是社会的进步和个人的生活质量。主题包括教孩子的责任，管理你的工作周，了解你的邻居。  与奥普拉相比，杰瑞·斯宾格秀看起来像是被浪费在社会上的有毒废物。杰瑞以“最后一个词”结束了每一场演出。他做了一个小报告，总结了整个节目的寓意。希望这是大多数人学到一些非常有价值的东西的部分。  尽管如此，奥普拉秀并不适合所有人。该节目的主要目标受众是中产阶级美国人。大多数人有时间、金钱和稳定来处理生活中更棘手的问题。另一方面，Jerry Springer与社会上的年轻人有更多的联系。这些是18到21岁的孩子，他们一生中的主要烦恼包括爱情、关系、性、金钱和同龄人。他们是那些在节目的剥削下看到一些价值和教训的人。  虽然这两个节目和白天和白天一样不同，但现在他们都已经主持了脱口秀节目多年。每一个都迎合不同的观众，同时都有来自大量粉丝的强烈追随。具有讽刺意味的是，两人都可以被认为是脱口秀世界的先驱。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 31. | | Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) more family-oriented  B) unusually popular  C) more profound  意义深远的  D) relatively formal |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 32. | | Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  尽管Jerry Springer所说的社会问题看起来令人反感，但观众   1. remain fascinated by them   仍然对他们着迷。  B) are ready to face up to them  C) remain indifferent to them  D) are willing to get involved in them |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 33. | | Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?  A) A new type of robot.  B) Racist hatred.  C) Family budget planning.  家庭预算计划  D) Street violence. |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 34. | | Despite their differences, the two talk shows are both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) ironical  B) sensitive  敏感的  C) instructive  D) cynical |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 35. | | We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) have monopolized the talk show circuit  B) exploit the weaknesses in human nature  C) appear at different times of the day  D) are targeted at different audiences |  * 正确答案：D   **Passage Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**          Insurance is the sharing of risks. Nearly everyone is exposed to risk of some sort. The house owner, for example, knows that his property can be damaged by fire; the ship-owner knows that his vessel may be lost at sea; the breadwinner knows that he may die at an early age and leave his family poorer. On the other hand, not every house is damaged by fire or every vessel lost at sea. If these persons each put a small sum into a pool, there will be enough to meet the needs of the few who do suffer loss. In other words, the losses of the few are met from the contributions of the many. This is the basis of insurance. Those who pay the contribution are known as insured and those who administer the pool of contributions as insurers.         The legal basis of all insurance is the policy. This is a printed form of contract on stout paper of the best quality. It states that in return for the regular payment by the insured of a named sum of money, called the premium(保险费)which is usually paid every year, the insurer will pay a sum of money or compensation for loss, if the risk or event insured against actually happens. The premium for an insurance naturally depends upon how likely the risk is to happen, as suggested by past experience. If companies fix their premiums too high, there will be more competition in their branch of insurance and they may lose business. On the other hand, if they make the premium too low, they will lose money and may even have to drop out of business. So the ordinary forces of supply and demand keep premiums at a level satisfactory to both the insurer and the insured. 保险就是分担风险。几乎每个人都面临某种风险。例如，房主知道他的财产可能被火灾损坏；船东知道他的船可能在海上丢失；养家糊口的人知道他可能在很小的时候就死了，让他的家人更穷。另一方面，并不是所有的房子都被火灾或每艘船在海上丢失。如果这些人每人把一小笔钱放在一个游泳池里，就足够满足少数遭受损失的人的需要。换句话说，少数人的损失是从许多人的贡献中得到的。这是保险的基础。缴付捐款的人被称为被保险人和管理保险池的人。  所有保险的法律基础是保险单。这是一份质量最好的硬纸印刷合同。它规定，在被保险人定期支付的一笔指定金额的款项，称为保险费（Stand Stand）通常是每年支付的，保险人将支付一笔钱或赔偿损失，如果风险或事件实际上发生。保险的保费自然取决于风险是如何发生的，正如过去的经验所建议的那样。如果公司把保险费定得太高，保险公司的竞争就会更加激烈，他们可能会失去业务。另一方面，如果他们使保险费过低，他们将赔钱，甚至可能不得不停业。因此，一般的供求关系将保费维持在一个对保险人和被保险人都满意的水平。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 36. | | According to the passage, insurance is possible because \_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. only a small proportion of the insured suffer loss   只有一小部分被保险人遭受损失。  B) only insured people suffer loss  C) nearly everyone suffers loss  D) everyone at some time suffers loss |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 37. | | By “the pool of contribution” (in Para.1) the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.  A) the cost of administering insurance  B) the amount of each premium  C) money paid by the insurers  D) money paid by the insured  被保险人支付的款项 |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 38. | | A policy is \_\_\_\_\_.   1. a legal agreement   法律协议  B) a check to be cashed at the bank  C) money paid by the insured  D) a particular kind of insurance |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 39. | | Insurance premiums cannot be made too high because\_\_\_\_\_.  保险费不能太高，因为  A) not many people suffer loss  B) they are fixed according to how likely the risk of loss is to happen  C) not many people insure themselves  D) insurance companies compete with each other  保险公司相互竞争 |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 40. | | According to the passage, insurance is \_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) useful but risky  B) expensive and unnecessary  C) costly but worth buying  昂贵但值得购买  D) cheap but not necessary |  * 正确答案：C * **Passage Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**          The U.S. Department of Labor statistics indicate that there is an oversupply of college-trained workers and that this oversupply is increasing. Already there is an overabundance of teachers, engineers, physicists and other specialists. Yet colleges and graduate schools continue every year to turn out highly trained people to compete for jobs that aren’t there. The result is that graduates cannot enter the professions for which they were trained and must take temporary jobs which do not require a college degree. *These “temporary” jobs have a habit of becoming permanent.*          On the other hand, there is a tremendous need for skilled workers of all sorts: carpenters, electricians, mechanics, and TV repairmen. These people have more work than they can handle and their annual incomes are often higher than those of college graduates. The old distinction that white-collar workers make a better living than blue-collar workers no longer holds true.          The reason for this situation is the traditional myth that a college degree is a passport to a prosperous future. Parents begin telling their children this myth before they are out of grade school (小学). Under this pressure the kids fall in line. Whether they want to go to college or not doesn’t matter. Everybody should go to college.          One result of this emphasis on a college education is that *many people go to college who do not belong there*. Of the sixty percent of high school graduates who enter college, half of them do not graduate with their class. Many of them drop out within the first year. Some struggle on for two or three years and then give up.   美国劳工部的统计数据显示，大学培训工人的供过于求，这种供过于求的现象正在增加。教师、工程师、物理学家和其他专家的人数已经过多。然而，大学和研究生院每年都在继续培养训练有素的人才去竞争那些不存在的工作。其结果是，毕业生不能进入他们所受培训的专业，必须从事不需要大学学位的临时工作。这些“临时性”工作具有永久性的习惯。  另一方面，对各种技术工人的巨大需求是：木匠、电工、机械师和电视修理工。这些人的工作比他们能应付的多，他们的年收入往往比大学毕业生高。白领工人比蓝领工人生活得更好的旧区别不再成立。  这种情况的原因是传统的神话，大学学位是通向繁荣的未来的通行证。父母们在孩子毕业前就开始告诉他们这个神话。在这种压力下，孩子们排成一行。他们是否想上大学并不重要。每个人都应该上大学。  强调大学教育的一个结果是，许多人上大学并不属于那里。在进入大学的百分之六十名高中毕业生中，有一半没有毕业。他们中的许多人在第一年就辍学了。一些挣扎了两年或三年，然后放弃。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 46. | | What do the U.S. Department of Labor statistics show?  A) There is an oversupply of labor force and this oversupply is increasing.  B) Many college graduates find it difficult to get jobs for which they were trained.  许多大学毕业生发现很难找到他们所接受的工作。  C) There is a short supply of teachers, engineers and other professionals.  D) There are more temporary jobs than permanent ones in U.S. companies. |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 47. | | What does the author mean by saying "these 'temporary' jobs have a habit of becoming permanent" (in Para.1)?  A) College graduates have the habit of taking temporary jobs.  B) Many college graduates are not willing to change their jobs.  C) Many college graduates might never find jobs for which they were trained.  许多大学毕业生可能找不到他们接受过的工作。  D) Once college graduates take a temporary job, they soon become used to it. |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 48. | | We can infer from the passage that in the past \_\_\_\_\_.  A) blue-collar workers made a better living than white-collar workers  B) college and graduate schools trained more skilled workers  C) students seldom dropped out of colleges and universities  D) there were less white-collar workers than blue-collar workers  白领工人比蓝领工人少。 |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 49. | | By saying“many people go to college who do not belong there” (in Para.4), the author means that many people \_\_\_\_\_.  A) who are not fit for college education go to college  B) who don’t have adequate financial support go to college  C) who go to college drop out within one or two years  D) who go to college find the courses are not interesting |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 50. | | We can conclude that the author believes \_\_\_\_\_.  A) every young man and woman should go to college  B) more young people should be trained for skilled jobs  C) people with higher education should receive higher pay  D) the government should offer more opportunities for college graduates |  * 正确答案：B * **Passage Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**          Everybody in this world is different from one another. But do you know that understanding differences can help you better manage your money?         As we grow up, we gradually develop a set of our own values or beliefs. These are influenced by society, our family, the education we receive and so on. Once this value system is set up, it’s not easy to change later in life. Financial experts say that everyone also has their own belief of how to manage their finances. This is part of our value system and it has a great impact on the way we look after our money.         According to our different values, experts put us in three categories. They are: the ant, the cricket and the snail.         The ant — works first         Just like ants who work heart and soul in summer in order to store food for winter, these people don’t care about enjoying the moment. They work very hard and save money they earn so that they can enjoy life when they get old and retire. The ant loves to save but they could make more out of their money if they were willing to invest in some funds and stocks with low risk.         The cricket — fun first         The cricket wants to enjoy everything now and doesn’t think too much about the future. They even borrow money when they really want something. Many young people now belong to this group. These people have little savings. When they get old, they might have problems. They should learn to save and buy insurance.         The snail — lives under pressure         The snail refers to people who make life difficult for themselves. They take big long-term loans from the bank in order to buy things such as luxury houses. They are happy to take big loans even though they are not sure they can afford it. This can cause problems in the future. They should plan more carefully.   这个世界上的每个人都是不同的。但是你知道理解差异可以帮助你更好地管理你的钱吗？  随着我们的成长，我们逐渐形成了一套自己的价值观或信仰。这些都受到社会、家庭、我们接受的教育等的影响。一旦建立了这个价值体系，以后的生活就不容易改变了。金融专家说，每个人都有自己的理财理念。这是我们的价值体系的一部分，它对我们照顾金钱的方式有很大的影响。  根据我们不同的价值观，专家把我们分为三类。它们是蚂蚁、蟋蟀和蜗牛。  蚂蚁首先工作  就像蚂蚁们为了夏天储存食物而在夏天拼命工作，这些人不喜欢享受这一刻。他们工作非常努力，节省他们赚的钱，这样他们可以享受生活，当他们老了，退休。蚂蚁喜欢储蓄，但如果他们愿意投资一些风险低的基金和股票，他们可以从中赚取更多的钱。  板球-乐趣第一  蟋蟀想享受现在的一切，不要对未来有太多的思考。他们甚至在真正想要某物时借钱。现在许多年轻人都属于这个群体。这些人几乎没有积蓄。当他们变老的时候，他们可能会有问题。他们应该学会储蓄和购买保险。  蜗牛生活在压力下  蜗牛指的是使自己生活困难的人。他们从银行购买大量长期贷款，以便购买诸如豪华住宅之类的东西。他们很乐意接受巨额贷款，尽管他们不确定是否能负担得起。这可能会导致未来的问题。他们应该更仔细地计划。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 56. | | According to this passage, value system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) is a set of our own values or beliefs  B) is the way we spend our money  C) will not change later in life  D) is the belief of how to manage our finances |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 57. | | The ant refers to people who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) work very hard in summer in order to store food for winter  B) could make more money if they work harder  C) only care about enjoying the moment by working very hard  D) save money they earn for the later life when they get old and retire |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 58. | | Mr. Smith always enjoys spending a weekend with his friends, fishing, hunting and playing cards. Moreover, he spends money in a very luxurious way. So, \_\_\_\_\_.  A) Mr. Smith belongs to the ant type  B) Mr. Smith belongs to the cricket type  C) Mr. Smith belongs to the snail type  D) it's hard to tell which kind of person Mr. Smith is |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 59. | | The writer of the passage seems to be in favor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) the ant  B) the cricket  C) the snail  D) none of them |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 60. | | What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?  A) To make us understand that we should spend our money.  B) To make fun of the three kinds of people.  C) To make us understand the differences and manage our money better.  D) To state that we are the same as animals. |  * 正确答案：C * **Passage Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**          The first Starbucks coffee shop opened in 1971 in downtown Seattle, Washington, in the United States. It was a small coffee shop that roasted its own coffee beans. The coffee shop's business did well, and by 1981 there were three more Starbucks stores in Seattle.         Things really began to change for the company in 1981. That year, Howard Schultz met the three men who ran Starbucks. Schultz worked in New York for a company that made kitchen equipment. He noticed that Starbucks ordered a large number of special coffee makers, and he was curious about the company. Schultz went to Seattle to see what Starbucks did, and he liked what he saw. He wanted to become part of the company. In 1982, the original Starbucks owners hired Schultz as the company's head of marketing.         In 1983, Schultz traveled to Italy. The unique atmosphere of the coffee bars there caught his eye. To Schultz it seemed that Italians spent their daily lives in three places: home, work, and coffee bars. His experience in Italy gave him a new idea for Starbucks back in Seattle.         Schultz created an atmosphere for Starbucks coffee shops that was comfortable, and customers everywhere seemed to like it. Between 1987 and 1992, Starbucks opened 150 new stores — and that was only the beginning. In fact, by the year 2000, three new Starbucks stores opened somewhere around the world every day!         Today, Starbucks has thousands of stores, including stores in twenty-six countries. One thing that helps make Starbucks succeed in cities outside the United States is the way Starbucks works with local stores and restaurants. By working together with a store already in the city, Starbucks gets an understanding of customers in the city. This understanding helps Starbucks open stores in the right locations for their customers.   第一家星巴克咖啡店于1971在美国华盛顿州的西雅图市中心开业。这是一家小咖啡店，烘焙自己的咖啡豆。咖啡店的生意不错，到了1981，西雅图的星巴克店就增加了三家。  在1981，公司的情况开始发生变化。那一年，霍华德·舒尔茨遇到了三个跑星巴克的人。舒尔茨在纽约为一家制造厨房设备的公司工作。他注意到星巴克订购了大量的特殊咖啡机，他对公司很好奇。舒尔茨去西雅图看看星巴克做了什么，他喜欢他所看到的。他想成为公司的一份子。1982，原星巴克车主雇佣了舒尔茨作为公司的营销主管。  1983，舒尔茨前往意大利。那里的咖啡馆独特的气氛吸引了他的注意。对舒尔茨来说，意大利人似乎每天都生活在三个地方：家庭、工作和咖啡馆。他在意大利的经历给了他一个星巴克回到西雅图的新想法。  舒尔茨为星巴克咖啡店营造了一个舒适的氛围，各地的顾客似乎都很喜欢。在1987到1992年间，星巴克开设了150家新店，而这仅仅是个开始。事实上，到了2000年，每天都有三家新星巴克店在世界各地开张！  今天，星巴克有数以千计的商店，包括在二十六个国家的商店。有助于星巴克在美国以外的城市成功的一件事是星巴克与当地商店和餐馆合作的方式。通过与一个已经在城市的商店一起工作，星巴克了解了城市里的顾客。这种理解有助于星巴克为他们的客户打开合适的位置。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 61. | | The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) how Starbucks has grown  B) what Starbucks makes  C) Starbucks' customers  D) how Starbucks makes its coffee |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 62. | | Which is true about Starbucks' first ten years of business?  A) It grew very quickly.  B) It was run by Howard Schultz.  C) It made special coffee makers.  D) It was a small company. |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 63. | | Howard Schultz is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) a coffee seller in New York  B) an Italian coffee maker  C) the man who changed the company  D) one of the original owners of the company |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 64. | | About how many new Starbucks opened in 1999?  A) 3.  B) 150.  C) 300.  D) More than 1000. |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 65. | | What helps Starbucks succeed in places outside the United States?  A) Learning about local customers.  B) Only selling locally produced coffee beans.  C) Working with other major coffee-making companies.  D) Opening restaurants in just a few locations each year. |  * 正确答案：A   **Passage Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.**          A value could be defined as a belief or attitude you hold close or something that you want to keep as a standard for judging yourself and the rest of the world. It is the basis for your sense of right and wrong, good and bad.         It is our values that drive us to act in certain ways, to lead a certain lifestyle and to shun certain habits. For instance, if you truly believe that drinking alcohol is not a good thing, you will not drink. And if you do, you will probably feel guilty and regret it later.         Each of us has a unique value system — almost as unique as our fingerprints. A value system is not just something that is passed down from parents or learnt through behavior in schools, etc. It is developed through personal experiences, in combination with the values that our *immediate society* lends to us.         Yet, value systems can differ dramatically even within the same family or group of friends. For instance, your parents may think it is wrong to marry out of your own culture or community, while your brother may not believe in marriage at all.         Similarly, you may not like lying to your parents, but your best friend may think it is just another way of making life easier.         Values can be related to health, cultural awareness, religion, preservation of nature, loyalty, wealth, creativity, independence, search for fame or peace, education, and much more.         Any combination of these separate values will form a person's values system. To figure out yours, you must do a lot of soul-searching, and ask yourself questions about what really matters to you and what you deeply believe in, or what are the issues that you are not willing to compromise on — that will be your unique set of values. 一个价值可以被定义为你持有的信念或态度，或者你想保持的东西，作为判断自己和世界其他地区的标准。它是你正确与错误的基础，好与坏。  正是我们的价值观驱使我们以某种方式行动，引导某种生活方式，避开某些习惯。例如，如果你真的相信喝酒不是好事，你就不会喝酒。如果你这样做，你很可能会感到内疚，然后后悔。  我们每个人都有一个独特的价值体系——几乎和我们的指纹一样独特。一个价值体系不只是从父母那里传授下来的东西，或者是通过学校里的行为来学习的，等等。它是通过个人经验，结合我们的社会向我们提供的价值观而发展起来的。  然而，即使是在同一个家庭或朋友群体中，价值体系也会有很大的不同。例如，你的父母可能认为脱离自己的文化或社区结婚是错误的，而你的兄弟可能根本不相信婚姻。  同样，你可能不喜欢对父母撒谎，但你最好的朋友可能认为这只是使生活更容易的另一种方式。  价值观可以与健康、文化意识、宗教、自然保护、忠诚、财富、创造力、独立性、追求名誉、和平、教育等等有关。  这些单独的价值观的任何组合都将形成一个人的价值体系。要想找出你的答案，你必须做大量的自我反省，然后问自己一些真正重要的问题，以及你深信不疑的问题，或者你不愿意妥协的问题，那就是你独特的价值观。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 66. | | The first paragraph mainly focuses on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) the function of value  B) the definition of value  C) the advantages of value  D) the varieties of value |  * 正确答案：B  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 67. | | We can learn from the second paragraph that our values \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) drive us to act in certain ways  B) make people feel uncomfortable with each other  C) play a key role in our life  D) help us get rid of bad habits |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 68. | | According to the passage, one's value system will decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) what he/ she lives for  B) whether he/ she lives happily or bitterly  C) why he/ she lives  D) how he/ she lives |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 69. | | The phrase “immediate society” (in Para.3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. the social circle in which we live and the people who we meet   我们生活的社会圈子和我们相遇的人  B) the personal circle in which we live and the relatives we meet  C) the society in which we live and the relatives we meet  D) the personal circle in which we live and the people we meet |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 70. | | Which one may be the best title for the passage?  A) Values Can Be Related to Culture Shock  B) Each of Us Has a Unique Value System  C) How Does One Define Values or a Value System?  D) The Differences between Values and Value Systems |  * 正确答案：C * **Passage Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.**          Social change is more likely to occur in societies where there is a mixture of different kinds of people than in societies where people are similar in many ways. The simple reason for this is that there are more different ways of looking at things present in the first kind of society. There are more ideas, more interest, and more groups and organizations with different beliefs. In addition, there is usually a greater worldly interest and greater tolerance in mixed societies. All these factors tend to promote social change by opening more areas of life to decision. In a society where people are quite similar in many ways, there are fewer occasions for people to see the need or the opportunity for change because everything seems to be the same. And although conditions may not be satisfactory, they are at least customary and undisputed.          Within a society, social change is also likely to occur more frequently and more readily in the material aspects of the culture than in the non-material, for example, in technology rather than in values; in what has been learned later in life rather than what was learned early; in the less basic and less emotional aspects of society than in their opposite; in the simple elements rather than in the complex ones; in form rather than in substance; and in elements that are acceptable to the culture rather than in strange elements.          What’s more, social change is easier if it is gradual. For example, it comes more readily in human relations on a continuous scale rather than one with violent changes. This is one reason why change has not come more quickly to Black Americans as compared to other American minorities, because of the sharp difference in appearance between them and their white counterparts(对应的人).   社会变化更可能发生在各种各样的人混合的社会，而不是在许多方面与人相似的社会。最简单的原因是，在第一类社会中，看待事物存在着更多不同的方式。有更多的想法，更多的兴趣，更多的团体和组织有不同的信仰。此外，在混合社会中通常有更大的世俗利益和更大的容忍度。所有这些因素都倾向于通过打开更多的生活领域来促进社会变革。在一个人们在很多方面都非常相似的社会里，人们很少有机会看到需要或改变的机会，因为一切似乎都是一样的。虽然条件可能不令人满意，但它们至少是习惯性的和无可争议的。  在一个社会中，社会变革也可能在文化的物质方面比非物质更频繁、更容易发生，例如，在技术上而不是在价值上；在后来的生活中学到的东西，而不是早期学到的东西；社会的情感方面比他们的相反；简单的元素而不是复杂的；形式上的，而不是物质上的；文化上的元素，而不是奇怪的元素。  更重要的是，社会变革更容易，如果是渐进的。例如，它在人际关系中更容易在一个连续的规模，而不是一个暴力的变化。这是为什么美国黑人与美国其他少数民族相比，美国黑人的变化并没有很快发生的原因之一，因为黑人和白人之间的外表差别很大。   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 71. | | The following factors tend to promote social change EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) different kinds of people  B) different points of view  C) different interests  D) different conditions |  * 正确答案：D  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 72. | | The expression "greater tolerance "(in Para.1) refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. more respect for different beliefs and behavior   尊重不同的信仰和行为s  B) quicker adaptation to changing circumstances  C) greater willingness to change  D) greater readiness to agree to different opinions and ideas |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 73. | | According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE within a society?  A) Social change is less likely to occur in technology than in values.  B) What people learned in their early times tends to change quickly.  C) The basic and emotional aspects of society tend to slow down social change.  社会的基本和情感方面往往会减缓社会变革。  D) Strange elements are likely to quicken social change. |  * 正确答案：C  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 74. | | Social change is easier if it takes place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) step by step  B) among Black Americans  C) between Black Americans and their white counterparts  D) between Black Americans and other Americans minorities |  * 正确答案：A  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | 75. | | The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A) the necessity of social change  B) certain factors that determine the ease with which social change occurs  确定社会变化容易发生的某些因素  C) the way to slow down social change  D) how to promote social change |  * 正确答案：B | |