**阅读专项练习6**

**Task 1 请完成练习，答案录入“Reading-XX”表格QQ私信发给Cathy**

**Task 2 请把每道题的依据在原文中标注出来，拍照上传钉钉家校本**

**(A)**

Picking a university is a tense period of asking yourself which institution is most relevant and suitable. That's why university rankings play such an important role in students searching for their next academic direction. Rankings are also an inescapable part of the reputation and brand image of universities. "No university website is complete without the claim to be in the top 100 for something or other," reported the BBC. The reason is simple: Rankings help them to attract students, staff and research investment.

Currently there are numbers of university rankings, and each has its own list of criteria. But the main categories are the same: academic reputation, graduates' performance and faculty resources.

However, experts point out the ranking process isn't entirely reliable. Mark Kantrowitz, a US financial aid researcher, said university rankings were mostly just for show. He wrote in The New York Times. "It may give your parents better bragging rights, but that's about it."

Moreover, it's not difficult to see the limitations of university rankings. Many rankings focus on the number of times research work is cited by other researchers to determine the sequence of the best universities. **It** helps British and US universities to dominate global rankings because English is the favored language of academia, John O'Leary, a member of the QS academic advisory board, told The Guardian. Also, rankings such as QS mainly focus on the qualities of the university rather than its students. "Any university ranking is likely to help students make better decisions about where to study, but the need to balance them with other more human factors is also important," said Phil Moss, an education and admissions consultant. "Advice from graduates or current students can be as valuable in providing a genuine insight into the experience or quality of a particular degree program. It can also add an element that rankings can never convey the actual emotion of a university experience."

56. Why do universities consider rankings important?

A. Rankings make them more appealing.

B. Rankings are in fact of great importance to students.

C. Rankings can increase their academic level.

D. Rankings help them complete their websites.

57.What does the underlined "**It**" in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Academic research work. B. The number of researches.

C. The way of ranking universities. D. The sequence of universities.

58. Besides ranking, what does Phil Moss suggest you should refer to if you're picking a university?

A. Going to the students’ resource center for advice B. Guidance from professors.

C. Information on websites. D. Suggestions from students.

**(B)**

**Home Laundry Automatic Dryer Product**

**Full Two Year *Warranty***

**Limited Five Year Warranty on *Cabinet* （橱柜）**

**Warranty Provides for：**

FIRST TWO YEARS Amana will repair or replace any faulty part free of charge.

THIRD THRU FIFTH YEARS Amana will provide a free replacement part for any cabinet which proves faulty due to rust .

**Warranty Limitations： Owner’s Responsibilities：**

• Warranty begins at date of original purchase. • Provide sales receipt.

• Applies only to product used within the United • Normal care and maintenance.

States or in Canada if product is approved by • Having the product reasonably

Canadian Standards Association when shipped accessible for service.

from factory. • Pay for service calls related to product

• Products used on a commercial or rental basis installation or usage instructions.

not covered by this warranty. • Pay for extra service costs, over normal

• Service must be performed by an Amana service charges, if servicer is requested

servicer. to perform service outside servicer’s

• Adjustments covered during first year only. normal business hours.

**Warranty Does Not Cover It If**： **In no event shall Amana be responsible**

• Product has damage due to product alteration, **for consequential damages.**\*

connection to an improper electrical supply, \*This warranty gives you specific legal

shipping and handling, accident, fire, floods, rights, and you may have others which

lightning or other conditions beyond the control vary from state to state. For example,

of Amana. some states do not allow the exclusion or

• Product is improperly installed or applied. limitation of consequential damages, so

this exclusion may not apply to you.

59. According to the warranty policy, an owner can get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within five years.

A. a full refund B. a free cabinet repair

C. a free rusty cabinet replacement D. a free product maintenance

60. According to **Warranty Limitations**, a product can be under warranty if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shipped from a Canadian factory B. rented for home use

C. repaired by the user himself D. used in the U.S.A.

61. According to **Owner’s Responsibilities**, an owner has to pay for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the loss of the sales receipt B. a servicer’s overtime work

C. the product installation D. a mechanic’s transportation

62. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the warranty?

A. Consequential damages are excluded across America.

B. A product damaged in a natural disaster is covered by the warranty.

C. A faulty cabinet due to rust can be replaced free in the second year.

D. Free repair is available for a product used improperly in the first year.

**(C)**

Huge health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability to find a primary care physician just scratch the surface of the problems that patients face daily.

Primary care should be the backbone of any health care system. Countries with appropriate primary care resources score highly when it comes to health outcomes and cost. The U.S. takes the opposite approach by emphasizing the specialist rather than the primary care physician.

A recent study analyzed the providers who treat *Medicare beneficiaries* (老年医保受惠人). The striking finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors --- two primary care physicians and five specialists --- in a given year. Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you don’t guarantee better care. Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is how doctors are paid. Most physicians are paid whenever they perform a medical service. The more a physician does, regardless of quality or outcome, the better he’s *reimbursed* (返还费用). Moreover, the amount a physician receives leans heavily toward medical or surgical procedures. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient’s disease. Combining this fact with annual government threats to cut reimbursements, physicians are faced with no choice but to increase quantity to boost income.

Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash-only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

Medical students are not blind to this situation. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated U.S. medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors.

How do we fix this problem?

It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system. Remove the pressure for primary care physicians to squeeze in more patients per hour, and reward them for *optimally* (最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence-based medicine. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving students loans for those who choose primary care as a career and settling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

We’re at a point where primary care is needed more than ever. Within a few years, the first wave of the 76 million Baby Boomers will need Medicare. Patients older than 85, who need *chronic*（慢性）care most, will rise by 50% this decade.

Who will be there to treat them?

63. We learn from the passage that the majority of people tend to believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure

B. seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors

C. visiting the same doctor on a regular basis ensures good health

D. the more doctors a patient sees, the better treatment he receives

64. Faced with the government threats to cut reimbursements, primary care physicians have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. increase their income by working overtime

B. improve their expertise and service

C. see more patients at the expense of quality

D. make various deals with specialists

65. What suggestion does the author give in order to provide better health care?

A. Bridge the salary gap between specialist and primary care physicians.

B. Extend primary care to patients with chronic diseases.

C. Recruit more medical students by offering them loans.

D. Make the primary care less needed than ever before.

66. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The U.S. Health Outcomes Are Worsening

B. The U. S. Primary Care Requires Improvement

C. The U.S. Doctors Have Declined in Number

D. The U.S. Health Care Costs Are Ever-rising

**(D)**

Mark Twain has been called the inventor of the American novel. And he surely deserves additional praise: the man who popularized the clever literary attack on racism.

I say clever because anti-slavery fiction had been the important part of the literature in the years before the Civil War. H. B. Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin is only the most famous example. These early stories dealt directly with slavery. With minor exceptions, Twain planted his attacks on slavery and prejudice into tales that were on the surface about something else entirely. He drew his readers into the argument by drawing them into the story.

Again and again, in the postwar years, Twain seemed forced to deal with the challenge of race. Consider the most controversial, at least today, of Twain’s novels, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Only a few books have been kicked off the shelves as often as *Huckleberry Finn*, Twain’s most widely read tale. Once upon a time, people hated the book because it struck them as rude. Twain himself wrote that those who banned the book considered the novel “trash and suitable only for the *slums*（贫民窟）.” More recently the book has been attacked because of the character Jim, the escaped slave, and many occurrences of the word “nigger”. (The term Nigger Jim, for which the novel is often severely criticized, never appears in it.)

But the attacks were and are silly—and miss the point. The novel is strongly anti-slavery. Jim’s search through the slave states for the family from whom he has been forcibly parted is heroic. As J. Chadwick has pointed out, the character of Jim was a first in American fiction—a recognition that the slave had two personalities, “the voice of survival within a white slave culture and the voice of the individual: Jim, the father and the man.”

Twain’s racial tone was not perfect. One is left uneasy, for example, by the lengthy passage in his autobiography about how much he loved what were called “nigger shows” in his youth—mostly with white men performing in black-face—and his delight in getting his mother to laugh at them. Yet there is no reason to think Twain saw the shows as representing reality. His frequent attacks on slavery and prejudice suggest his keen awareness that they did not.

Was Twain a racist? Asking the question in the 21st century is as wise as asking the same of Abraham Lincoln. If we read the words and attitudes of the past through the “wisdom” of the considered moral judgments of the present, we will find nothing but error. Lincoln, who believed the black man the inferior of the white, fought and won a war to free him. And Twain, raised in a slave state, briefly a soldier, and inventor of Jim, may have done more to anger the nation over racial injustice and awaken its collective conscience than any other novelist in the past century.

67. How do Twain’s novels on slavery differ from Stowe’s?

1. Twain was more willing to deal with racism.

B. Twain’s attack on racism was much less open.

C. Twain’s themes seemed to agree with plots.

D. Twain was openly concerned with racism.

68. Recent criticism of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* arose partly from its \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. target readers at the bottom B. anti-slavery attitude

C. rather impolite language D. frequent use of “nigger”

69. What does the underlined word “they” in Paragraph 5 refer to?

1. The attacks. B. Slavery and prejudice.

C. White men. D. The shows.

70. What does the author mainly argue for?

A. Twain had done more than his contemporary writers to attack racism.

B. Twain was an admirable figure comparable to Abraham Lincoln.

C. Twain’s works had been banned on unreasonable grounds.

D. Twain’s works should be read from a historical point of view.