**（A）**

Almost a decade after the hit *Finding Nemo* made clownfish seem totally warm and lovable, environmentalists are now looking for a real-life sequel (续篇): Saving Nemo.

In the United States, a request has been made to extend the protections of the Endangered Species Act to marine species including the clownfish.

But before you start shedding tears for Nemo and his buddies, keep in mind that this request is not based on any his evidence of a decline in the clownfish population. Instead, what has sparked concern is the worsening health of coral reefs, which more than one million aquatic (水生的) species including the clownfish depend on to **thrive**, even survive**[72,73]**.

*In ways it makes more sense to move to protect a species when its habitat rather than its actual population declines* **[74]**. The most important mission of the Endangered Species Act is the protection of species’ habitats; without their habitats, there’s almost no hope of saving endangered animals, except perhaps in a zoo.

Earlier this year, alarming news came about the world’s largest coral reef system, Australia’s Great Barrier Reef (GBR, 大堡礁). A study has shown the Reef is in sharp decline, with half of its coral cover gone in the past 27 years.

Katharina Fabricius, an Australian coral reef ecologist co-authoring the study, has been diving and working on the GBR since 1988—and has watched the decline. “There are still a lot of fish…but not the same color and variety as in the past,” she said.

The study team used information from more than 2,000 surveys to determine the rate of decline between 1985 and 2012. That overall 50-percent decline, they estimate, is a yearly loss of about 3.4 percent of the Reef. If the trend continued, the coral cover could halve (减半) again by 2022.

Several main factors are responsible for the decline, the study found. Intense Tropical cyclones (热带气旋), believed to be fueled by global warming, have caused massive damage to reefs in the central and southern parts of the Reef. Meanwhile, population explosions of the coral-consuming crown-of-thorns starfish (长棘海星) have affected coral populations along the length of the Reef. Two severe coral bleaching (变白) events, caused by ocean warming, have also had major damaging impacts in northern and central parts of the GBR.**[75]**

72. A request has been made in the United States to save the clownfish because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is a totally warm and lovable species

B. the health of its habitat is worsening

C. its population has dropped sharply

D. few clownfish can be found in zoos

73. What does the underlined word “thrive” in the third paragraph probably mean?

A. To feed oneself. B. To keep oneself safe.

C. To grow and develop well. D. To attract attention.

74. According to the article, what is the author’s attitude toward the request in U.S.?

A. He/She supports it.

B. He/She finds it ridiculous.

C. He/She thinks it is reasonable but needs revising.

D. There’s no way to tell.

75. According to the article, all of the following factors contribute to the decline of Great Barrier Reef’s coral cover except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the growing popularity of scuba (水肺) diving around the Reef

B. stronger tropical cyclones fueled by global warming

C. the rapidly growing population of type of coral-eating starfish

D. coral bleaching caused by rising temperatures of the ocean water.

**（B）**

Prolonging human life has increased the size of the human population. Many people alive today would have died of childhood diseases if they had been born 100 years ago. Because more people live longer, there are more people around at any given time. In fact, it is a decrease in death rates, not an increase in birthrates, that has led to the population explosion**[72]**.

Prolonging human life has also increased the dependency load. In all societies, people who are disabled or too young or too old to work are dependent on the rest of society to provide for them. In hunting and gathering cultures, old people who could not keep up might be left behind to die. In times of *famine* (饥荒), infants might be allowed to die because they could not survive if their parents starved, whereas if the parents survived they could have another child**[73]**. In most contemporary societies, people feel a moral *obligation* (责任) to keep people alive whether they can work or not. We have a great many people today who live past the age at which they want to work or are able to work; we also have rules which require people to retire at a certain age. Unless these people were able to save money for their retirement, somebody else must support them. In the United States many retired people live on social security checks which are so little that they must live in near poverty**[75]**. Older people have more illnesses than young or middle-aged people; unless they have wealth or private or government insurance, they must often “go on welfare” if they have a serious illness.

When older people become *senile* (衰老的) or too weak and ill to care for themselves, they create grave problems for their families. In the past and in some traditional cultures, they would be cared for at home until they died. Today, with most members of a household working or in school, there is often no one at home who can care for a sick or weak person. To meet **this need[74]**, a great many nursing homes and *convalescent* (疗养的) hospitals have been built. These are often profit making organizations, although some are sponsored by religious and other nonprofit groups. While a few of these institutions are good, most of them are simply “*dumping* (倒垃圾的) grounds” for the dying in which “care” is given by poorly paid, overworked, and under skilled *personnel* (员工).

72. The author believes that the increased size of the human population results from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an increase in birthrates B. the industrial development

C. a decrease in death rates D. childhood diseases

73. It can be inferred from the passage that in hunting and gathering cultures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was a moral responsibility for the families to keep alive the aged people who could not work

B. the survival of infants was less important than that of their parents in times of starvation

C. old people were given the task of *imparting* (传授) the cultural wisdom of the tribe to new generations

D. death was celebrated as a time of rejoicing for an individual *freed of* (免除) the hardships of life

74. The phrase “this need” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. prolonging the dying old people’s lives

B. reducing the problems caused by the retired people

C. making profits through caring for the sick or weak people

D. taking care of the sick or weak people

75. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the old people in the United States is true?

A. Many of them live on social security money which is hardly enough.

B. Minority of them remain in a state of near poverty after their retirement.

C. Many nursing homes are sponsored by religious and nonprofit groups.

D. Older people have wealth or private insurance if they have a serious illness.

**（C）**

Discoveries in science and technology are thought to come in blinding flashes（灵光一闪）or 1as the result of dramatic accidents **by “untaught minds”**. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, 2as legend would have it, look at the *mold* ( 霉 ) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin（青霉素）3there and then. He 4experimented with antibacterial substances(抗菌物质) for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of tough 5trial and error.**[72]** Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots（射门）blocked much more frequently than they score. Legend has it that... ~ with new methods; experiment on animals

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take most shots at the goal—and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. The prime difference between innovation and others is one of **approach**. Everybody gets ideas, but innovators 6work consciously on theirs, and they 7follow them through until **they(指什么？)** 8prove practicable or otherwise. **[73]** What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

“Creative thinking may mean simply **the** 9**realization that** there’s no particular goodness in doing things the way they have always been done.**[73]**” Wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: “How come nobody thought of that before?”

The creative approach**[73]** begins with the proposal that nothing be as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything.**[73]** Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will 10search for alternate courses, which may 11prove easier in the long run/term and 12are sure to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends（死胡同）. Highly creative individuals really do **march to a different drummer**. **[74] alternative; course=course of action行动方式**

72. What does the author probably mean by “**untaught mind**” in the first paragraph?

A. An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.

B. A person who has had no education.

C. A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.

D. A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.

73. According to the author, what differs innovators from non-innovators?

A. The way they present their findings.

B. The way they deal with problems.

C. The intelligence they possess.

D. The variety of ideas they have.

74.The phrase “**march to a different drummer**” (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. unwilling to follow common ways of doing things

B. diligent in pursuing their goals

C. concerned about the advance of society

D. devoted to the progress of science

75.The most suitable title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Relation Between Creation and Diligence

B. To Be a Creative Expert in the Study of Human Creativity

C. What Are So Special about Creative Individuals

D. Discoveries and Innovation

**(A)**

①Throughout the centuries, various writers have contributed greatly to the literary treasure trove of books lining the shelves of today’s libraries. In addition to writing interesting material, many famous writers, such as Edgar Allan Poe, were larger-than-life(有传奇色彩的) characters with personal histories that are as interesting to read as the stories they wrote**[72A]**. Poe’s rocky life included being driven off from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831**[72B]** and an ongoing battle with alcohol. Yet, **despite** heavy gambling debts, poor health**[72C]**, and terrible unemployment, Poe managed to produce a body of popular works**[72D]**, including “The Raven” and “The Murders in the Rue Morgue.”

wh- clause

②Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, once lived among the man-eaters in the Marquesas Islands and wrote unusual tales inspired by his years of service in the U.S. Navy**[74C]**.Dublin-born Oscar Wilde was noted for his **charismatic**(有超凡魅力的) personality, his **outrageous**(骇人的) lifestyle, and creating witty **catchphrase**s such as, “Nothing succeeds like **excess**(过度).” D.H. Lawrence wrote **shameful(可耻的/不道德的)** novels that were often cut, and Anne Rice **led a double life** writing **bestselling** horrible novels under her real name and using “A.N. Roquelaure” for the **lowbrow(低俗的)** unhealthy novels she penned **on the side[73A, B, C]/[74B]**. highbrow adj. middlebrow

③**Nonconformist**(不墨守成规的) author and naturalist Henry David Thoreau once fled to the woods and generated enough interesting material to fill his noted book *Walden***[73D]**.Thoreau wrote on the issue of passive resistance **protest** in his essay “Civil Disobedience” and served time in jail for refusing tax payments **in protest of** the United States government’s policy towards slavery. in an attempt to do sth American short story writer O. Henry’s colorful life was **ruin**ed by tragic events**[74D]**, such as being accused and sentenced for stealing money from an Austin, Texas bank. Despite his success selling his short stories, O. Henry struggled financially and was nearly **bankrupt** when he died. go ~

④As diverse as these famous authors’ backgrounds were, they all led **unconventional** lives while writing great literary works that will **endure=last** throughout the ages. **[75A]** **The next time** you read an interesting book, **consider learning** more about the author by reading his or her biography so you can learn about the unique life experiences that **shape**d his or her writing.

72. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about Edgar Allan Poe?

A. He had his own interesting personal history as other famous writers.

B. He graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831.

C. He once had heavy gambling debts and fell down with illness.

D. He managed to produce popular works no matter how rocky his life was.

73. What can you infer from Para.2?

A. D.H. Lawrence and Anne Rice once wrote similar type of novels.

B. Anne Rice used a pen name because her novels were quite popular.

C. Anne Rice used different names when she wrote bestselling novels.

D. Henry David Thoreau enriched his books by living in the forests.

74. Which statement is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Henry David Thoreau was passionately opposed to horrible events.

B. Anne Rice always used a pen name to conceal her true identity.

C. Herman Melville stayed with man-eaters during his naval service.

D. O Henry’s life was colorful though he had lots of difficulties.

75. The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. many famous writers lived nontraditional lives

B. most famous writers were usually troublemakers

C. writers had to lead interesting lives to generate materials

D. the biographies of famous writers are always inspirational

**(B)**

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been **shifting from** curing disease **to** preventing disease—especially **in terms of** changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise.**[72C]** The line of thought(思路) involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts(血细胞计数), but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier. **[73A]**

The field of medicine has not traditionally **distinguished between** someone who is merely “not ill” **and** someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well.”**[74D]** In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively **striving to** maintain and improve their health.**[75B]** People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well **take active responsibility for** all matters related to their health. **[75B]** Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be “well,” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. “Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can **strive for**. **[75B]** People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

72. Today medical care is placing more stress on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. keeping people in a healthy physical condition

B. monitoring patients’ body functions

C. removing people’s bad living habits

D. ensuring people’s psychological well-being

73. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. good health is more than not being ill

B. drinking, even if not **to excess**, could be harmful

C. regular health checks are essential to keeping fit

D. prevention is more difficult than cure

74. Traditionally, a person is considered “well” if he \_\_\_\_\_\_. wellness

A. does not have any unhealthy living habits

B. does not have any physical handicaps

C. is able to handle his daily routines

D. **is free from** any kind of disease

75. According to the author, the true meaning of “wellness” is for people \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to best satisfy their body’s special needs

B. to strive to maintain the best possible health

C. to meet the strictest standards of bodily health

D. to keep a proper balance between work and leisure

**( C )**

Do you know how it is when you see someone yawn and you start yawning too? Or how hard it is to be among people laughing and not laugh yourself? Well, apparently it's because we have mirror neurons (神经元）in our brains.

**Put simply**, the existence of mirror neurons **suggest**s 建议；表明=indicate；暗示=imply that every time we see someone else do something, our brains imitate (模仿)it, whether or not we actually perform the same action. This explains a great deal about how we learn to smile, talk, walk, dance or play sports. **[72C]** But the idea goes further: mirror neurons not only appear to explain physical actions, they also tell us that there is a biological basis for the way we understand other people. to put it simply/to put it in a nutshell

Mirror neurons can undoubtedly be found all over our brains, but especially in the areas which relate to our ability to use languages, and to understand how other people feel. Researchers have found that mirror neurons relate strongly to language. **[75D]** A group of researchers discovered that if they gave people sentences to listen to (for example: "The hand took hold of the ball"), the same mirror neurons were **triggered** as when the action was actually performed (in this example, actually taking hold of a ball). **[73A]**

Any problems with mirror neurons may well **result in** problems with behavior. B result from A**[74C]** Much research suggests that people with social and behavioral problems have mirror neurons which are not fully functioning. **[75D]** However, it is not yet known exactly how these discoveries might help find treatments for social disorders.

**Research into/on/upon** mirror neurons seems to **provide us with/provide sth for sb** even more information **concerning/regarding** how humans behave and interact (互动). **[74A] [75D]** *Indeed,* ***for neuroscience*** *it may turn out to be the* ***equivalent*** *(相等物)**of what Einstein's theory of relativity was for physics*. And the next time you **feel the urge to** cough in the cinema when someone else does—well, perhaps you'll understand why.

72. Mirror neurons can explain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. why we cry when we are hurt**

**B. why we cough when we suffer from a cold**

**C. why we smile when we see someone else smile**

**D. why we yawn when we see someone else stay up late**

73. The underlined word "**triggered**" in the third paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

**A. set off B. cut off C. built up D. broken up**

74. We can learn from the passage that mirror neurons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. relate to human behavior and interaction**

**B. control human physical actions and feelings**

**C. result in bad behavior and social disorders**

**D. determine our knowledge and language abilities**

75. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Ways to find mirror neurons. B. Problems of mirror neurons.

C. Existence of mirror neurons. D. Functions of mirror neurons.

**(A)**

Although websites such as Facebook and MySpace experienced increasing growth during the middle of the first decade of the 21st century, some users fail to realize the fact that the information they post(发布) online can come back to trouble them. First, employers can monitor employees who maintain a blog, photo diary, or website. Employers can look for troublesome employees’ opinions, sensitive information disclosures, or wildly inappropriate conduct. For example, a North Carolina newspaper fired one of its features writers after she created a blog on which she anonymously wrote about the characteristics of her job and coworkers.

The second unintended(非计划的) use of information from social networking websites is employers who check on(检查/把关) potential employees. A New York Times article reported that many companies recruiting (招募) on college campuses use search engines and social networking websites such as MySpace, Xanga, and Facebook to conduct background checks. ***Although*** *the use of MySpace or Google to investigate a student’s background is somewhat* ***upsetting*** *to many undergraduates, the Times* ***noted*(特别提到)*****that*** *the use of Facebook is especially shocking to students* ***who*** *believe* ***that*** *Facebook* ***is limited to*** *current students and recent alumni.*

Company employers are not the only people interested in college students’ lives. The third unintended use of social networking websites is college administrators who monitor the Internet—especially Facebook—for student misconduct. For example, a college in Boston’s Back Bay expelled (除名) its Student Government Association President for joining a Facebook group highly critical of a campus police sergeant. In addition, fifteen students at a state university in North Carolina faced charges in court for underage drinking because of photos that appeared on Facebook**.[75A]**

Although more users of websites such as Facebook are becoming aware of the potential pitfalls (隐患) of online identities, many regular users still fail to take three basic security precautions. First, only make your information available to a specific list of individuals whom you approve. **[73A/C]** Second, regularly search for potentially harmful information about yourself that may have been posted by mistake or by a disgruntled (不满的) former colleague. Third, never post offensive material under your name or on your page as, despite the best precautions, this material will likely make its way to the wider world.**[73B][75D]** By taking these simple steps, members of the digital world can realize the many benefits of e-community without experiencing some of the damaging unintended consequences.

72. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain the growth of the digital world through from the aspect of privacy

B. discuss the risks of the digital world and suggest ways to protect yourself

C. propose steps Facebook, MySpace, and Google can take to protect user privacy

D. illustrate potential unintended uses of private information

73. The author implies that users should take all of the following actions to protect their online privacy EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. know to whom you make your online information available

B. avoid uploading information that would be damaging if it were discovered

C. carefully select and limit who can view your electronic profile

D. speak with employers to inform them of any misinformation published about you

74. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the last paragraph and the other paragraphs?

A. It offers detailed examples to support previous points of view.

B. It summarizes the points of view in the previous paragraphs.

C. It provides suggestions to solve the previously mentioned problems.

D. It offers evidence to make the previous points of view clearer.

75. According to the passage, which of following does the writer imply?

A. Information obtained unwillingly from the Internet is permissible in court.

B. It is impossible to protect yourself from unintended uses of information online. (**🞨**)

C. Even if you restrict who can view your data, the government may still access it. (**🞨**)

D. Done properly, posting offensive information about oneself causes no risk. (**🞨**)

**(B)**

Seligman is leading the research on what might be called Happiness Revolution in psychology. Since World War II, psychologists have focused on fixing what is broken —repairing *psychosis*（精神病）, and *neurosis*（精神衰弱）. Research has piled up steadily when it comes to looking at patients who are neurotic, while the happy or joyful people among us have received little scientific examination.

When Seligman did a search to find academic articles about such ‘positive psychology’ he found only 800 out of 70,000. ‘Psychologists tend to be concerned with taking a negative 8 person, and helping him get to negative 2,’ said Seligman, a psychology professor of the University of Pennsylvania. ‘My aim is to **take a plus 2 person and boost him to a plus 6.**’**[72][73]**

In the last 50 years, statistics have shown that we are less happy as a people. ‘While our quality of life has increased dramatically over that time, and we’ve become richer, we’re in an epidemic of depression,’ Seligman said. ‘Depression is 10 times more common now, and life satisfaction rates are down as well.’ *Seligman argues that the new science he writes about is shifting psychology’s model away from its narrow-minded focus on mental illness towards positive emotion, virtue and strength that increase people’s happiness*. If you want to be happy, forget about winning the *lottery*（抽奖）, getting a nose job, or securing a raise.**[74A]** In his new book, *Authentic Happiness*, psychologist Martin Seligman argues that overall lifetime happiness is not the result of good genes, money, or even luck. Instead, he says we can increase our own happiness by making use of the strengths and virtues that we already have**[74B][75B]**, including kindness, originality, humor, optimism, and generosity. He has named the field ‘Positive Psychology,’ arguing that we would be better off building on our own strengths rather than mourning**[75B]**, and, hence, trying to repair, our weaknesses. By frequently calling upon their strengths, people can build up natural barriers against misfortune and negative emotions, he said.

Science has shown that there are several distinct roads to being a happy person**[75B]** — though happiness might not mean what you think. Material goods — even simple ones like ice cream, and massages — are only stimulating things that rapidly give people a boost.

To cultivate happiness, we must first find out our individual strengths and virtues. Next, apply the qualities in such a way as to enhance your happiness-generating system. **[75B]**

1. The distinctive feature of Seligman’s work lies in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. evaluating the psychological state of people

B. making a study of people who suffer from mental illness

C. focusing the scientific examination on the happy or joyful people

D. figuring out the exact number of the academic articles about ‘positive psychology’

1. What does Seligman mean by saying ‘**take a plus 2 person and boost him to a plus 6**’?

A. We should focus on happy or joyful people.

B. We need more and more happy and joyful people.

C. It’s difficult to make people happy from a plus 2 to plus 6.

D. Happy people also need to improve their level of happiness.

1. According to the passage, which of the statements might Martin Seligman support?

A. Promotion leads to true happiness.(**🞨**) promote

B. We can rely on our strengths for happiness.

C. Intelligent people are usually more satisfied. (**🞨**)

D. Mental illness should be the focus of psychology. (**🞨**)

1. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. strengths and happiness(**🞨**) B. ways to cultivate happiness

C. development of psychology (**🞨**) D. effect of positive psychology(**🞨**)

**(C)**

*At the heart of the debate over illegal immigration lies one key question*: are immigrants good or bad for the economy? The American public overwhelmingly thinks they’re bad. Yet the agreement among most economists is that immigration, both legal and illegal, provides a small net boost to the economy. Immigrants provide cheap labor, lower the prices of everything from farm produce to new homes, and leave consumers with a little more money in their pockets. So why is there such a discrepancy between the perception of immigrants’ impact on the economy and the reality?

There are a number of familiar theories. *Some* argue that people are anxious and feel threatened by an inflow of new workers. *Others* highlight the stress that undocumented immigrants place on public services, like schools, hospitals, and jails. *Still others* emphasize the role of race, arguing that foreigners add to the nation's fears and insecurities. There’s some truth to all these explanations, but they aren’t quite sufficient.

To get a better understanding of what’s going on, consider the way immigration’s impact is felt. Though its overall effect may be positive, its costs and benefits are distributed unevenly. David Card, an economist at UC Berkeley, notes that the ones who profit most directly from immigrants’ low-cost labor are businesses and employers — meatpacking plants in Nebraska, for instance, these producers’ savings probably translate into lower prices at the grocery store, but how many consumers make that mental connection at the checkout counter? As for the drawbacks of illegal immigration, these, too, are concentrated. Native low-skilled workers suffer most from the competition of foreign labor. According to a study by George Borjas, a Harvard economist, immigration has reduced the wages of American high-school dropouts by 9%.

Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, opposition was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively generous social services. What worried them most, in other words, was the financial burden of immigration. That conclusion was reinforced by another finding: that their opposition appeared to soften when that financial burden decreased, ***as*** occurred with welfare reform in the 1990s, which curbed immigrants’ access to certain benefits.

The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is minimal. Even for *those most acutely affected* — say, low-skilled workers, or California residents — the impact isn’t all that dramatic. “The unpleasant voices have tended to dominate our perceptions,” says Daniel Tichenor, a professor at the University of Oregon. “But when all those factors are put together and the economists calculate the numbers, it ends up being a net positive, but a small one.” Too bad most people don’t realize it.

72. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

A. Whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy has been puzzling economists.

B. The American economy used to thrive on immigration but now it’s a different story.

C. The agreement among economists is that immigration should not be encouraged.

D. The general public thinks differently from most economists on the impact of immigration.

73. What is the chief concern of native high-skilled, better-educated employees about the inflow of immigrants?

A. It may change the existing social structure. (**🞨**)

B. It may pose a threat to their economic status. (**🞨**)

C. It may decrease their financial burden. (**🞨**)

D. It may place a great pressure on the state budget. (**🞨**)

74. What is the irony about the debate over immigration?

A. Even economists can’t reach an agreement about its impact.

B. Those who are opposed to it turn out to benefit most from it.

C. People are making too big a fuss about something of small impact.

D. There is no essential difference between seemingly opposite opinions.

75. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. A debate about whether to immigrate. (**🞨**)

B. A debate about the impact of illegal immigrants.

C. The great impact of immigrants on the economy. (**🞨**)

D. Opposition to illegal immigration. (**🞨**)

**(A)**

The new year has come and it is time for those about to graduate to look for jobs. Competition is so tough that job seekers must carefully consider their personal choices for clothes. Whatever they are wearing, their family and friends may accept them, but the workplace may not.

A high school newspaper editor said it is unfair for companies to discourage visible tattoos (纹身), nose rings, or certain dress styles.**[73C]** It is true you can’t judge a book by its cover, yet people do “cover” themselves in order to convey certain messages. What we wear, including tattoos and nose rings, is an expression of who we are. ***Just as people convey messages about themselves with their appearances, so do companies*(分析句子结构)**. Dress standards exist in the business world for a number of reasons, but the main concern(重要的事) is often about what customers accept.

Others may say how to dress is a matter of personal freedom, but for businesses it is more about whether to make or lose money.**[74B]** Most employers do care about the personal appearances of their employees, because those people represent the companies to their customers.

As a hiring manager I am paid to choose the people who would make the best impression on our customers. **[74A]** There are plenty of well-qualified candidates, so it is not wrong to reject someone who might disappoint my customers. **[72C]** Even though I am open-minded, I can’t expect all our customers are.

There is nobody but yourself to blame(不定式主表被) if your set of choices does not match that of your preferred employer. **[74D]** No company should have to change to satisfy a candidate simply because he or she is unwilling to respect its standards, as long as its standards are legal.**[74C]**

72. The author’s attitude towards strange dress styles in the workplace may best be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enthusiastic B. indifferent (🞭) C. negative D. sympathetic(🞭)

73. Which of the following is the newspaper editor’s opinion according to Paragraph 2?

A. Strange dress styles should not be encouraged in the workplace. (🞭)

B. Candidates are supposed to wear whatever they would love to. (🞭)

C. Candidates with tattoos or nose rings should be fairly treated.

D. People’s carrying tattoos, nose rings are regarded as guilty.

74. What can be inferred from the text?

A. Hiring managers try to make the best impression of themselves on their candidates. (🞭)

B. What to wear is a matter of personal choice for companies. (🞭)

C. Companies sometimes have to change to respect their candidates. (🞭)

D. Candidates have to wear what companies prefer for an interview.

75. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

A. Reap What You Sow.(🞭) B. Think Before You Leap. (🞭)

C. Repair The House Before It Rains. D. Give The Monkey What He Wants.

**(B)**

Does solving a math problem give you a headache? Do you feel nervous when you sit a math exam? For most students, math can be tough but scientists have proved that math problems can actually **trigger** physical pain.

Scientists came to this conclusion with an in-depth experiment, which was published in the Public Library of Science One journal. They began by finding out how much participants fear math. Those involved were asked a series of questions such as how they feel when they receive a math textbook or when they walk into a math lesson.

Based on their answers, participants were divided into groups. One group was made up of people who were particularly afraid of math and participants in the other group were more comfortable with the subject.

Both groups were then given either math tasks or word tasks. When a math task was going to come next, a yellow circle would appear but when a word task was soon to come, a blue square would be shown.

Using a brain-scan machine, scientists noticed that whenever people from Group One saw a yellow circle, their brain would respond in a way similar to when their body is feeling pain. It was like the pain they would feel, for example, if they burnt their hand on a hot stove. But they reacted less strongly when they knew that they would be faced with a word task.

However, scientists saw no strong brain response from people in the second group.

Math can be difficult, and for those with high levels of mathematics-anxiety (HMA), math is associated with tension, apprehension and fear. “When you are really thinking about the math problems, your mind is racing(急速运转) and you are worrying about all the things that could go wrong,” explained Ian Lyons from University of Chicago, US, leader of the study. “**The higher a person’s anxiety of a maths task, the more he activated brain regions associated with threat detection, and the experience of pain. (分析句子结构)**”

More interestingly, the brain activity disappeared when participants actually started dealing with the math tasks. “This means that it’s not that math itself hurts; rather, the anticipation of math is painful,” Lyons said.**[73,75]**

Based on the study, scientists suggested that things could be done to help students worry less and move past their fear of math, which might mean they perform better in tests.

72. In the first stage, scientists ask participants some questions to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. see whether math hurts B. find out how much they fear math

C. observe how their brain response(🞭) D. test their endurance of pain

73. The underlined word “the anticipation of math” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the attempt of learning math B. the motivation to work out math problem(🞭)

C. the effort to understand math(🞭) D. the act of thinking about math

74. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. How to overcome math fear. B. Physical pain affects math performance.

C. Math pain in your brain. D. Unknown truth about pain.

75. What can be concluded from the experiment?

A. The anticipation of math has no relation to students’ confidence in math.

B. Moderate mathematic anxiety promotes students’ academic performance.

C. Effective solutions have been worked out to lower students’ anxiety of math. (🞭)

D. Physical pain caused by HMA disappears in the process of doing math problem.

**(C)**

Announcing recently that he would send proposals on reducing gun violence in America, President Obama mentioned a number of sensible gun-control measures. But he also **paid homage to** Washington conventional wisdom about the many and varied causes of shooting cases. He said earlier that gun violence was a complex problem that would require a complex solution and gun control, therefore, was far from the only answer.

Then are the data shielding the politicians’ vague language?

America is a gun heaven. Around 11,000 deaths were caused by guns last year. In contrast, Britain has about 50 gun killings a year. Many people believe that America is simply a more violent, individualistic society. But the only field in which the U.S. rate is surprisingly higher seems to be the gun killings. For all the [other crimes](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime.html) — theft, robbery, attack— the United States is within the range of other advanced countries.

Is America’s popular culture the cause? This is highly unlikely, as largely the same culture exists in other rich countries. Youth in Britain, for example, are exposed to almost the same cultural influences as in the United States. The Japanese are at the cutting edge of the world of video games, most of which touch on violence. Yet the rates of gun shooting in these two countries are a tiny fraction of America’s. At the same time, Britain and Japan both have perhaps the tightest regulations of gun. As for America, the country has far more permissive gun laws. With 5 percent of the world’s population, the United States has 50 percent of the guns.

There are always evil or weak-minded people, who might be influenced by popular culture. But how can government identify the darkest thoughts in people’s minds before they have taken any action? Certainly those who urge all-round democracy would not allow government to monitor thoughts, forbid free expression, and ban the sale of information and entertainment in exchange for bodily safety. Then why not do something much simpler and that has been successful: limit access to guns? America is in desperate need of a real ban, not another toothless(没有权威的，不起作用的) ban, full of exceptions, which the gun lovers would use to claim that such bans don’t reduce violence.

72. In the first paragraph President Obama\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. regarded loose gun control as the single reason for gun violence(🞭)

B. thought many reasons accounted for the gun violence in America

C. believed America’s gun laws had nothing to do with gun violence

D. thought gun violence was far from the only problem America faced(🞭)

73. Cultural influence is not the main reason for gun violence because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Americans are not influenced by violent video games as Japanese are(🞭)

B. cultural influences usually cause theft or robbery rather than gun firing

C. nations of similar cultural background have lower rates of gun shooting than the U.S.

D. Americans are rarely influenced by popular culture

74. In the passage, the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. President Obama’s lack of courage and poor leadership

B. the crime rates of different countries of similar cultural background

C. the main cause of gun violence in American and the solution

D. the comparison between losing democracy and bodily safety(🞭)

75. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Washington conventional wisdom agrees on strict gun control.

B. Identifying evil people in advance can be done with the help of democracy.

C. Controlling access to guns is a good way to solve the gun shooting problem.

D. Some exceptions should be allowed for the gun bans. (🞭)

(A)

Aviaphobia or fear of flying is believed to rank as the second most common fear, next to the fear of speaking in public. According to a recent statistical study in the United States, 44% of the Americans interviewed admitted some fear of flying. What is ironic is that this kind of uncontrolled fear is not only limited to those who have not yet had the experience of flying, but also known to bother people working in airlines, including stewards and stewardesses, and even business people for whom frequent air travel is a necessity.

What causes aviaphobia has caused brilliant minds in the medical and psychological fields. Psychologists explain that fear of flying envelops other fears---- fear of heights, fear of closed-in places, and most importantly, the fear of dying. On top of that, there is the “vicarious factor”, which means one may have had a painful experience associated with flying that has caused the overpowering fear of air travel. What happened to John Smith, an executive with a computer company, is a case in point. In 1979, while he was on the runway at a Chicago airport, another plane blew up, killing 275 people. He witnessed the disaster with his own eyes, and since then, he has occasional nightmares about the tragedy despite more than three decades. That experience has badly influenced him so that even up to now, whenever he boards a plane, he is caught in an uncontrolled feeling of pain.

Actually, about a third of aviaphobes are less afraid of dying in a crash than of losing control of themselves. They are afraid that it may be seen as a sign of weakness, and therefore may threaten their jobs and inter-personal relationships, or even cause their loss of respectability. This explains why overachievers and perfectionist feel it a need to be in control always. Once they are on board, such kind of people will be too much alert. They sometimes spend their entire trip observing the flight attendants or the details of the small world surrounding them. Thus, they become sleepless and tense during their long flights, sometimes lasting for 10 hours or even longer. Consequently, they become physically exhausted and mentally drained before their flight is over.

Sb be in control of sth; sth be in the control of sb=sth be in sb’s control

Sb be in possession of sth; sth be in the possession of sb=sth be in sb’s possession

72. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

A. 44% of Americans are afraid of flying.

B. fear of flying happens only among people without flying experience.

C. some of the people who need to fly often in their jobs are afraid of flying.

D. stewards and stewardesses don’t fear as soon as they board the plane.

73. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The fear of speaking in public is the second most common fear next to aviaphobia.

B. Over30% of people afraid of flying are more concerned about losing control of themselves.

C. The example of John Smith shows that the painful experience related to flying will recover soon.

D. Aviaphobes easily become physically and mentally drained because the flight is long and

exhausting.

74. The reason why aviaphobes feel it a need to conceal their fear of flying is

that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they can’t afford to lose their jobs.

B. they are afraid that it will affect their relationship with friends.

C. it is a big and dark secret.

D. it may be viewed as a sign of timidity that may put their social position at risk.

75. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

A. The causes of aviaphobia

B. Psychologists’ attitudes toward aviaphobia

C. Some facts about aviaphobia

D. The definition of aviaphobia

(B)

“To be or not to be.” Outside the Bible, these six words are the most famous in all the literature of the world. They were spoken by Hamlet when he was thinking aloud, and they are the most famous words in Shakespeare because Hamlet was speaking not only for himself but for every thinking man and woman. To be or not to be ---- to live or not to live, to live richly and *abundantly* (丰富地) and eagerly, or to live dully and meanly and scarcely. A philosopher once wanted to know whether he was alive or not, which is a good question for everyone to put to himself occasionally. He answered it by saying, “I think, therefore I am.”

But the best definition of existence I ever saw was one written by another philosopher who said, “To be is to be in relations.” If this is true, then the more relations a living thing has, the more it is alive. To live abundantly means simply to increase the range and *intensity* (强度) of our relations. Unfortunately, we are so *constituted* (组成) that we get to love our routine. But other than our regular occupation, how much are we alive? If you are interested only in your regular occupation, you are alive only to that extent. So far as other things are concerned ---- poetry and prose, music, pictures, sports,unselfish friendships, politics, international affairs ---- you are dead.

On the contrary, it is true that every time you acquire a new interest ---- even more, a new accomplishment ---- you increase your power of life. No one who is deeply interested in different kinds of subjects can remain unhappy. The real pessimist is the person who has lost interest.

Bacon said that a man dies as often as he loses a friend. But we gain new life by contacts(**n.**) with new friends, and new ideas and thoughts, too. Where your thoughts are, there will be your life also. If your thoughts are limited only to your business, only to your physical welfare, only to your narrow circle of the town in which you live, then you live in a narrow restricted life. But if you are interested in the characters of a good novel, then you are living with those highly interested people; if you listen *intently* (专注地) to fine music, you are always away from immediate surroundings and living in a world of passion and imagination.

To be or not to be ---- to live intensely and richly, or merely to exist, depends on ourselves. Let us widen and *intensify* (增强) our relations. While we live, let us live.

72. What does the author mainly want to do by this passage?

A. The author wants to argue against an idea.

B. The author wants to put forward an idea.

C. The author wants to introduce some famous sayings.

D. The author wants to explain some famous sayings.

73. What does the underlined word “pessimist” most probably mean?

A. It means somebody who always expects the worst to happen.

B. It means somebody who is always interested in making new friends.

C. It means somebody who always lives in a world of passion and imagination.

D. It means somebody who likes to live a rich and abundant life.

74. Which of the following behaviors is probably encouraged by the author?

A. Limiting our thoughts to our business and physical welfare

B. Exposing ourselves to new friends, ideas and thoughts.

C. Getting along with those highly interested people.

D. Living in a world of passion and imagination.

75. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. To be or not to be, that is a question.

B. I think, therefore I am.

C. To be is to be in relations.

D. A man dies as often as he loses a friend.

(C)

The candidate longing for election to the highest office in the United States must be native-born American citizen who is at least 35 years old and who has lived in the United States for at least 14 years. The election course is complicated, and the road to the Oval Office(美国总统办公室) is long.

Potential candidates must present papers stating their intention to seek their party’s recommendation; delegates then choose from among those running some months later at the national conferences. Before that, however, each state holds a primary election that determines how **the state’s voters** want **the party’s delegates** to vote. Methods of choosing the delegates vary from state to state. At the conferences, there are speeches and often heated discussions. It may take several rounds of voting before delegates can agree on a candidate. On the final day of the meeting, the presidential candidate announces his or her choice for vice president.

Election Day, by law, is the Tuesday that follows the first Monday in November. On this day, **registered voters** may cast their votes for president, vice president, and candidates for other *federal* (联邦), state, and local offices. The **popular vote**, however, does not determine who will be president. The president is chosen by a vote of **the Electoral College**, a group of 538 citizens from the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are chosen to cast votes for the president and vice president.

The rules for choosing **electors**, as with the delegates, vary. Each state also decides whether its **electoral votes** must reflect the popular vote. The number of electors in each state is determined by the number of representatives(众议员) and *senators* (参议员) that a state sends to Congress and, therefore, may change every 10 years, depending on the results of the United States *census* (人口普查). The winner must get at least 270 of the electoral votes when the Electoral College meets in December of the election year. The election results are not official, however, until the following January, when Congress meets in a joint conference to count the electoral votes.

At the end of the road to the Oval Office is the swearing-in ceremony, at which the new or reelected president takes the *oath* (誓言) of office on January 20.

1. Which of the following is not a requirement for candidates for the presidency of the USA?

|  |
| --- |
| A. Minimum age of thirty-five years old. |
| B. Previous experience in an elective office. |
| C. Native of the United States of America. |
| D. Bottom residency of fourteen years in the States. |

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

|  |
| --- |
| A. Election results are not authorized(授权；批准) until the first month of the coming year. |
| B. Ways to select the delegates of each state are very much the same in the USA. |
| C. The successful presidential candidate wins a maximum number of electoral votes. |
| D. A party’s potential candidate is chosen months before its national conference is held. |

1. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| A. the candidate who wins the popular vote will be the winner of the election |
| B. the electors don’t have the right to vote against their registered voters’ will |
| C. the presidents of the United States are theoretically picked by the citizens directly |
| D. the change of a state’s population barely has effect on the presidential election |

1. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

|  |
| --- |
| A. The Various Ways of Presidential Election in the USA  B. The Qualifications for Being the President of the USA |
| C. The Rules for Choosing Presidential Candidates in the USA |
| D. The Process of the Election for the President of the USA |

(A)

Humans have sewn by hand for thousands of years. It was said that the first thread was made from animal muscle and sinew. And the earliest needles were made from bones. Since those early days, many people have been involved in the process of developing a machine that could do the same thing more quickly and with greater efficiency.

Charles Wiesenthal, who was born in Germany, designed and received a patent on a double-pointed needle that eliminated the need to turn the needle around with each stitch(缝合) in England in 1755. Other inventors of that time tried to develop a functional sewing machine, but each design had at least one serious imperfection.

Frenchman Barthelemy Thimonnier finally engineered a machine that really worked. However, he was nearly killed by a group of angry tailors when they burned down his garment factory. They feared that they would lose their jobs to the machine.

American inventor Elias Howe, born on July 9, 1819, was awarded a patent for a method of sewing that used thread from two different sources. Howe’s machine had a needle with an eye at the point, and it used the two threads to make a special stitch called a lockstitch. However, Howe faced difficulty in finding buyers for his machines in America. In frustration, he traveled to England to try to sell his invention there. When he finally returned home, he found that dozens of manufacturers were adapting his discovery for use in their own sewing machines.

Isaac Singer, another American inventor, was also a manufacturer who made improvements to the design of sewing machines. He invented an up-and-down-motion mechanism that replaced the side-to-side machines. He also developed a foot treadle(脚踏板) to power his machine. This improvement left the sewer’s hands free. Undoubtedly, it was a huge improvement of the hand-cranked machine of the past. Soon the Singer sewing machine achieved more fame than the others for it was more practical, it could be adapted to home use and it could be bought on hire-purchase. The Singer sewing machine became the first home appliance, and the Singer company became one of the first American multinationals.

However, Singer used the same method to create a lockstitch that Howe had already patented. As a result, Howe accused him of patent infringement（侵犯）. Of course, Elias Howe won the court case, and Singer was ordered to pay Howe royalties（版税）. In the end, Howe became a millionaire, not by manufacturing the sewing machine, but by receiving royalty payments for his invention.

72. Barthelemy Thimonnier’s garment factory was burned down because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people did not know how to put out the fire

B. Elias Howe thought Thimonnier had stolen his invention

C. the sewing machines was couldn’t work finally

D. workers who feared the loss of their jobs to a machine set fire

73. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Singer is an American inventor and manufacturer.

B. The Singer sewing company became more practical.

C. The foot treadle helped to make the sewer’s hands free.

D. Singer made improvements to the design of sewing machines.

74. Why did the court force Isaac Singer to pay Elisa Howe a lifetime of royalties?

A. Because the judge was against Singer for his surly attitude.

B. Because Howe had already patented the lockstitch used by Singer.

C. Because Singer had borrowed money from Howe and never repaid it.

D. Because Singer and Howe had both invented the same machine.

75. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

A. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

B. The Case between Howe and Singer

C. Patent Laws on the Sewing Machine

D. The Early History of the Sewing Machine

(B)

Television is a relatively stable advertising medium. In many ways, the television ads today are almost the same to those two decades ago. Most television ads still feature actors, still run 30 or 60 seconds, and still show a product. However, the different medium of the Internet causes unique challenges to advertisers, forcing them to adapt their practices and techniques.

In the early days of Internet marketing, online advertisers used *banner* (框式广告) and *pop-up* *ads* (弹出式广告) to attract customers. These techniques reached large audiences, led to many sales leads, and came at a low cost. However, a small number of Internet users began to consider these advertising techniques annoying. Yet because marketing strategies relying heavily on banners and pop-ups produced results, companies invested growing amounts of money into purchasing these ad types. As consumers became more complicated, frustration with these online advertising techniques grew. Independent programmers began to develop tools that blocked banner and pop-up ads.

A major development in online marketing came with the introduction of pay-per-click ads. Unlike banner or pop-up ads, which originally required companies to pay every time a website visitor saw an ad, pay-per-click ads allowed companies to pay only when an interested potential customer clicked on an ad. More importantly, however, these ads are not affected by the pop-up and banner blockers. As a result of these advantages and the incredible growth in the use of search engines, which provide excellent places for pay-per-click advertising, a great number of companies began turning to pay-per-click marketing. However, as with the banner and pop-up ads, pay-per-click ads came with their shortcomings. When companies began pouring billions of dollars into this emerging medium, online advertising specialists started to notice the presence of what would later be called click *fraud* (欺诈): representatives of a company with no interest in the product advertised by a competitor click on the competitor’s ads simply to increase the marketing cost of the competitor. Click fraud grew so rapidly that marketers sought to *diversify* (摆脱) their online positions away from pay-per-click marketing through new mediums.

Although pay-per-click advertising remains a common and effective advertising tool, marketers adapted yet again to the changing elements of the Internet by adopting new techniques such as pay-per-performance advertising. As the pace of the Internet’s evolution increases, it seems all the more likely that advertising successfully on the Internet will require a strategy that avoids *constancy* (持续性) and welcomes change.

72. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The pace of the Internet’s evolution is increasing and will only increase in the future.

B. Internet advertising fails to reach Internet users, causing ads to be blocked.

C. The Internet has experienced dramatic changes in short periods of time.

D. Rapid development of the Internet calls for new advertising strategies and mediums.

73. As an advertising medium, the television and the Internet mainly differ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the type of individual each medium reaches

B. whether the medium is interactive

C. the pace at which the medium develops

D. the cost of advertising with each medium

74. According to the passage, which of the following is a typical click fraud?

A. Using software to block competitors’ advertisements.

B. Clicking on the pay-per-click ads of competitors.

C. Clicking on the banner advertisements of opponent companies.

D. Using search engine to attack the pages of competitors.

75. What does the author imply about the future of pay-per-performance advertising?

A. It will eventually become less popular just like other forms of Internet advertising.

B. It will not face shortcomings due to its differing approach to online marketing.

C. Internet users will develop free software to block its effectiveness.

D. Although it improves on pay-per-click advertising, it still suffers from click fraud.

(C)

What are feelings for? Most nonscientists will find it a strange question. Feelings justify themselves. Emotions give meaning and depth to life. They exist without serving any other purposes. On the other hand, many evolutionary biologists acknowledge some emotions primarily for their survival function. For both animals and humans, fear motivates the avoidance of danger, love is necessary to care for the young, and anger prepares one to hold ground. But the fact that a behavior functions to serve survival need not mean that. Other scientists have regarded the same behavior as conditioning and learned responses. Certainly *reflexes*(反射) and fixed action patterns can occur without feeling or conscious thought. A baby seagull *pecks*(啄) at a red spot on the *bill*(喙) of its parent. The seagull parent feeds its baby when pecked on the bill and the baby gets fed. The interaction need have no emotional content.

At the same time, there is no reason why such actions cannot have emotional content. In mammals that have given birth including humans, milk is often released automatically when a new baby cries. This is not under intended control but it is reflex. Yet this does not mean that feeding a new baby is exclusively reflex and expresses no feeling like love. Humans have feelings about their behavior even if it is conditioned or reflexive. Yet since reflexes exist and conditioned behavior is widespread, measurable, and observable, most scientists try to explain animal behavior by using only these concepts. It is simpler.

Preferring to explain behavior in ways that fit science's methods most easily, scientists have refused to consider any causes for animal behavior other than reflexive and conditioned ones. Scientific *orthodoxy* (正统) holds that what cannot be readily measured or tested cannot exist, or is unworthy of serious attention. But emotional explanations for animal behavior need not be impossibly complex or unstable. They are just more difficult for the scientific method to check on in the usual ways, so cleverer and more skillful approaches are called for. Most branches of science are more willing to make successive evaluation of what may prove ultimately unknowable, rather than ignoring it altogether.

72. The example of the baby seagull pecking the parent’s bill is used to support that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is an inborn ability for adults to look after the young

B. behaviors can be learned and involve no emotions

C. emotions are of great importance for survival

D. it takes time for animals to be conditioned

73. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?

A. Breast-feeding a baby is conditioned or reflective but have no emotional connection.

B. Reflexes and conditioning will lead to a better understanding of animal emotions.

C. Scientists usually apply reflexes and conditioning in explaining animal behaviors.

D. Many evolutionary biologists believe that emotions are to some degree for survival.

74. To study animal emotions, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. analyze human emotions

B. distinguish what is emotional

C. set up improved experiments

D. learn from animal behaviorists

75. What is the author’s main purpose of writing this passage?

A. To illustrate that emotions are worth our attention.

B. To compare human emotions with animal emotions.

C. To discuss the importance and usefulness of emotions.

D. To explain what reflexive and conditioned behaviors are.

**(A)**

It is well-known that twins are closer to each other than most brothers and sisters ---- after all, they probably spend more time with each other. Parents of twins often notice that they develop special ways of communicating: they invent their own words and one can often finish the other's sentence. In exceptional circumstances, this closeness becomes more extreme: they invent a whole language of their own, as in the case of Grace and Virginia Kennedy from Georgia in the USA, who communicated so successfully in their own special language that they did not speak any English at all until after they started school.

However, these special relationships are the result of lives spent almost entirely in each other's company. What happens when twins do not grow up together, when they are separated at birth for some reason? Are they just like any other strangers, or are there still special similarities between them? Professor Tom Bouchard, of the University of Minnesota, set out to find the answer **to** this question. He traced sixteen pairs of twins, who were adopted by different families when they were babies, and often brought up in very different circumstances. Each twin was then interviewed about every small detail of their life.

The results of this research make a surprising ***reading***. Many of the twins were found to have the same hobbies, many have suffered the same illnesses, and some have even had the same type of accident at the same point in their lives. One pair of middle-aged women arrived for their first meeting in similar dresses, another pair were wearing similar jewellery. The most incredible similarities are to be found in the case of Jim Springer and Jim Lewis from Ohio in the USA. The story of the 'Jim Twins' made headline news across USA. Born to an immigrant woman in 1939, and adopted by different families at birth, both babies were named Jim by their new parents. (注意分词结构)

But what can be the explanation for these remarkable similarities? Is it all pure coincidence, or is the explanation in some way genetic? Research into the lives of twins is forcing some experts to admit that our personalities may be at least partly due to 'nature'. On the other hand, analysts are also anxious to emphasise that incredible coincidences do happen all the time, not just in the lives of twins.

73. The case of Grace and Virginia Kennedy (Para. 1) is to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. twins communicate with each other in an unusual way

B. twins are more likely to suffer from speaking problems

C. most twins have exceptional abilities to invent a new language

D. twins won’t have an effective communication until they go to school

74. The purpose of Tom Bouchard’s study is to find \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what will happen if twins spend lives entirely in the same company

B. why the 16 pairs of twins have been adopted by different families

C. whether separated growing up has effect on twins’ special similarities

D. when the special similarities come into being during their growing up

75. What does the word “***reading***” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

A. Book. B. Interpretation. C. Literature. D. Measurement.

76. According to Tom Bouchard’s research, the special similarities between twins \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. depend on what the twins enjoy and suffer from

B. can not be proved or accepted by all the experts

C. result from the twins’ growing up and development

D. are not closely linked with where the twins are raised

77. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

A. Incredible coincidences happen to twins all the time.

B. Nature is the only way to explain the similarities between twins.

C. The differences between twins are to some extent the results of genes.

D. Similarities shows the close relationship between two strange persons.

**(B)**

People are more likely to lie or cheat during the afternoon because self controlreducesduring the day, according to researchers.

  Volunteers taking part in two experiments where they could benefit by cheating were more likely to do so if the tests took place after midday(请分析句子结构), researchers found.

  The findings back up previous studies which have shown that our capacity for self-control declines during the day, due to tiredness and repeatedly making decisions.

Psychologists from Harvard University first showed a group of volunteers various patterns of dots on a computer screen, asking them to decide whether there were more dots on the left or the right hand side.

Instead of being rewarded for getting the answer right, the participants were paid based on which side they chose, earning ten times as much for choosing the right hand side as the left(请翻译).

This street is 3 times as long as that one.

This street is 3 times the length of that one.

This street is 3 times longer than that one.

  People who were tested after midday were significantly more likely to select the right hand side, even if there were clearly more dots on the left, than those who took part during the morning.

  In a second test, participants were shown a series of word fragments, such as “--ral” and “e--c--” and asked which words they associated with them(请分析句子结构).  associate sth with sth; associate with...

  In morning experiments, participants were more likely to form the words “moral” and “ethical” while during the afternoon the words “coral” and “effects” were most common.

  Further tests conducted online showed that people were more likely to send dishonest messages or claim to have solved an unsolvable problem in the afternoon than in the morning.

  Writing the Psychological Science journal, the researchers said the difference was particularly **pronounced** in people with higher ethical standards, who always behaved morally during the morning but slipped during the afternoon.

In contrast, those who were able to “morally disengage”, or behave unethically without feeling guilty, tended to cheat whatever the time of day.

  Dr. Maryam Kouchaki, one of the lead authors, said: “Unfortunately, the most honest people, such as those less likely to morally disengage, may be the most *susceptible* (易受影响的) to the negative consequences associated with the morning morality effect.”

  The findings could be relevant to organizations that should be more alert about the behavior of customers and employees during the afternoon, she added. “Our findings suggest that mere time of day can lead to a systematic failure of good people to act morally.”

74. Volunteers can get more money when they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. gave the correct answer B. chose the right hand side

C. chose the left hand side D. remembered the patterns of dots

75. Why are participants less likely to form words like “ethical”, “moral” in the afternoon?

A. Because their vocabulary becomes smaller.

B. Because they are unwilling to tell the truth.

C. Because the words are the voice of their heart.

D. Because self control declines after midday.

76. The underlined word “**pronounced**” (in paragraph 10) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dominated B. announced C. marked D. exposed

77. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The finding especially applies to those who behave ethically.

B. Mere time of day can lead to systematic failure of organizations.

C. The finding doesn’t agree with that of previous studies.

D. People who act morally feel guilty after telling a lie.

**(C)**

Charles Dickens’ novel *A Tale of Two Cities* is set in the years before and during the French Revolution (1789 - 1799). During its course, French revolutionaries brought down the empire and established a republic of free and equal citizens.

In reading the work, one sees that Dickens **distorted** some details of the French Revolution. At the beginning, Dickens notes that, in 1775, France was busy spending money. This mention of France’s spending touches briefly on what is perhaps the major cause of the French Revolution. Before the revolution, the government often borrowed money because it spent more than it raised in taxes. The increased spending and borrowing made many people’s blood boil, yet Dickens focused instead on the nobility’s oppression and exploitation of the working class, including peasants, as the causes of the revolution.

The Marquis, one of the book’s characters, ill-treats and kills many people. Thus, he represents the nobles who mistreat the lower classes. One reviewer criticized this picture as an unfair representation of French society in the mid-1700s. The reviewer pointed out that the government would have punished nobles who mistreated or murdered. Nobles may have been guilty of other evils, however, such as not feeding the starving masses after bad weather ruined crops in 1789.

Dickens’ account of the storming of the Bastille fails to mention that the gang that stormed the prison was looking for bullets and bombs to use in defense against a possible attack by the king’s troops. Dickens does include some accurate details, however, such as the crowd’s finding only seven prisoners and freeing them and the pack’s *executing* (处决) the prison administrator and sticking his head on a post(请分析句子结构). The scene that the women *knit* (编织) as they watch the executions may seem to be an odd detail, but actually many women did knit stockings for the war effort as they watched the killing machine at work.

Dickens’ descriptions of the steady stream of sentenced people into prison and the carts taking them to their deaths give readers some idea of the frequency with which officials jailed and executed people during the Rule of Terror, which lasted about a year(请分析句子结构/句子主干？哪些特殊语法现象？). During the Terror, the government jailed about 250 thousand people, *tried* (审判) and killed about 17 thousand, and executed about 12 thousand without a trial. Those executed included people who opposed the revolution, people who offended the revolutionaries, and even some revolutionaries. About 15 percent were members of the ministry or nobility.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 74. | What does the word “**distorted**” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean? | | | |
|  | A. Discussed. | B. Revealed. | C. Provided. | D. Twisted. |
| 75. | Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? | | | |
|  | A. A wild crowd rushed into the Bastille to fight with the royal soldiers. | | | |
|  | B. The nobles’ mistreating and killing people is the main cause of the revolution. | | | |
|  | C. About thirty thousand people lost their lives in the course of the Rule of Terror. | | | |
|  | D. Women were forced to work for the war supplies while watching people killed. | | | |
| 76. | What can be inferred from the passage? | | | |
|  | A. Dickens was once among the revolutionaries storming the Bastille. | | | |
|  | B. There was an extreme disorder and horror during the revolution. | | | |
|  | C. Nobles of those days in France were loaded with heavy social responsibilities. | | | |
|  | D. Classic literary works may serve as history textbooks to a great degree. act as | | | |
| 77. | Which of the following might be the best title of the passage? | | | |
|  | A. The Collapse of the French Empire | | | |
|  | B. Unknown Facts during the Rule of Terror | | | |
|  | C. Dickens’ Description of the French Revolution | | | |
|  | D. A Critical View on *A Tale of Two Cities* | | | |

**(A)**

Barack Obama urged congressional leaders on Monday to act quickly to pass a huge stimulus package for the U.S. economy. He met with a *bipartisan* (concerning or involving two different political parties) group of lawmakers on Capitol Hill. Later he met individually with Democratic and Republican House and Senate leaders and spoke to a bipartisan leadership gathering. In comments to reporters early on Monday, he emphasized the urgency of finalizing economic *legislation* (立法). “We have got an extraordinary economic challenge ahead of us,” he said, “We are expecting a sobering job report at the end of the week. Nancy Pelosi and her staff have been extraordinarily helpful in working with our team so that we can shape an economic recovery and reinvestment plan that starts putting people back to work.”

Mr. Obama wants tax cuts for individual Americans and businesses to make up a significant portion of expected legislation. This could involve as much as $300 billion of a bill that is likely to go beyond $700 billion and include aid to cash-poor U.S. states, and money for alternative energy and a range of *infrastructure* (基础设施) projects. Later, Mr. Obama said he expects to be able to sign legislation as soon as the end of this month, adding that quick action is necessary to “break the drive of the U.S. economic depression”.

Emerging later from bipartisan talks with Mr. Obama, Nancy Pelosi said lawmakers discussed with the president how to pass a stimulus package as quickly as possible. “An economic recovery package that will create jobs immediately and will grow the economy and that is what we talked about today,” said Nancy Pelosi. “How we could do this fast, deliberatively and to act upon it soon.” Just how soon that would be, Pelosi would not say.

How much support Democrats can obtain from Republicans will depend on the details. But the severity of the U.S. economic depression has created considerable bipartisan backing for quick action. Senate Majority Leader, Harry Reid said: “There are investments that we need to make on behalf of the American people to turn around this economy. We felt very good about the meeting; we are confident that we can do this and we have to do this.”

“I think the best thing I can do is to decline to comment on what they are going to do going forward,” said Dana Perino. “Obviously, we think that tax cuts were the right way to help our economy get out of the economic depression that this president inherited and we know that tax cuts can stimulate innovation.” Asked by reporters how large the economic stimulus package might be, Senate Majority Leader Reid said Obama indicated that all but one of some 28 economists advising him had said it should range from $800 billion to $1.3 trillion.

72. Barack Obama urged congressional leaders and met with bipartisan leaders to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. take over the White House B. end economic decline

C. understand each other better D. negotiate political issues

73. If the stimulus package is passed quickly and successfully, it can \_\_\_\_\_.

A. obtain support from Republicans B. finalize economic legislation

C. enhance America’s international position D. provide job opportunities

74. What is the bipartisan leaders’ attitude towards this meeting?

A. Uncertain. B. Hopeful. C. Disappointed. D. Indifferent.

75. What can we infer from the passage?

A. The best way out of the economic depression is tax cuts.

B. The Republic Party plays the key role in coping with the economic depression.

C. Democrats and Republicans will team up in the economic depression.

D. When the stimulus package will be passed is known to the lawmakers.

**(B)**

In Britain, the English middle classes had and have no limits: they were and are the recruiting(招募的) ground of talent. Professor Burn used to compare the social and economic structure of Britain to the moving stairs: some are higher than others, but all are moving slowly up and there is always room above for the able to improve their positions. The class structure stabilizes the society with order and inner force, providing a pattern where the standards gradually fall from higher class to the lower. The most able individuals of the below are also expected to rise into positions of responsibility and influence.

While it has always been possible to enter the middle class, it is also possible to rise out of them. The moment a man rises into them, influences are at work to civilize and fit him to new purposes—for service to the community as a whole. A new middle-class man who wants social recognition is almost forced to “do good”. Therefore he usually does it **with his tongue in the cheek**. His children, who were born into middle-class family, “do good” because they think it is the right thing for the society, necessary to the character of a gentleman. In moral sense, they exceed their father who turned middle-class halfway. be born blind/deaf

The British middle class are what they are today, not of property but of character; not of power but of order; not of what they want but of what they want to be. The negative elements about “middle class” are always there. But fortunately something else is also there, firmly fighting against the ill forces of the society though with varying success. “What shall we do to be received?” the new middle classes have cried, and in every generation the reply has come —from above and below—“Learn to behave like gentlemen.”

72. The social structure is stable because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are no barriers strictly separating the classes

B. economic ability simply decides a person’s social class

C. the lower classes quickly learn the standards of the upper classes

D. the higher classes enjoy the force to select people to enter their classes

73. The underlined phrase **with his tongue in the cheek** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. forcefully B. pretendedly C. sincerely D. silently

74. The principle to behave like a gentleman has \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. been followed by the upper and lower classes

B. been destroyed by the ill forces in society

C. enabled middle class people to climb to higher classes

D. helped the middle class to keep moral

75. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Lucky people from lower classes randomly climb into higher classes.

B. New middle-class men are forced to learn the history of British civilization

C. New middle class men and their children “do good” for different purposes.

D. The middle class have made complete success in defeating ill forces in society.

**(C)**

Western airliner manufacturers seem to be*tripping* *over* (绊倒) themselves in their eagerness to sign cooperative agreements with Asian partners as a low-cost route to developing new airliners. Their potential Asian partners seem to be tripping over themselves to sign such agreements, as a low-cost route to acquiring new airliner technology. If they are not careful the two sides will end up tripping over each other: the one by selling its birth-right for short-term gain, the other by trying to break into a market which isn’t big enough to *sustain* (忍受) it.

Technology transfer works in a growing market, where the aspirations of the new entrant receiving that technology can be met through expansion(分析句子结构). The airliner market is not such a device.

Even the most optimistic projections of airliner sales for the next 20 years show that airliner manufacture can only be profitable if a small number of aircraft builders share the available sales. It follows that if new manufacturers come into the market and take sales, their sales must come from substitution, not expansion.

Given the complexity of today’s airliners, it is unlikely that any new entrant will have both the financial and technical resources to come into the market without the involvement of an established manufacturer. In the short term, such involvement may not be to the exclusive benefit of the new entrant: most of the established manufacturers are searching for ways to reduce costs of manufacture. beneficial

In the short term, it can be of benefit to an established Western manufacturer to have either components of complete air–frames made or assembled in lower-wage economics such as China, Taiwan or Korea, while retaining the design, development and marketing of aircraft for itself. It would be a very unwise Western manufacturer which did not notice the fact that these developing economies are acquiring skills (like computing) at least as quickly as they are acquiring skills in metal *bashing* (猛击).

The danger comes when the new entrant no longer needs the established Western partner because it has acquired the technical and intellectual ability to design and build its own aircraft. An Asian partner may well find itself in the happy position of having the low-cost labour base, the high-cost technology base and the vital financial base to build a new airliner.

74. The author’s attitude towards Western/Eastern cooperation can be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. positive B. progressive C. conservative D. negative

75. “The airliner market is not such a device” means that the airliner market \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. does not encourage technology transfer

B. is too limited to offer chances of success

C. requires hi-tech rather than unaccepted devices

D. is full of competitions for new entrants

76. According to the author, a wise established manufacturer should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. try to benefit from both financial and technical resources

B. break up his partnership with the East once profits are made

C. keep a tight told over hi-tech development and marketing of airliners

D. cooperate with Asian partners for a short time

77. The word “base” in the last paragraph represents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a place for aircraft production B. the operation of aircraft

C. a research institute D. a position where to build office

**（A）**

We have entered a new age of *embedded*(嵌入式的), *intuitive*(直觉的) computing in which our homes, cars, stores, farms, and factories have the ability to think, sense, understand, and respond to our needs. It’s not science fiction, but the dawn of a new age.

Most people might not realize it yet, but we are already feeling the impact of what’s known as the third wave of computing. In small but significant ways it is helping us live healthier and more secure lives. If you drive a 2014 Mercedes Benz, for example, an “intelligent” system tries to keep you from hitting a pedestrian. A farmer in Nigeria relies on weather sensors that communicate with his mobile device. Forgot your medicine? A new pill bottle from AdhereTech reminds you through text or automatic phone messages that it’s time to take a pill.

Technology is being *integrated*(融入) into our natural behaviors, with real-time data connecting our physical and digital worlds. With this dramatic shift in our relationship to technology, companies can adapt their products and services.

To understand how revolutionary the third wave is, we ought to consider how far we have come. The first wave began when companies started to manage their operations through mainframe computer systems over 50 years ago. Then computing got “personal” in the 1980s and the 1990s with the introduction of the PC (personal computer). For the most part, computing remained immobile and lacked contextual awareness.

In computing’s second wave, mobile computing and the smartphone took center stage. Billions of people, some of whom might not have had access to clean water, electricity, or even housing, were connected. Developers created applications and provided consumers with access to just about everything through their phone at the cost of a monthly data plan.

As the third wave keeps developing, designers must meet the demands of consumers who want to experiment with new technology.

Historically, designers have focused their attention on a product’s form and function. While that still matters, of course, the definition of a meaningful user experience has expanded significantly and will continue to do so. Instead of creating a single product, designers will need to imagine a series of connected products and services that have awareness of each other and their surroundings.

74. Why are three examples given in Paragraph 2?

A. To tell us that human beings are smarter and smarter.

B. To illustrate the importance and necessity of technology.

C. To prove that we are living healthier and more secure lives.

D. To show the impact of the third wave of computing on our life.

75. In the first wave of computing \_\_\_\_\_.

A. companies’ operations were reliable on computer systems **(🞪)**

B. computing had awareness of people’s needs in the context

C. people could have access to computing almost everywhere

D. it was possible for people to experience computing at home

76. Which of the following is a situation in the third wave of computing?

A. There’s no need to create a single product.

B. The definition of the user experience is more significant. **(🞪)**

C. Products and services are not independent of each other.

D. The products’ form and functions are no longer important.

77. What can we conclude from the passage about the new age we are facing?

A. There’s a shift of attention from people’s physical worlds to their digital worlds.

B. There’s closer relationship between technology and people’s natural behaviours.

C. People live more happily with the convenience brought by advanced technology.

D. People become lazier with the products that can think and respond to their needs.

**(B)**

Recently, a case of lifeboat **ethics** (伦理) occurred. On Aug. 4, Graham and Sheryl Anley, while boating off the coast of South Africa, hit a rock. As the boat threatened to sink, the husband got off, but his wife was trapped in the boat. Instead of freeing his wife and getting her to shore, Graham grabbed Rosie, their pet dog. With Rosie safe and sound, Graham returned for Sheryl. All are doing fine.

It’s a great story, but it doesn’t strike me as especially newsworthy. News is supposed to be about something fairly unique, and recent research suggests that, in the right circumstances, lots of people also would have grabbed their Rosie first.

We have strange relationships with our pets. We look after our pets with great love and better health care than billions of people receive. We speak to pets with the same high-pitched voices that we use for babies. As an extreme example of our feelings about pets, the Nazis had strict laws that guaranteed the kind treatment of the pets of Jews being shipped to death camps.

A recent paper by George Regents University demonstrates this human involvement with pets to an astonishing extent. Participants in the study were told a situation in which a bus is out of control, bearing down on a dog and a human. Which do you save? With responses from more than 500 people, the answer was that it depended: What kind of human and what kind of dog?

Everyone would save a brother, grandparent or close friend rather than a strange dog. But when people considered their own dog VS people less connected with them—a distant cousin or a hometown stranger—votes in favor of saving the dog came rolling in. And an astonishing 40% of respondents, including 46% of women, voted to save their dog over a foreign tourist.

What does a finding like this mean? First, that your odds aren’t so good if you find yourself in another country with a bus bearing down on you and a cute dog. But it also points to something deeper: our **unprecedented**(史无前例的) attitude toward animals, which got its start with the birth of kind-hearted societies in the 19th century.

We prison people who abuse animals, put ourselves in harm’s way in boats between whales and whalers and show sympathy to Bambi and his mother. We can extend sympathy to an animal and feel its pain like no other species. But let’s not be too proud of ourselves. As this study and too much of our history show, we’re pretty selective about how we extend our kindness to other human beings.

74. What is the function of the first paragraph?

A. To create a relaxing mood for readers.

B. To present the theme of this essay straightly.

C. To lead in the main topic of this essay.

D. To raise problems that will be solved later. **(🞪)**

75. The author mentions Nazi laws in the third paragraph \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to show how cruel the Nazis were to the Jews

B. as an example to persuade people not to love pets

C. to illustrate the strange relationship between human and pets

D. as an example to display the kindness of the Nazis

76. Which of the following is true according to the article?

A. The story of the Anleys and their dog was too unique to be newsworthy.

B. Most people surveyed choose to save their own dog rather than a human.

C. It was in the 19th century that human beings started to love their pets. **(🞪)**

D. Human beings are more and more concerned with animals nowadays.

77. What does the author mainly argue for?

A. Pets are of great significance to us human beings.

B. We should rethink about our attitude towards animals and mankind.

C. It is kind of human beings to extend kindness to animals.

D. We should be selective when showing attitude toward other human beings.

**(C)**

For the most part, it seems, workers in rich countries have little to fear from globalization, and a lot to gain. But is the same thing true for workers in poor countries? The answer is that they are even more likely than their rich-country *counterparts* (地位相当的人) to benefit, because they have less to lose and more to gain.

Traditional economics takes an optimistic line on *integration* (整合) and the developing countries. Openness to foreign trade and investment should encourage capital to flow to poor economies. In the developing world, capital is scarce, so the returns on investment there should be higher than in the industrialized countries, where the best opportunities to make money by adding capital to labour have already been used up. If poor countries lower their barriers to trade and investment, the theory goes, rich foreigners will want to send over some of their capital.

If this inflow of resources arrives in the form of loans or *portfolio investment* (组合投资), it will top up domestic savings and loosen the financial restriction on additional investment by local companies. If it arrives in the form of new foreign-controlled operations, FDI, so much the better: this kind of capital brings technology and skills from abroad packaged along with it, with less financial risk as well. In either case, the addition to investment ought to push incomes up, partly by raising the demand for labour and partly by making labour more productive.

This is why workers in FDI-receiving countries should be in an even better position to profit from integration than workers in FDI-sending countries. Also, with or without inflows of foreign capital, the same gains from trade should apply in developing countries as in rich ones. This gains from trade logic often arouses suspicion, because the benefits seem to come from nowhere. Surely one side or the other must lose. Not so. The benefits that a rich country gets through trade do not come at the expense of its poor country trading partners, or vice versa. Recall that according to the theory, trade is a positive sum game. In all these trades, both sides—exporters and importers, borrowers and lenders, shareholders and workers can gain.

74. Why are workers in poor countries more likely to benefit from the process of globalization?

A. They can get more chances to gain a good job.

B. They can get more financial aid.

C. They have nothing to lose.

D. They have less to lose and more to gain.

75. What can be the final result of the inflow of the resource?

A. It will top up domestic savings.

B. It will loosen the financial restriction. **(🞪)**

C. It will push people’s incomes up.

D. It will bring technology and skills from abroad.

76. What can we know from the last paragraph?

A. Poor countries get the most profit during the process of trade.

B. Rich countries get profit from trade at poor countries’ expense.

C. Poor countries get more profit from trade than rich ones. **(🞪)**

D. All aspects involved in the trade can get benefit.

77. Which can be the most appropriate title for this passage?

A. Benefited or Hurt B. Who Benefits the Most**(🞪)**

C. Helping the Poor**(🞪)** D. The Inflow of Resources

( A )

ESP, Extra Sensory Perception, is a catch-all expression for the so-called ability of certain people to receive transmitted thoughts from others, to transmit their own thoughts, to see what will happen in the future or to be able to move objects from one place to another without physically touching them. These special people are called psychics. Some believe that we all have this ability to some degree but that most of us choose not to develop it.

Many people are **skeptical** about ESP. Alongside the existence of documented evidence, there are plenty of claims that have turned out to be cheating. For most people, it is difficult to accept such claims without having had first hand experience. The lack of scientific evidence is another factor to take into account. On the other hand, most of us have, at some time, experienced a seemingly unexplainable occurrence; hearing the telephone ring and knowing who will be on the other end of the line or cases of coincidence that seem to be too extreme to be accidental.

Over the years there have been numerous ESP experiments conducted by serious scientists in serious institutions. Joseph Banks Rhine, a botanist at Duke University published a famous book in 1934 called “*Extra-Sensory Perception*” in which he claimed to have enormous evidence of ESP. However, other scientists have been unable to copy his results since, which has resulted in the book losing much of its original credibility and fame.

The Ganzfield Experiments are considered to have been the most carefully examined ESP experiments. So-called psychics had their eyes covered and ears blocked while a “sender” attempted to transmit messages. Later the psychics would compare the messages received to the original messages sent out. There was a great deal of excitement and interest at the time, but the research failed to produce convincing results.

One of the strongest criticisms against ESP is that in order for it to exist, the fundamental laws of physics would necessarily have to be broken.

Human beings are attracted to the whole range of supernatural phenomena. ESP will always continue to fascinate. This becomes clear when we see how much of the media is dedicated to the topic: magazines, journals, web sites, television and radio programs. Some of the most successful films in recent years have fuelled interest among the younger generations who are starting to ask the same questions and to look for explanations for the same phenomena as their parents and grandparents before them. Who knows? One day we might just find these answers because one thing is certain: “The truth is out there! ”

74. According to the 1st paragraph, a psychic can do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. read what his parents are thinking about

B. transmit one friend’s thought to another

C. predict what’ll happen at tomorrow’s meeting

D. change the position of a chair without touching it

75. The underlined word “**skeptical**” in the second paragraph can be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enthusiastic B. doubtful C. particular D. curious

76. What can be learned about the book “*Extra–Sensory Perception*” and “the Ganzfield Experiments”?

A. They both failed to prove the existence of ESP scientifically.

B. They were both the products of casually-designed research.

C. Others followed their examples and got the same consequences.

D. The writer and the experiment operators lost their fame eventually.

77. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Whether ESP exists. B. How ESP works.

C. Who ESP attracts. D. Why ESP fails.

**(B)**

YANG YUANQING, Lenovo’s boss, hardly spoke a word of English until he was about 40: he grew up in rural poverty and read engineering at university. But when Lenovo bought IBM’s personal-computer division in 2005 he decided to immerse himself in English: he moved his family to North Carolina, hired a language tutor and — the ultimate sacrifice — spent hours watching cable-TV news. 沉浸

Lenovo is one of a growing number of multinationals from the non-Anglophone world that have made English their official language. The fashion began in places with small populations but global ambitions such as Singapore and Switzerland.

Corporate English is now invading more difficult territory**[75D]**, such as Japan. Rakuten, a cross between Amazon and eBay, and Fast Retailing, which operates the Uniqlo fashion chain, were among the first to switch. Now they are being joined by old-economy companies such as Honda, a carmaker, and Bridgestone, a tyremaker. Chinese firms are proving harder to handle: they have a huge internal market and are struggling to enrol competent managers of any description, let alone English-speakers.But some are following Lenovo’s lead. **[75A/B]** Huawei has introduced English as a second language and encourages ambitious employees to become fluent.

There are some obvious reasons why multinational companies want a *lingua franca(共通语)*. Adopting English makes it easier to recruit global stars (including board members), reach global markets and assemble global production teams. Such steps are especially important to companies in Japan, where the population is shrinking.**[76A]**

Tsedal Neeley of Harvard Business School says that “Englishnisation” can stir up a hornet’s nest of emotions. Ms Neeley argues that companies must think carefully about implementing a policy that touches on so many emotions. **[76C]** Senior managers should explain to employees why switching to English is so important, provide them with classes and conversation groups, and offer them *incentives(刺激)* to improve their fluency. Those who are already proficient in English should speak more slowly and try not to dominate conversations. **[76D]** And managers must act as referees and enforcers, resolving conflicts and discouraging staff from return to their native tongues.

Intergovernmental bodies like the European Union are obliged to pretend that there is no predominant global tongue. But businesses worldwide are facing up to the reality that English is the language on which the sun never sets. **[76B]**

74. Lenovo’s boss made all the efforts to familiarize himself with English except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hiring a language tutor

B. resettling in an English-speaking environment

C. expanding the business overseas

D. exposing himself to English Cable-TV new

75. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Most Chinese firms would like to introduce corporate English.

B. Chinese firms are in great need of English majors as their managers.

C. Huawei followed Lenovo as the second largest multinational in China.

D. Adopting corporate English is more difficult in places with a large population.

76. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The decrease in population pushes the Japanese to learn English well.

B. Neither the governmental bodies nor businesses will regard English as a global tongue.

C. Companies should handle employees’ emotions carefully during the switch.

D. Those good at English should be encouraged to speak more in the company.

77. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. English—Global Tongue in Business

B. English—Chinese Business Leaders’ New Fashion

C. English—The Best Tool in Communication

D. English—Dominating Factor of Successful Business

**(C)**

Conventional wisdom says that hardship can make us old before our time. In fact, a new study suggests that violence not only leaves long­term scars on children’s bodies, but also changes their DNA, causing changes that are equal to seven to ten years of premature aging.

Scientists measured this by studying the ends of children’s chromosomes(染色体), called telomeres, says Idan Shalev, lead author of a study published in Molecular Psychiatry.

Telomeres are special DNA sequences which prevent the DNA in chromosomes from separating. They get shorter each time a cell divides, until a cell cannot divide any more and dies.

Several factors have been found to shorten telomeres, including smoking, radiation and psychological stresses such as being treated badly when young and taking care of a chronically ill person.

In this study, researchers examined whether exposure to violence could make children’s telomeres shorten faster than normal. They interviewed the mothers of 236 children at ages 5, 7 and 10, asking whether the youngsters had been exposed to domestic violence between the mother and her partner; physical maltreatment by an adult; or bullying. Researchers measured the children’s telomeres—in cells obtained by swabbing the insides of their cheeks — at ages 5 and 10.

Telomeres shortened faster in kids exposed to two or more types of violence, says Shalev. Unless that pattern changes, the study suggests, these kids could be expected to develop diseases of aging, such as heart attacks or memory loss, seven to 10 years earlier than their peers.

Shalev says there is hope for these kids. His study found that, in rare cases, telomeres can lengthen. Better nutrition, exercise and stress reduction are three things that may be able to lengthen telomeres, he says.

The study confirms a small but growing number of studies suggesting that early childhood adversity imprints itself in our chromosomes, says Charles Nelson, a professor of pediatrics and neuroscience at Harvard Medical School.

74. The new study found that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. violence leaves scars on a child’s mind

B. hardship can change a child’s aging

C. violence can speed up a child’s aging = accelerate

D. hardship has a long­term effect on a child’s mind

75. According to the text, telomeres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can make a cell die quickly B. can help prevent DNA from separating

C. become shorter before they die D. are at the ends of people’s chromosomes

76. All of the following things can shorten telomeres EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. smoking B. cell division C. maltreatment D. doing exercise

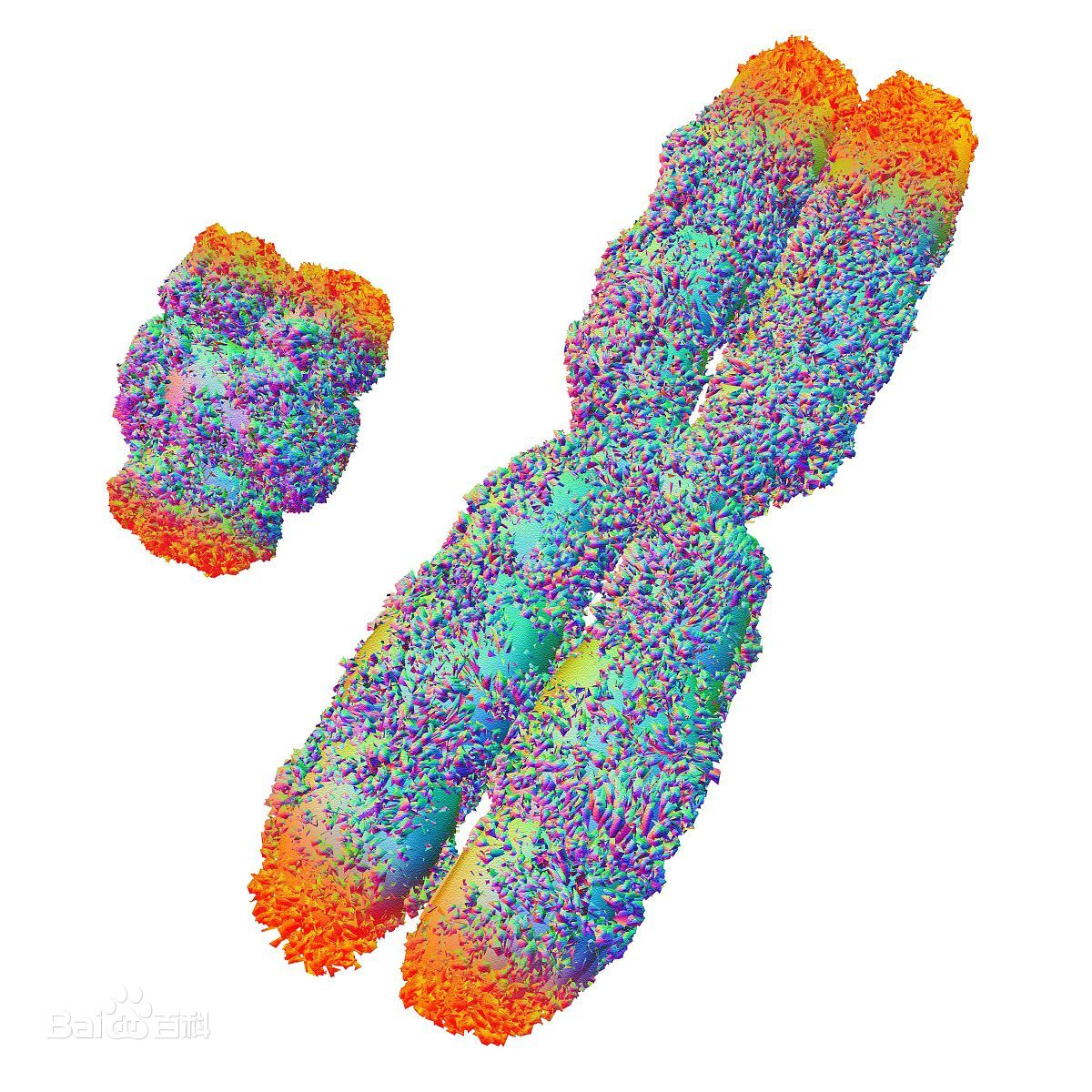
77. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

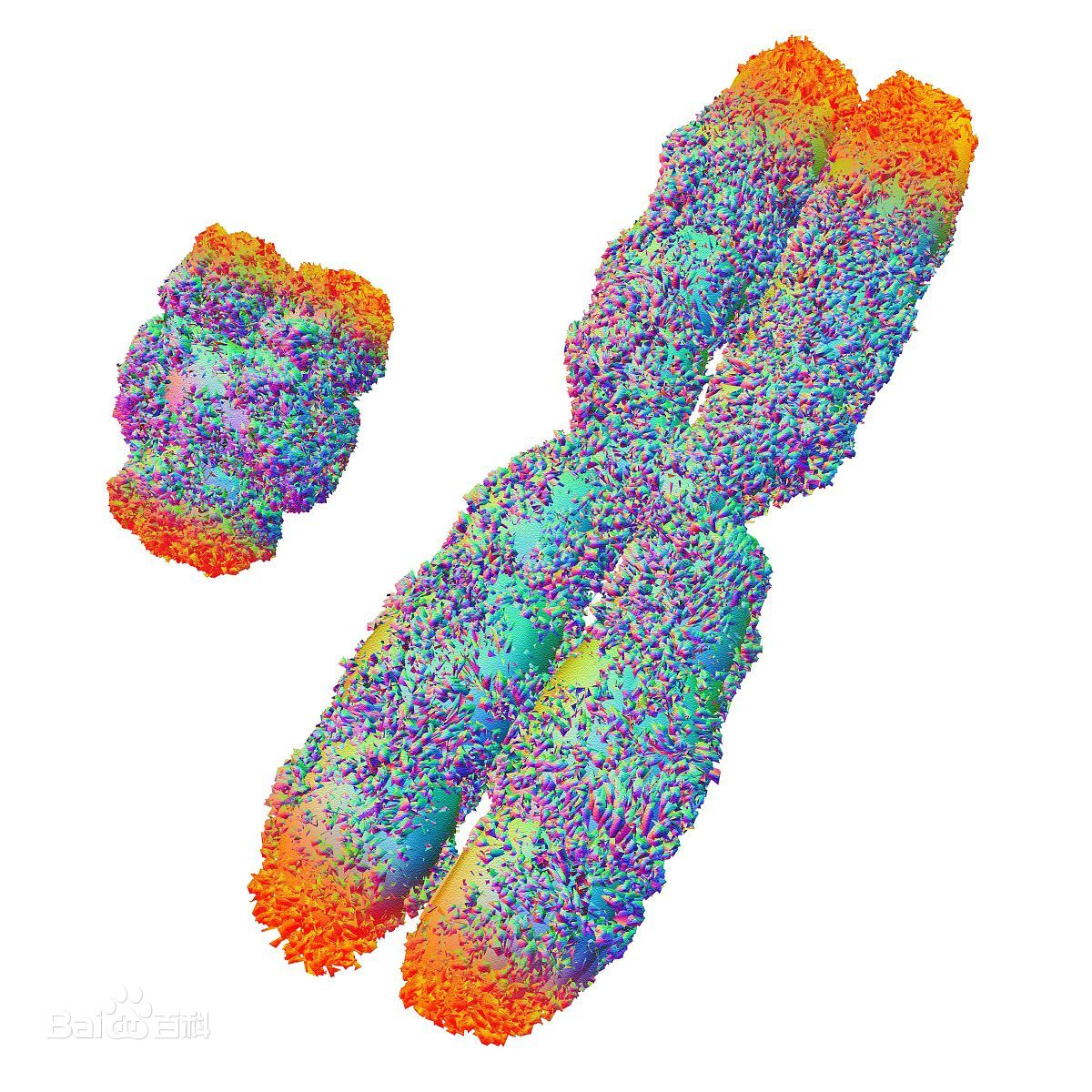
A. Violence can cause quick cell division in children’s body.

B. Being treated badly will make a child’s telomeres shorten faster.

C. Researchers measured the children’s telomeres from their legs in the study.

D. Children who have shorter telomeres may have a heart attack earlier.





**科学家们在寻找导致细胞死亡的基因时，发现了一种叫端粒的存在于染色体顶端的物质。端粒本身没有任何密码功能，它就像一顶高帽子置于染色体头上。**

**在新细胞中，细胞每分裂一次，染色体顶端的端粒就缩短一次，当端粒不能再缩短时，细胞就无法继续分裂了。这时候细胞也就到了普遍认为的分裂100次的极限并开始死亡。因此，端粒被科学家们视为“生命时钟”。**