大学英语四、六级辅导丛书

710分（新题型）

大学英语四级考试

阅读理解120篇精粹

全国大学英语四、六级考试命题研究组　编

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Text 1

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Ten Tips for Saving Money in College

College can be an expensive endeavor, even with scholarships and other kinds of financial aid. It's difficult enough balancing a class schedule—the thought of balancing a check book, on the other hand, can strike fear into the hearts of even the most studious mathematicians. Everything from textbooks, food, transportation, supplies and entertainment—these will all cost you money. There's no getting around it. However, there are easy ways to save. Here are several ways to avoid the constant panic of going broke:

Buy Textbooks from Used Bookstores

New textbooks from university bookstores can be very expensive. Brand new editions of chemistry books, for instance, can cost as much as $300, and that's not including any lab material. However, you can cut costs on reading materials and not starve. Look around for used bookstores. Most college campuses should have severalthe prices are heavily discounted, and book conditions are usually good. If you have enough time before classes start, check out the Internet for your books. Even with shipping charges, prices can turn out to be cheaper from online bookstores. And don't forgetsome of your friends might have taken a course in the past. Ask around and see if you can borrow from someone.

Seek Alternative Transportation

Instead of driving to class and spending money on gas, parking passes and possible tickets, look into a local bus or subway system. If the system is run by your university, you'll probably be able to ride for free with a student ID.If a transportation system doesn't exist (or the existing one isn't safe or reliable), try

to work out class schedules with friends and carpool. If you're close enough, walk or bike to class and get some much-needed exercise.

Choose the Right Meal Plan

Campus meal plans vary depending on the university—food quality, how often you eat, how much you eat, and location are all factors. A meal plan can be a good deal, however, so do a little research and see if it's worth it. Grab a brochure; ask meal plan veterans; anything to get a little taste. Some universities offer off-campus meal plans, too. These usually involve deals with food chains, so make sure the plan is appealing to you. If you decide to skip out on a meal plan, it's possible to eat enough and eat healthy on your own budget. Cut out coupons, buy in bulk and sign up for a shopper's discount card. Be creative and plan dinners with roommates and friends instead of going to more expensive restaurants.

Set Up a Student Checking Account

Banks usually cater to college students by offering free checking and savings accounts, allowing you to avoid fees on withdrawal, fund transfers or the minimum amount allowed in the account. Make sure online banking is an option, as this makes it easier to follow your activity. Keep track of your account—over-draftingwill only cost you more in fees. So, do what it takes to stay out of the red as much as possible.

Get Organized

It might seem like a hassle, but saving receipts of everything you purchase—from small items such as a candy bar or a CD, to big-ticket items like a new computer—is a great way to monitor your spending habits. Try it out for a month. When your thirty days are up, add up all of your expenses and see where your money went. You'd be surprised at how easy it is to cut back on unnecessary spending.

Be Creative with Your Leisure Time

Everyone needs to unwind after studying, and college campuses typically offer all sorts of opportunities-movie theaters, bars, cafes, arts centres, parks, downtown shopping centres, et cetera. Ask if any of these places offer student discounts. You can also think of alternative ways to have a good time. If you make the right choices and use a bit of creativity, you can have fun and save money at the same time. Plan a picnic in the park; make dinner for a date instead

of going to a fancy restaurant; go for a bike ride around town; play Frisbee golf on campus. Any of these activities cost a fraction of the typical college experience and can be more fun.

Find a Job

If you can fit it into your busy class schedule, a part-time job is a great way to bring in some extra income and give you some more flexibility with your spending. Waiting tables or delivering food can bring in great tips, and college-town restaurants are almost always looking for new help. A great way to earn some money and get some studying done is to work at your university's library. It's not a very demanding job and is usually quiet, so you can read for class and get paid at the same time.

Get the Right Cell Phone Plan

It's difficult to get by without a cell Phone today, but with a little research you can find an affordable plan that fits your needs. If they're up for it, join a family cell phone plan with your parents. It's usually much cheaper for everyone involved than having separate plans. If you're on your own, check out websites that offer side-by-side comparison charts of different cell phone plans. You should also avoid text messaging. Before you know it, you could rack up hundreds of dollars worth of texts when you could have communicated the same information for much less. Remember, phone companies charge both the sender and receiver of text messages, so let your friends know if you don't want them to text you five times every class. Send out e-mails or use free networking websites like Myspace or Facebook.

Smart Apartment Living

If you're not living in the dorms, split the rent with a few roommates. When thinking about appliances, see if your apartment complex provides a refrigerator, a washer and dryer, a microwave, and other handy accessories. If your parents or friends have any old appliances lying around, ask them if they'd be willing to part with them. Electricity, water and heating bills can be costly, so do your best to conserve—turn off lights when you're not in the room, use as little water as possible by taking fast showers and use heat sparingly.

Look Out for Scholarships

If you're applying for college right now or thinking about transferring to another school, it doesn't hurt to do some research on various types of financial

aid provided by the school. Aside from the obvious chunk of cash you'll save in the long run, several scholarships offer all sorts of perksand benefits—semester stipends, group trips, special access to useful resources, et cetera. If you're already enrolled but haven't received any aid, keep trying! If your grades are good and, you show you mean business, many scholarship programs give you the opportunity to apply each semester.

1.According to the passage, which at the following is NOT necessary for college students to buy since they cost too much money?

A.Reference books.B.Brand new textbooks.

C.Reading materials.D.New editions.

2.If no transportation system exists in a university, to save money on transportation, the college students should_____.

A.drive to class and spend money on gasB.ride for free with a student ID

C.work out class schedules with friendsD.walk or bike to class

3.Which of the following can make college students eat enough and eat healthy on their own budget?

A.To grab a brochure.B.To asking meal plan veterans.

C.Not to stick on a meal plan.D.To have shopper's discount card.

4.A college student should notice his or her account because_____.

A.banks offer free checking and saving accountsB.banks allow a student to avoid fees on withdrawals

C.it is easier to follow your activityD.over-drafting will cost more in fees

5.The purpose of encouraging students to collect receipts of every purchase is to_____.

A.help them avoid unnecessary feesB.monitor their spending habits

C.add up all expensesD.see where their money went

6.If a college student doesn't want to spend money on typical campus leisure, how to have fun and at the same time to save money?

A.Unwind after studying.B.Ask if the place offers student discount.

C.Create some activities.D.Go to a fancy restaurant.

7.Why working at a university's library is better than waiting tables or delivering food?

A.College student can earn more money.B.College student can bring in great tips.

C.College student can help others.D.College student can read for class and meanwhile get paid.

8.To communicate the same information, sending out e-mail or using free networking web sites is much cheaper than_____.

9.A good way to save apartment living bills is to ask whether your parents or friends want to give you
their_____.

10.College students with good academic achievements and poor financial background have chances to apply
for_____.

1.B

“Brand new editions of chemistry books, for instance, can cost as much as $300, and that's not including any lab material. However, you can cut costs on reading materials and not starve.”300B

2.C

“If a transportation system doesn't exist (or the existing one isn't safe or reliable), try to work out class schedules with friends and carpool.”C

3.C

“If you decide to skip out on a meal plan, it's possible to eat enough and eat healthy on your own budget.”C

4.D

“Keep track of your account—over-draftingwill only cost you more in fees.”——D

5.B

“It might seem like a hassle, but saving receipts of everything you purchase—from small items such as a candy bar or a CD, to big-ticket items like a new computer—is a great way to monitor your spending habits.”B

6.C

“If you make the right choices and use a bit of creativity, you can have fun and save money at the same time.”“Any of these activities cost a fraction of the typical college experience and can be more fun.”C

7.D

“Waiting tables or delivering food can bring in great tips, and college-town restaurants are almost always looking for new help. A great way to earn some money and get some studying done is to work at your university's library. It's not a very demanding job and is usually quiet, so you can read for class and get paid at the same time.”D

8.text messaging

“You should also avoid text messaging. Before you know it, you could rack up hundreds of dollars worth of texts when you could have communicated the same information for much less. Remember, phone companies charge both the sender and receiver of text messages, so let your friends know if you don't want them to text you five times every class. Send out e-mails or use free networking

websites like Myspace or Facebook.”text messaging

9.old appliances

“If your parents or friends have any old appliances lying around, ask them if they'd be willing to part with them.”old appliances

10.many scholarship programs

“If your grades are good and you show you mean business, many scholarship programs give you the opportunity to apply each semester.”many scholarship programs

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Text 2

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Universities Branch Out

As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self consciously globalseeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders, over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.

Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer internshipsabroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale

professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research centre focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai centre has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty, postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countriesXu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.

As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet infrastructureand applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visibleSilicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago. In the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U.K. Objections from American university and business leaders led to

improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effectsfirst, the very best of them stay in the States and—like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherishedvalues when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

1.From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become_____.

A.more and more research-orientedB.in-service training organizations

C.more popularized than ever beforeD.a powerful force for global integration

2.Over the past three decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased_____.

A.by 2.5 millionB.by 800,000

C.at an annual rate of 3.9 percentD.at an annual rate of 8 percent

3.In the United States, how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreignborn?

A.10%.B.20%.C.30%.D.38%.

4.How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?

A.They organize a series of seminars on world economy.

B.They offer them various courses in international politics.

C.They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program.

D.They give them chances for international study or internship.

5.An example illustrating the general trend of universities' globalization is_____.

A.Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research

B.Yale's helping Chinese universities to launch research projects

C.Yale's student exchange program with European institutions

D.Yale's establishing branch campuses throughout the world

6. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?

A.It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.

B.It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company.

C.It was intentionally created by Stanford University.

D.It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up.

7. What is said about the U.S. federal funding for research?

A.It has increased by 3 percent.B.It has been unsteady for years.

C.It has been more than sufficient.D.It doubled between 1998 and 2003.

8.The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U.S. after September 11 was caused by_____.

9.Many Americans fear that American competitiveness may be threatened by foreign students who will_____.

10.The policy of welcoming foreign students can benefit the U.S. in that the very best of them will stay and_____.

1.D

“But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.”D

2.C

“...over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004.”3.9C

3.B

“...20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born.”20B

4.D

“Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.”,D

5.A

“Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research centre focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools.”·A

6.C

“The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.”C

7.B

“Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady.”

B

8.changes in the visa process

“In the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. universities.”911changes in the visa process

9.take their knowledge and skills back home

“...but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home.”take their knowledge and skills back home

10.strengthen the nation

“...first, the very best of them stay in the States and—like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherished values when they return home.”strengthen the nation

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Text 3

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

That's Enough, Kids

It was a lovely day at the park and Stella Bianchi was enjoying the sunshine with her two children when a young boy, aged about four, approached her two-year-old son and pushed him to the ground.

"I'd watched him for a little while and my son was the fourth or fifth child he'd shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the

he'd shoved," she says. "I went over to them, picked up my son, turned to the boy and said, firmly, 'No, we don't push.'" What happened next was unexpected.

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says. "I thought she was coming over to apologise, but instead she started shouting at me for 'disciplining her child'. All I did was let him know his behavior was unacceptable. Was I supposed to sit back while her kid did whatever he wanted, hurting other children in the process?"

Getting your own children to play nice is difficult enough. Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield.

In my house, jumping on the sofa is not allowed. In my sister's house it's encouraged. For her, it's about kids being kids: "If you can't do it at three, when can you do it?"

Each of these philosophies is valid and, it has to be said, my son loves visiting his aunt's house. But I find myself saying "no" a lot when her kids are over at mine. That's OK between sisters but becomes dangerous territory when you're talking to the children of friends or acquaintances.

"Kids aren't all raised the same," agrees Professor Naomi White of Monash University. "But there's still an idea that they're the property of the parents. We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me."

In those circumstances, it's difficult to know whether to approach the child directly or the parent first. There are two schools of thought.

"I'd go to the child first," says Andrew Fuller, author of Tricky Kids. "Usually a quiet reminder that'we don't do that here' is enough. Kids have finely tuned antennaefor how to behave in different settings."

He points out that bringing it up with the parent first may make them feel neglectful, which could cause problems. Of course, approaching the child first can bring its own headaches, too.

This is why White recommends that you approach the parents first. "Raise your concerns with the parents if they're there and ask them to deal with it," she says.

Asked how to approach a parent in this situation, psychologist Meredith Fuller answers: "Explain your needs as well as stressing the importance of the friendship. Preface your remarks with something like'I know you'll think I'm silly but in my house I don't want...'"

When it comes to situations where you're caring for another child, White is straightforward:"Common sense must prevail. If things don't go well, then have a chat."

There're a couple of new grey areas. Physical punishment, once accepted from any adult, is no longer appropriate. "Now you can't do it without feeling

from any adult, is no longer appropriate. "Now you can't do it without feeling uneasy about it," White says.

Men might also feel uneasy about dealing with other people's children. "Men feel nervous," White says. "A new set of considerations has come to the fore as part of the debate about how we handle children."

For Andrew Fuller, the child-centric nature of our society has affected everyone. "The rules are different now from when today's parents were growing up," he says. "Adults are scared of saying, 'Don't swear', or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They're worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out—either from older children, or their parents."

He sees it as a loss of the sense of common public good and public courtesy , and says that adults suffer form it as much as children.

Meredith Fuller agrees. "A code of conduct is hard to create when you're living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last."

"It's about what I'm doing and what I need," Andrew Fuller says. "The days when a kid came home from school and said, 'I got into trouble,' and dad said, 'you probably deserved it,' are over. Now the parents are charging up to the school to have a go at teachers."

This jumping to our children's defense is part of what fuels the "walking on eggshells" feeling that surrounds our dealings with other people's children. You know that if you remonstratewith the child, you're going to have to deal with the parent. It's admirable to be protective of our kids, but is it good?

"Children have to learn to negotiate the world on their own, within reasonable boundaries," White says."I suspect that it's only certain sectors of the population doing the running to the school—better-educated parents are probably more likely to be too involved."

White believes our notions of a more child-centred society should be challenged. "Today we have a situation where, in many families, both parents work, so the amount of time children get from parents has diminished," she says.

"Also, sometimes when we talk about being child-centred, it's a way of talking about treating our children like commodities. We're centred on them but in ways that reflect positively on us. We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests of the children."

One way over-worked, under-resourced parents show commitment to their children is to leap to their defence. Back at the park, Bianchi's interventionon her son's behalf ended in an undignified exchange of insulting words with the other boy's mother.

As Bianchi approached the park bench where she'd been sitting, other

mums came up to her and congratulated her on taking a stand. "Apparently the boy had a longstanding reputation for bad behaviour and his mum for even worse behaviour if he was challenged."

Andrew Fuller doesn't believe that we should be afraid of dealing with other people's kids. "Look at kids that aren't your own as a potential minefield," he says. He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.

1.What did Stella Bianchi expect the young boy's mother to do when she talked to him?

A.Make an apology.B.Come over to intervene.

C.Discipline her own boy.D.Take her own boy away.

2.What does the author say about dealing with other people's children?

A.It's important not to hurt them in any way.B.It's no use trying to stop their wrongdoing.

C.It's advisable to treat them as one's own kids.D.It's possible for one to get into lots of trouble.

3.According to Professor Naomi White of Monash University, when one's kids are criticised, their parents will probably feel_____.

A.discouragedB.hurtC.puzzledD.overwhelmed

4.What should one do when seeing other people's kids misbehave according to Andrew Fuller?

A.Talk to them directly in a mild way.B.Complain to their parents politely.

C.Simply leave them alone.D.Punish them lightly.

5.Due to the child-centric nature of our society,_____.

A.parents are worried when their kids swear at them

B.people think it improper to criticise kids in public

C.people are reluctant to point out our kids' wrongdoings

D.many conflicts arise between parents and their kids

6.In a world where everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep,_____.

A.it's easy for people to become impatientB.it's difficult to create a code of conduct

C.it's important to be friendly to everybodyD.it's hard for people to admire each other

7.How did people use to respond when their kids got into trouble at school?

A.They'd question the teachers.B.They'd charge up to the school.

C.They'd tell the kids to calm down.D.They'd put the blame on their kids.

8.Professor White believes that the notions of a more child-centred society should be_____.

9.According to Professor White, today's parents treat their children as something they_____.

10.Andrew Fuller suggests that, when kids behave inappropriately, people should not_____.

1.A

"The boy's mother ran toward me from across the park," Stella says. "I thought she was coming over to apologise, but instead she started shouting at me for 'disciplining her child'.”StellaA

2.D

“Dealing with other people's children has become a minefield.”D

3.B

“We see our children as an extension of ourselves, so if you're saying that my child is behaving inappropriately, then that's somehow a criticism of me.”B

4.A

“Usually a quiet reminder that 'we don't do that here' is enough.”""A

5.C

“Adults are scared of saying, 'Don't swear,' or asking a child to stand up on a bus. They're worried that there will be conflict if they point these things out—either from older children, or their parents.”“”C

6.B

“A code of conduct is hard to create when you're living in a world in which everyone is exhausted from overwork and lack of sleep, and a world in which nice people are perceived to finish last.”B

7.D

“The days when a kid came home from school and said, 'I got into trouble,' and dad said, 'you probably deserved it,' are over.”""D

8.challenged

“White believes our notions of a more child-centred society should be challenged.”challenged

9.can be proud of

“We treat them as objects whose appearance and achievements are something we can be proud of, rather than serve the best interests of the children.”can be proud of

10.stay silent

“He recommends that we don't stay silent over inappropriate behaviour, particularly with regular visitors.”“”stay silent

·Stella Bianchi
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Text 4

By the mid-nineteenth century, the term "ice-box" had entered the American language, but ice was still only beginning to affect the diet of ordinary citizens in the United States: The ice trade grew with the growth of cities. Ice was used in hotels, taverns, and hospitals, and by some forward-looking city dealers in fresh meat, fresh fish, and butter. After the Civil War (1861-1865), as ice was used to refrigerate freight cars, it also came into household use. Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use. This had become possible because a new household convenience, the icebox, a precursor of the modern refrigerator, had been invented.

Making an efficient icebox was not as easy as we might now suppose. In

the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, was rudimentary. The common sense that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of ice that performed the cooling. Nevertheless, early efforts to economize ice included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient ice-box.

But as early as 1803, an ingenious Maryland farmer, Thomas Moore, had been on the right track. He owned a farm about twenty miles outside the city of Washington, for which the village of Georgetown was the market center. When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would pass up the rapidly melting stuff in the tubs of his competitors to pay a premium price for his butter, still fresh and hard in neat, one-pound bricks. One advantage of his icebox, Moore explained, was that farmers would no longer have to travel to market at night in order to keep their produce cool.

1.What is the main idea of this passage?

A.The influence of ice on the diet.B.The transportation of goods to market.

C.The development of refrigeration.D.Sources of the term "ice-box".

2.According to the passage, when did the word "icebox" become part of the American language?

A.In 1803.B.Around 1850.C.During the Civil War.D.Before 1880.

3.The word "rudimentary" in Para. 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

A.basicB.sufficientC.necessaryD.undeveloped

4.The sentence "Thomas Moore, had been on the right track." (Para. 3) indicates that_____.

A.Moore's farm was not far away from Washington

B.Moore's farm was on the right road

C.Moore's design was completely successful

D.Moore was suitable for the job

5.Which following conclusion is right according to this article?

A.Icebox is the origin of modern refrigerator.

B.Icebox can keep ice from melting.

C.Difference between icebox and refrigerator is that the latter is electric.

D.Both icebox and refrigerator can keep meat, fish and butter fresh.

Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use.

“...half the ice...and one-third of that...went to families...”Even before 1880 “sold in New York...”for their own use

1880

The commonsense that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of ice that performed the cooling.

“The commonsense notion...was of course mistaken...”thatsense “for...cooling”the melting of ice

Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors achieve the delicate balance of insulation and circulation needed for an efficient icebox.

“did inventors achieve...icebox”“not until...century”

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“By the mid-nineteenth century, the term 'ice-box’had entered the American language”B

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4.“Thomas Moore”_____

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Text 5

Specialization can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalization of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialization in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by

national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalization and specialization was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

1.The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.

A.sociology and chemistryB.physics and psychology

C.sociology and psychologyD.physics and chemistry

2.We can infer from the passage that_____.

A.there is little distinction between specialization and professionalization

B.amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

C.professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community

D.amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

3.The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.

A.the process of specialization and professionalization

B.the hardship of amateurs in scientific study

C.the change of policies in scientific publications

D.the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

4.The direct reason for specialization is _____.

A.the development in communicationB.the growth of professionalization

C.the expansion of scientific knowledgeD.the splitting up of academic societies

5.Which statement about the amateur is correct?

A.Professionals and amateurs are very different from each other in science.

B.The growth of specialization improves the amateur participation in science.

C.In the twentieth century, due to the increasing developments of science, the difference between the professional and amateur become larger than before.

D.A similar process of differentiation occurred in the specific societies of geometry.

A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

processhas led to“professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies”whereasthe amateurshave tended, either to remain or to come together

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Text 6

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortuning fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it

must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the 1.02 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just 427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

1.According to those who support mergers railway monopoly is unlikely because_____.

A.cost reduction is based on competitionB.services call for cross-trade coordination

C.outside competitors will continue to existD.shippers will have the railway by the throat

2.What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

A.Indifferent.B.Supportive.C.Indignant.D.Apprehensive.

3.It can be inferred from Para. 3 that_____.

A.shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad

B.there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide

C.overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief

D.a government board ensures fair play in railway business

4.The word "arbiters" (Line 6, Para. 4) most probably refers to those_____.

A.who work as coordinatorsB.who function as judges

C.who supervise transactionsD.who determine the price

5.According to the passage, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by_____.

A.the continuing acquisitionB.the growing traffic

C.the cheering Wall StreetD.the shrinking market

If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.

shippers would do soIf railroads charged all customers the same average ratethey arguewhowho have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportationshippersleaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of

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Text 7

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability."Businesses need to feel they can trust the passway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private internet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the PointCast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's website. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a website selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

1.We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business_____.

A.has been striving to expand its marketB.intended to follow a fanciful fashion

C.tried but in vain to control the marketD.has been booming for one year or

so

2.Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that_____.

A.the technology is popular with many Web users

B.businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions

C.there is a radical change in strategy

D.it is accessible limitedly to established partners

3.In the view of Net purists,_____.

A.there should be no marketing messages in online culture

B.money making should be given priority to on the Web

C.the Web should be able to function as the television set

D.there should be no online commercial information without requests

4.We learn from the last paragraph that_____.

A.pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce

B.interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers

C.leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago

D.setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

5.The best title for this article is "_____".

A.Development of Web BusinessB.About Internet Commerce

C.About Push StrategyD.About Online Transaction

The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a website selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers.

“The examples...show that...”thata websitewill attractonline customers selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivityhospitalityand securitya website

Virtual VineyardsAmazon.com

ForresterBlane Erwin“”

“”“”——PointCastVirtual Vineyards“”——

“”Virtual VineyardsAmazon.com510

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Virtual Vineyards, Amazon. Com——510——B
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Text 8

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes", makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicated. In late 1994, the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In 1995, in fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilization, for example, has historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

1.From the passage we learn that_____.

A.there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates

B.economy will always follow certain models

C.the economic situation is better than expected

D.economists had foreseen the present economic situation

2.According to the passage, which of the following is true?

A.Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.

B.An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.

C.A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.

D.Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.

3.The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Para. 3) means that_____.

A.the low inflation rate will last for some time

B.the inflation rate will soon rise

C.the inflation will disappear quickly

D.there is no inflation at present

4.The passage shows that the author is _____ the present situation.

A.critical ofB.puzzled byC.disappointed atD.amazed at

5.Which country suffered less from inflation?

A.AmericaB.BritainC.JapanD.Britain and Japan

Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July.

Average inflation fell to 2.3close to“”before“”“7”

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Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack.

and especially America'sthat

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Text 9

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

1.In Line 7, Para. 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means_____.

A.Americans are never satisfied with their incomes

B.Americans tend to overstate their incomes

C.Americans want to have their incomes increased

D.Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

2.The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that_____.

A.producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production

B.consumers can express their demands through producers

C.producers decide the prices of products

D.supply and demand regulate prices

3.According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by_____.

A.private property and rights concernedB.manpower and natural resources control

C.ownership of productive resourcesD.free contracts and prices

4.The passage is mainly about_____.

A.how American goods are producedB.how American consumers buy their goods

C.how American economic system worksD.how American businessmen make their profits

5.The price system is used to_____.

A.reflecting the demands of consumers and the respondence of the producer

B.expressing the mechanism of the market-oriented economy

C.regulating the balance of demand and supply

D.regulating the number of producers

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

The American economic system is organizedaround...in whichwhat determinebythatgoods and services

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Text 10

Less than 40 years ago in the United States, it was common to change a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver. That is because the coins were actually made of silver. But those days are gone. There is no silver in today's coins. When the price of the precious metal rises above its face value as money, the metal will become more valuable in other uses. Silver coins are no longer in circulation because the silver in coins is worth much more than their face value. A silver firm could find that it is cheaper to obtain silver by melting down coins than by buying it on the commodity markets. Coins today are made of an alloy of cheaper metals.

Gresham's Law, named after Sir Thomas Gresham, argues that "good

money" is driven out of circulation by "bad money". Good money differs from bad money because it has higher commodity value.

Gresham lived in the 16th century in England where it was common for gold and silver coins to be debased. Governments did this by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver. The governments could thus make a profit in coinage by issuing coins that had less precious metal than the face value indicated. Because different mixings of coins had different amounts of gold and silver, even though they bore the same face value, some coins were worth more than others as commodities. People who dealt with gold and silver could easily see the difference between the "good" and the "bad" money. Gresham observed that coins with a higher content of gold and silver were kept rather than being used in exchange, or were melted down for their precious metal. In the mid-1960s when the U.S. issued new coins to replace silver coins, Gresham's law went right in action.

1.Why was it possible for Americans to use a one-dollar bill for a dollar's worth of silver?

A.Because there was a lot of silver in the United States.

B.Because money was the medium of payment.

C.Because coins were made of silver.

D.Because silver was considered worthless.

2.Today's coins in the United States are made of_____.

A.some precious metalsB.silver and some precious metals

C.various expensive metalsD.some inexpensive metals

3.What is the difference between "good money" and "bad money"?

A.They are circulated in different markets.

B.They are issued in different face values.

C.They are made of different amounts of gold and silver.

D.They have different uses.

4.What was the purpose of the governments issuing new coins by mixing cheaper metals with gold and silver in the 16th century?

A.They wanted to reserve some gold and, silver for themselves.

B.There was neither enough gold nor enough silver.

C.New coins were easier to be made.

D.They could make money.

5.Which of the following statements is correct according to this article?

A."Good money" refers to the gold or silver coins while the "bad money" metallic coins.

B."Good money" refers to the gold or silver coins while the "bad money" alloy coins.

C.Issuance of coin to replace the silver coins intended to save money.
D.Present coins are cheaper than its face value.

A silver firm could find that it is cheaper to obtain silver by melting down coins than by buying it on the commodity markets.
A silver firmfindthatby...

Gresham's Lawnamed after Sir Thomas Greshamargues that "good money" is driven out of circulation by "bad money".
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Because different mixings of coins had different amounts of gold and silver, even though they bore the same face value, some coins were worth more than others as commodities.
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The governments could thus make a profit in coinage by issuing coins that had less precious metal than the face value indicatedD
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Text 11

Adam Smith, writing in the 1770s, was the first person to see the importance of the division of labor and to explain part of its advantages. He gives as an example the process by which pins were made in England.

"One man draws out the wire; another strengthens it; a third cuts it; a fourth points it; a fifth grinds it at the top to prepare it to receive the head. To make the head requires two or three operations. To put it on is a separate operation, to polish the pins is another. And the important business of making pins is, in this manner, divided into about eighteen operations, which in some factories are all performed by different people, though in others the same man will sometimes perform two or three of them."

Ten men, Smith said, in this way, turned out twelve pounds of pins a day or about 4,800 pins per worker. But if all of them had worked separately and independently without division of labor, none of them could have made twenty pins in a day and perhaps not even one.

There can be no doubt that division of labor is an efficient way of organizing work. Fewer people can make more pins. Adam Smith saw this but he also took it for granted that division of labor is in itself responsible for economic growth and development and that it accounts for the difference between expanding economies and those that standing still. But division of labor adds nothing new; it only enables people to produce more of what they already have.

1.According to the passage, Adam Smith was the first person to_____.
A.take advantage of the division of labor
B.introduce the division of labor into England
C.understand the effects of the division of labor

D.explain the causes of the division of labor

2.Adam Smith saw that the division of labor_____.

A.enabled each worker to make pins more quickly and more cheaply

B.increased the possible output per worker

C.increased the number of people employed in factories

D.improved the quality of pins produced

3.Adam Smith mentioned the number 4,800 in order to_____.

A.show the advantages of the division of labor

B.show the advantages of the old craft system

C.emphasize how powerful the individual worker was

D.emphasize the importance of increased production

4.According to the writer, Adam Smith's mistake was in believing that division of labor_____.

A.was an efficient way of organizing work

B.was an important development in methods of production

C.certainly led to economic development

D.increased the production of existing goods

5.Which of the following could serve as an appropriate title for the passage?

A.Adam Smith, the English Economist

B.The Theory of Division of Labor

C.Division of Labor, an Efficient Way of Organizing Work

D.Adam Smith, the Last Discoverer of Division of Labor

Adam Smith saw this but he also took it for granted that division of labor is in itself responsible for economic growth and development and that it accounts for the difference between expanding economies and those that standing still.

Adam Smith saw thisbuthetook it for granteditthatdivision of laborisin itself responsible for economic growth and developmentitaccounts forthe difference between expanding economies and those that standing stillthatthose

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There can be no doubt that division of labor is an efficient way of organizing work.

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Text 12

The London Stock Exchange has been famous as a place for men only, and women used to be strictly forbidden to enter. But the world is changing day by

day, and even the Stock Exchange, which seemed to be a men's castle, is gradually opening its doors to the other sex. On l6th November, 1971, a great decision was taken. The Stock Exchange Council (the body of men that administers the Stock Exchange) decided that women should be allowed onto the new trading floor when it opened in 1973. But the "castle" had not been completely conquered. The first girls to work in "The House" were not brokers or jobbers. They were neither allowed to become partners in stockbroking firms, nor to be authorized dealers in stocks and shares. They were simply junior clerks and telephone operators.

Women have been trying to get into the Stock Exchange for many years. Several votes have been taken in "The House" to see whether the members would be willing to allow women to become members, but the answer has always been "No". There have been three refusals of this kind since l967. Now women are admitted, although in a very junior capacity. Two forms of jobbers made an application to the Stock Exchange Council to be allowed to employ girl clerks. Permission was finally given. A member of the Stock Exchange explained, after this news had been given, "The new floor is going to be different from the old one. All the jobbers will have their own stands, with space for a telephone and typewriters, therefore there will have to be typists and telephone operators. So women must be allowed in." This decision did not mean a very great victory in the war for equal rights for women. However, it was a step in the right direction. The Chairman of the new building will eventually lead to women being allowed to have full membership of the Stock Exchange. It is only a matter of time; it must happen.

1.The London Stock Exchange is famous_____.

A.for its favorable location

B.for its policy of opening its doors to women

C.because it has been a place for men only

D.because women are now beginning to enter its doors to work

2.Several votes have been taken in "The House"_____.

A.to see if women were willing to become members

B.to decide when women would be allowed into "The House"

C.to find out whether the members were willing to allow women to become members

D.to decide when to allow women onto the new trading floor

3.Which of the following is true?

A.Since l973 women have been allowed to work with the London Stock Exchange.

B.Women have always been refused participation in stock trading.

C.Women were never officially allowed to enter the Stock Exchange.
D.Men have been trying to get into the Stock Exchange.
4.What is this article about?
A.Women's place in society.
B.How the London Stock Exchange functioned in 1971.
C.How women have been struggling for full membership of the Stock Exchange.
D.How women were gradually allowed to work in the Stock Exchange.
5.What is the attitude of the author to the after woman performance in stock exchange business?
A.Neutral.B.Pessimistic.C.Optimistic.D.Indifferent.

The London Stock Exchange has been famous as a place for men only, and women used to be strictly forbidden to enter.
be famous as“……”

The Stock Exchange Council (the body of men that administers the Stock Exchange) decided that women should be allowed onto the new trading floor when it opened in 1973.
The Stock Exchange Council... decided that...thatdecidedwhen
197111161973

197111161973“”
“”1967“”

1._____
A.B.
C.D.
C
...has been famous as a place for men onlyC
2._____
A.
B.
C.
D.

C
...to see whether the members would be willing to allow...C
3.
A.1973
B.
C.
D.
A
The Stock Exchange Council... 1973A
4.
A.
B.1971
C.
D.
D
ABCD
5.
A.B.C.D.
C

Text 13

When they advise your kids to "get an education" if you want to raise your income, they tell you only half the truth. What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower for your society, but not too much that you prove an embarrassment to your society.

Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you are occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison and you can successfully drop out in grade school.

Get a college degree, if possible. With aB.A., you are on the launching pad. But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a master's degree, make sure it is an M.B.A., and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more a year than full professors? Yes, the average salary in 1977 for those truckers was $24,000, while the full professors managed to average just$23,930.

A Ph.D.is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future. There are more

Ph.D.s unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other part of the world by far.

If you become a doctor of philosophy in English or history or anthropology or political science or languages or — worst of all — in philosophy, you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.

Thousands of Ph.D.s are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month. And then maybe taking a job in some high school or backwater college that pays much less than the janitor earns.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

1.According to the writer, what the society expects of education is to turn out people who_____.

A.will not be a shame to the societyB.will become loyal citizens

C.can take care of themselvesD.can meet the demands as a source of manpower

2.Many Ph.D.s are out of job because_____.

A.they are wrongly educatedB.they are of little commercial value to the society

C.there are fewer jobs in high schoolsD.they prefer easy jobs with more money

3.The nation is only interested in people_____.

A.with diplomasB.specialized in physics and chemistry

C.valuable to the gross national productD.both A and C

4.Which of the following is NOT true?

A.Bernard Shaw didn't finish high school, nor did Edison.

B.One must think carefully before going for a master's degree.

C.The higher your educational level, the more money you will earn.

D.If you are educated too much, you'll make things difficult for the society.

5.What is the attitude of the author to the education?

A.Education is necessary but not crucial.B.Higher education isn't equal to the higher income.

C.Education works not so good as technique.D.A Ph.D.can only work in schools or colleges.

What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower for your society, but not too much that you prove an embarrassment to your society.

whatisto dogetenough education...not too much...enough educationto provide...

Without that, you are occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison and you can successfully drop out in grade school.

...you are occupationally dead...without thatunlessunless

...

A Ph.D.is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future.

A Ph.D.is the highest degree..., but... you are facing a dim futureyou can get degreeexceptin...exceptphysics or chemistrywhere

“”

...

“”“”MBA

19772.42.393

_____

1._____

A.B.

C.D.

D

just enough education to provide manpower for your societyD

2._____

A.B.

C.D.

B

A Ph.D.is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposesB

3._____

A.B.

C.D.AC

D

ACD

4.

A.B.

C.D.

C

——C

5.

A.B.

C.D.

A

Text 14

Personality is to a large extent inherent — A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A-characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt "the win at all costs" moral standard and measure their success by achievements. The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: "Rejoice, we conquer!"

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A-youngsters change into B's. The world needs all types, and schools have an important duty to try to

fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surely a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A-type stock. B's are important and should be encouraged.

1.According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually_____.

A.impatientB.considerateC.aggressiveD.agreeable

2.The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because_____.

A.the pressure is too great on the studentsB.some students are bound to fail

C.failure rates are too highD.the results of examinations are doubtful

3.The selection of medical professionals is currently based on_____.

A.candidates' sensitivityB.competitive spirit

C.academic achievementsD.surer values

4.From the passage we can draw the conclusion that_____.

A.the personality of a child is well established at birth

B.family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics

C.the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors

D.B-type characteristics can find no place in competitive society

5.The best title for this article is "_____".

A.Personality AcquisitionB.Effects of Environment

C.Competition in SchoolD.Cooperation of Inherence and Environment

The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows.

The current passion... produces a two-layer systemforin whichbetter than

AB

AA

A“”AB“”

AB

AB

1.A_____
A.B.C./D.
C
“A”C
2._____
A.B.
C.D.
B
“”BACD“”
3._____
A.B.C.D.
C
“ ”C
4._____
A.B.
C.D.B
C
C
5.“_____”
A.B.C.D.
D

Text 15

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his

father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rest sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So shortsighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

1.What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?

A.A kind of overlooked inequality.B.A type of conspicuous bias.

C.A type of personal prejudice.D.A kind of brand discrimination.

2.What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

A.In both East and West, names are essential to success.

B.The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoe Zysman.

C.Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.

D.Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

3.The 4th paragraph suggests that_____.

A.questions are often put to the more intelligent students

B.alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class

C.teachers should pay attention to all of their students

D.students should be seated according to their eyesight

4.What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Line 2, Para. 5)?

A.They are getting impatient.B.They are noisily dozing off.

C.They are feeling humiliated.D.They are busy with word puzzles.

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

5.Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A.People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
B.VIPs in the Western word gain a great deal from alphabetism.
C.The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
D.Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

this...refers to discriminationfor those as yet unaware of such a disadvantageas yet unaware of such a disadvantagethose peopleas yet“”against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet discriminationwhose surnamesthose

AAAAZodiacAdam Abbott Zoe ZysmanAK

BC·26166BerlusconiBlairBushChiracChretienKoizumi3Greenspan DuisenbergHayami5GatesBuffettAllenEllisonAlbrecht

Zysman

ABCZysman

1.AAAA carsZodiac cars

A.B.

C.D.

A

——“AAAA”“Zodiac”——Adam AbbottZoe Zysman“AAAA cars”“Zodiac cars”——A

2.

A.

B.

C.

D.

D

“AAAA”“Zodiac”——Adam AbbottZoe ZysmanD

3._____

A.B.
C.D.
C
C“”C
4.“most people are literally having a ZZZ”
A.B.
C.D.
B
——B
5.
A.NZ
B.
C.
D.
D
——“AAAA”“Zodiac”Adam AbbottZoe ZysmanD

Text 16

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty

words. At three he knows about l,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, if the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy-bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyse, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

1.The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was_____.

A.to prove that children are born with the ability to speak

B.to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech

C.to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak

D.to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language

2.The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that_____.

A.they are incapable of learning language rapidly

B.they are exposed to too much language at once

C.their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak

D.their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them

3.What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that_____.

A.he is born with the capacity to speakB.he has a brain more complex than an animal's

C.he can produce his own sentencesD.he owes his speech ability to good nursing

4.Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?

A.The faculty of speech is inborn in man.

B.Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.

C.The child's brain is highly selective.

D.Most children learn their language in definite stages.

5.If a child starts to speak later than others, he will_____.
A.have a high IQB.be less intelligent
C.be insensitive to verbal signalsD.not necessarily be backward

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the childwhere

13Frederick II

Frederick
121218350310004

1.Frederick Ⅱ_____
A.
B.
C.
D.
B
“”B
2._____
A.
B.
C.
D.
C
“”C
3._____
A.B.
C.D.

C
“”C
4.
A.
B.
C.
D.
B
B
5._____
A.B.C.D.
D
“”D

Text 17

In the United States, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 pm. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it's a matter of life and death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

In social life, time plays a very important part. In the U.S.A.guests tend to feel they are not highly regarded if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date. But it is not true in all countries. In other areas of the world it may be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans which are made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten. The meaning of time differs in different parts of the world. Thus, misunderstandings arise between people from cultures that treat time differently. Promptness is valued highly in American life, for example, if people are not prompt, they may be regarded as impolite or not fully responsible. In the U.S. no one would think of keeping a business friend waiting for an hour; it would be too impolite. A person who is 5 minutes late is expected to make a short apology. If he is less than 5 minutes late, he will say a few words of explanation, though perhaps he will not complete the sentence.

1."The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 pm." (Line 3, Para. 1) Here"attached" means_____.

A.takenB.drawnC.givenD.shown

2.Supposing one wants to make a telephone call at midnight, this would

mean_____.

A.the matter is less importantB.the matter is somewhat important

C.the matter requires immediate attentionD.it is a matter of life and death

3.According to this passage, time plays an important role in_____.

A.everyday lifeB.private lifeC.communicationsD.transmission

4.The best title for this passage is "_____".

A.The Voices of TimeB.The Saving of Time

C.The Importance of an AnnouncementD.Time and Tide Wait for No Man

5.According to the passage, the author of the article may agree with which of the following statements?

A.It is appropriate to send your invitation cards three of four days before a dinner party date in the U.S.

B.It may be appropriate to send your invitation cards to your guests three or four days before a

dinner party date in some cultures.

C.It is best for one to make telephone calls at night because it costs much less.

D.If one is less than 5 minutes late, he has to make a short apology.

In other areas of the world it may be considered foolish to make an appointment too far in advance because plans which are made for a date more than a week away tend to be forgotten.

it may be considered foolish to...because...plans... tend to be forgottenwhich plansIn other areas of the world

Thus, misunderstandings arise between people from cultures that treat time differently.

misunderstandings arise...between people from cultures that treat time differentlymisunderstandingsarise

11

55

1.The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 pm.

attached_____

A.B.C.D.

C

attached to“……”C

2._____

A.B.C.D.

D

If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it's a matter of life and deathD

3._____

A.B.C.D.

C

The time chosen for the call communicates its importanceC

4.“_____”

A.B.C.D.

A

voicemeaningA

5.

A.

B.

C.

D.5

B

In other areas of the world...tend to be forgottenB

Text 18

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess, if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play it until their hands were burnt away. Similarly, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before. A really fearless soldier — and some do exist — is not a good soldier because he is soon killed; and a dead soldier is of no use to his army. Fear and pain are therefore two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.

In our first sentence we suggested that fear ought to be properly used. If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much. Even in your house you are not absolutely safe: an airplane may crash on your house, or ants may eat away some of the beams in your roof so that the

latter falls on you, or you may get cancer!

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but instead to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; then you have to decide what action to take. In many cases, you can take quick and successful action to avoid the danger. For example, you see a car coming straight towards you; fear warns you, you jump out of the way, and all is well.

In some cases, however, you decide that there is nothing that you can do to avoid the danger. For example, you cannot prevent an airplane crashing onto your house. In this case, fear has given you its warning; you have examined it and decided on your course of action, so fear of this particular danger is no longer of any use to you, and you have to try to overcome it.

1.Children would play with fire until their hands were burnt away if_____.

A.they were given no warning beforehandB.they had never burnt themselves

C.they had no sense of painD.they were fearful of the fire

2.A really fearless soldier_____.

A.is of little use to the armyB.is without equal

C.is nothing but a dead soldierD.easily gets killed in a battle

3.Fear should be used properly because_____.

A.an airplane may crash on your house

B.you may get cancer

C.fear can only be used as a servant and guide

D.men are now letting fear rule them too much

4.People sometimes succeed in timely avoiding danger because_____.

A.they have gained experience

B.they jump out of the way in time

C.they are calm in face of danger

D.they are warned of the danger and can take quick action

5.Implied but not stated in this passage:_____.

A.Fear is always something helpfulB.Too much fear is harmful

C.Fear ought to be used as a servant and guideD.Fear is something unprofitable

Similarly, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before.

if pain..., a child... burn..., because...a child...ifbecause

Fear and pain are therefore two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.

Fear and pain are therefore two guardsfearpainwithoutwhichwhichtwo guards

If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much.

If you... because of..., you...ifbecause of...ifyou...

_____

1._____

A.B.

C.D.

C

If fire did not hurt when it burnt...C

2._____

A.B.

C.D.

D

A really fearless soldier... is not a good soldier because he is soon killedDA AA really fearless soldiera dead soldierA

3._____

A.B.

C.D.

C

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but instead to use fear as your servant and guideC

4._____

A.B.
C.D.
D
D
5._____
A.B.
C.D.
B
BAalways“”CD

Text 19

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sound to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and dull.

1.The origin of language is_____.

A.a legend handed down from the pastB.a matter that is hidden secretly

C.a question difficult to answerD.a problem not yet solved

2.One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions was that_____.

A.they could agree upon certain signsB.they could write them down

C.they could communicate with each otherD.they could combine them

3.What is true about the words?

A.They are used to express feelings only.B.They can not be written down.
C.They are simply sounds.D.They are mysterious.
4.In expressing their thoughts, great writers are able_____.
A.to confuse the readersB.to move men to tears
C.to move our actionsD.to puzzle our feelings
5.Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?
A.He is no more a master of words than an ordinary person.
B.He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.
C.He can move men to tears.
D.His style is always charming.

All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sound to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down.

all we really knowisthatmen...invented...so that they communicate...and that they agreed upon...which...meninventedto...so thatwhich letters

...the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past.

the more...the more...

……

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions.

Great writers are those...whothosewhichinwords

____

1._____
A.B.
C.D.

D

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. D

2._____

A.B.

C.D.

C

so thatso that they could communicate with each otherC

3.

A.B.

C.D.

C

Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words. CA express thoughts and feelings, actions and thingsBnotDmysterious

4._____

A.B.

C.D.

B

B

5.

A.

B.

C.

D.

A

Above all, the real poet is a master of wordsAA

Text 20

Around the world more and more people are taking part in dangerous sports and activities. Of course, there have always been people who have looked for adventure — those who have climbed the highest mountains, explored unknown parts of the world or sailed in small boats across the greatest oceans. Now, however, there are people who seek an immediate excitement from a risky activity which may only last a few minutes or even seconds.

I would consider bungee jumping to be a good example of such an activity. You jump from a high place (perhaps a bridge or a hot-air balloon) 200 meters above the ground with an elastic rope tied to your ankles. You fall at up to 150 kilometers an hour until the rope stops you from hitting the ground. It is estimated that two million people around the world have now tried bungee

jumping. Other activities which most people would say are as risky as bungee jumping involve jumping from tall buildings and diving into the sea from the top of high cliffs.

Why do people take part in such activities as these? Some psychologists suggest that it is because life in modern societies has become safe and boring. Not very long ago, people's lives were constantly under threat. They had to go out and hunt for food, diseases could not easily be cured, and life was a continuous battle for survival.

Nowadays, according to many people, life offers little excitement. They live and work in comparatively safe environment; they buy food in shops; and there are doctors and hospitals to look after them if they become ill. The answer for some of these people is to seek danger in activities such as bungee jumping.

1.Which of the following is the suitable title for the passage?

A.Dangerous Sports: What and Why?B.The Boredom of Modern Life

C.Bungee Jumping: Is It Really Dangerous?D.The Need for Excitement

2.More and more people today_____.

A.are trying activities such as bungee jumping

B.are climbing the highest mountains

C.are close to death in sports

D.are looking for adventures such as exploring unknown places

3.People probably take part in dangerous sports nowadays because_____.

A.they have a lot of free timeB.they can go to hospital if they are injured

C.their lives lack excitementD.they no longer need to hunt for food

4.The writer of the passage has a(n)_____ attitude towards dangerous sports.

A.positiveB.negativeC.objectiveD.subjective

5.It can be inferred from the article that_____.

A.ancient people disliked dangerous sports

B.struggle for survival is important for human being to evolve

C.excitement is a kind of special experience so attractive

D.there are many ways to sense the danger in sports

There have always been people who have looked for adventure — those who have climbed the highest mountains, explored unknown parts of the world or sailed in small boats across the greatest oceans.

there have always been people...peoplewhothosepeoplewhoclimbed, explored, sailed

____

Other activities which most people would say are as risky as bungee jumping involve jumping from tall buildings and diving into the sea from the top of high cliffs.

Other activities involve jumping...and diving...whichother activitieswhich are as risky as bungee jumpingmost people would say

You jump from a high place (perhaps a bridge or a hot-air balloon) 200 meters above the ground with an elastic rope tied to your ankles.

You jump from a high place...200 meters...grounda high placewith

200

____

200150200

1.“_____”

A.B.

C.D.

A

bungee jumpingA

2._____

A.B.

C.D.

A

bungee jumpingA

3._____

A.B.

C.D.

C

Nowadays, according to many people, life offers little excitementC

4._____

A.B.C.D.

C

C

5._____
A.B.
C.D.
D

Text 21

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue- and white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the tight mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century"free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities — those of love and of reason — are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this

end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

1.By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery" the author intends to render the idea that man is_____.

A.a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible

B.working in complete harmony with the rest of the society

C.an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly

D.a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly

2.The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that_____.

A.they are likely to lose their jobs

B.they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life

C.they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence

D.they are deprived of their individuality and independence

3.From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those_____.

A.who are at the bottom of the society

B.who are higher up in their social status

C.who prove better than their fellow-competitors

D.who could keep far away from this competitive world

4.To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should_____.

A.resort to the production mode of our ancestors

B.offer higher wages to the workers and employees

C.enable man to fully develop his potentialities

D.take the fundamental realities for granted

5.The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of_____.

A.approvalB.dissatisfactionC.suspicionD.tolerance

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery.

our society is becoming one of giant enterprisesIn generaldirected... in which...

19“”

1.“a well-oiled cog in the machinery”_____
A.
B.
C.
D.
C
a well-oiled cog in the machineryC
2._____
A.B.
C.D.
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out of a jobD
3._____
A.B.
C.D.
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“”D
4._____
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5._____
A.B.C.D.
B
ADCB

Text 22

Whatever their chosen method, Americans bathe zealously. A study conducted found that we take an average of 4.5 baths and 7.5 showers each week and in the ranks of non-edible items purchased by store customers, bar soap

ranks second, right after toilet paper. We spend more than $700 million annually on soaps, but all work the same way. Soap is composed of molecules that at one end attract water and at the other end attract oil and dirt, while repelling water. With a kind of pushing and pulling action, the soap loosens the bonds holding dirt to the skin.

Unless you're using a germicidal soap, it usually doesn't kill the bacteria — soap simply removes bacteria along with dirt and oil. Neither baths nor showers are all that necessary and unless you're in a Third World country where infectious diseases are common, or you have open sores on your skin, the dirt and bacteria aren't going to hurt. The only reason for showering or bathing is to feel clean and refreshed. There is a physiological basis for this relaxed feeling. Your limbs become slightly buoyant in bathwater, which takes a load off muscles and tension. Moreover, if the water is hotter than normal body temperature, the body attempts to shed heat by expanding the blood vessels near the surface of the skin, lessening the circulatory system's resistance to blood flow, and dropping blood pressure gently. A bath is also the most effective way to hydrate the skin. The longer you soak, the more water gets into the skin and because soap lowers the surface tension of the water, it helps you hydrate rapidly and remove dry skin flakes.

However, in a bath, all the dirt and grime and the soap in which it's suspended float on the surface. So when you stand up, it covers your body like a film. The real solution is to take a bath and then rinse off with a shower, however, after leaving a tub or freshly exposed skin becomes a playground for microbes. In two hours, you probably have as many bacteria on certain parts of the body, such as the armpits, as before the bath.

1.The statement "Americans bathe zealously" (Line 1, Para. 1) is closest to saying_____.

A.Americans bathe wastefully B.Americans are rather ambivalent to bathing

C.Americans bathe with intense enthusiasm D.Americans bathe too much

2.Which of the following is mentioned as one of the benefits of bathing?

A.Dry skins flakes will disappear from the body once you get out of the bathtub.

B.It kills bacteria better than showering.

C.It reduces your blood circulation if it is nice and warm.

D.The floating action can reduce the stress on your muscles.

3.According to the passage, bathing removes dry skin flakes because_____.

A.the soap draw it off the body

B.the skin hydrates

C.the circulation of blood expands skin particles
D.the change in blood pressure releases the film
4.A bath will not kill the bacteria from your body even if_____.
A.you use a germicidal soapB.use an anti-bacterial soap
C.you use soap to scrub it vigorouslyD.you are under special treatment for it
5.We can infer from this passage that the author believes_____.
A.the real benefits of bathing are psychological not hygienic
B.bathing is superior to taking shower
C.buying soap is a waste of money
D.we do not need to bathe as much as we do currently

Moreover, if the water is hotter than normal body temperature, the body attempts to shed heat by expanding the blood vessels near the surface of the skin, lessening the circulatory system's resistance to blood flow, and dropping blood pressure gently.

the body attempts to shed heat by expanding the blood vessels near the surface of the skiniflessening the circulatory system's resistance to blood flow dropping blood pressure gently

4.57.57

1.“Americans bathe zealously”_____
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C.D.
C
“”
2.
A.B.
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D
A“”B“”C“”D“”

3._____
A.B.
C.D.
B
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4._____
A.B.
C.D.
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5._____
A.
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C.
D.
A
“”A

Text 23

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may "fail" at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we're shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe.

Do we think we're slow to adapt to change or that we're not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

1.A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when_____.

A.he has given up his smoking habit

B.he has made great efforts in his work

C.he is keen on learning anything new

D.he has tried to determine where he is on his journey

2.In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would_____.

A.succeed in climbing up the social ladder

B.judge his ability to grow from his own achievements

C.face difficulties and take up challenges

D.aim high and reach his goal each time

3.When the author says "a new way of being" (Line 3, Para. 3) he is referring to_____.

A.a new approach to experiencing the worldB.a new way of taking risks

C.a new method of perceiving ourselvesD.a new system of adaptation to change

4.For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following EXCEPT_____.

A.curiosity about more chancesB.promptness in self-adaptation

C.open-mindedness to new experiencesD.avoidance of internal fears and doubts

5.Which statement is NOT the cause for the process of personal growth being difficult to define?

A.There are no obvious signposts or landmarks in the process

B.It includes the abstract things such as feeling and attitude etc rather than just a process

C.It is changing and developing constantly

D.There are always new ideas and new challenges appearing during the process

If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow.

we cease to growif

1._____

A.B.

C.D.

A

“”AA

2._____

A.B.

C.D.

C

CABD

3.“”_____

A.B.

C.D.

A

...there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to acceptA

4._____

A.B.

C.D.

D

ABCD

5.

A.

B.

C.

D.

D
D

Text 24

There are increasingly fraught relationships that adults are having with children — in all walks of life, from the police and politicians, within the public sector and within communities themselves. The fear of young people has changed the way society is policed, how pupils are treated in schools and how insecure adults relate to children on their estates. Rather than children and young people becoming more violent and anti-social, it is adults who have changed, having fewer relationships with young people and becoming less confident in their dealings with them.

We must explore the role that crime and safety initiatives have on the outlook of the public. The attempt by government, council departments, the police and many others to reduce the fear within communities by developing safety initiatives is having the opposite effect, resulting in the institutionalization of this fear. Curfews have increased adults' fear of young people and reduced the amount of time young children are allowed out to play. They have raised the level of insecurity amongst parents about the safety of their children and ultimately reduced the contact between generations within this community. It is not far from the truth to say that "youth" no longer exists — if by youth we mean the freedom loving rebelliousness. The outcome of this process is breeding a generation of young people who are — if anything different — more fragile and fearful than their grandparents.

Finally, as well as exploring the fear of young people, we must look at the insecurity that parents have for their children. There has been a reduction in play, and specifically in "free play", and the effect of this more regulated environment on children's lives is yet to be determined and not something we can continually ignore in our rush to protect society from children.

1.The author is mainly directing his message towards_____.

A.adults in generalB.the younger generation

C.law enforcement authoritiesD.parents

2.The first paragraph is mainly about_____.

A.the way younger people have changed

B.the change in attitude and treatment towards youth

C.the fewer relationships between youth and adults

D.the fear that youth and adults have towards each other

3.The author sees safety initiatives as part of the problem because_____.

A.they actually cause more rebelliousness

B.they are unpopular with young people

C.they worsen relationships and create more fear

D.they reduce the play young people can use to expend energy

4.The author believes it's possible to say "youth" no longer exists because_____.

A.they have no more rebellion and freedom

B.they are indistinguishable in character from their grandparents

C.they are not allowed to voice their opinions

D.they do not love freedom the way they should

5.To correct the problem the author discusses we are advised to_____.

A.stop being so insecure towards childrenB.let children play more

C.study the roots and effects of our fearD.stop regulating children's lives

The fear of young people has changed the way society is policed, how pupils are treated in schools and how insecure adults relate to children on their estates.

The fear...has changed the way..., how...and how...changedpolice“”relate to “”

Rather than children and young people becoming more violent and anti-social, it is adults who have changed, having fewer relationships with young people and becoming less confident in their dealings with them.

...it is adults who have changed, ...adultsrather thanhavingbecomingchange

The attempt by government, council departments, the police and many others to reduce the fear within communities by developing safety initiatives is having the opposite effect, resulting in the institutionalization of this fear.

The attempt...is having the opposite effect, ...byattemptto reduce...attempt byresulting in

“”

“”

1._____
A.B.C.D.
A
A
2._____
A.B.
C.D.
B
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3._____
A.B.
C.D.
C
C
4.“”_____
A.B.
C.D.
B
“”B
5._____
A.B.
C.D.
C
C

Text 25

I wonder if you realize just how many others share your problem. It is so common for people to distort the truth about themselves. Sometimes it's just an invented excuse when you're late for something or a pretence that you like someone you don't. These white lies don't usually harm anyone and indeed often help smooth over difficult social situations. They certainly are embarrassing if exposed but, on the whole, they're easily forgiven.

What you describe is a habit of lying that is more serious than this. I suspect that the lies you tell are ways of defending an idea you have of your own worth. People who have doubts about their own self-esteem often worry that others will judge them as harshly as they feel they deserve because of a secret idea that they are pretty worthless. In other words, they create a false picture of themselves, a picture of someone who meets all the expectations they think others have of them. And as you say, that causes problems—since they have to keep living up

to that image. At the same time, they have to tell further lie to cover the stories they have already told. According to some authorities, this is particularly among women especially those who have few opportunities to develop an adequate sense of self-worth.

I suggest you give yourself one day during which you stick solidly to the truth about yourself. Give yourself a small treat at the end of the day if you have managed to keep it up. Wait a week and then try it again. Once you have achieved three separate lie-free days, see if you can cope with three days running, then extend it to a whole week. Don't make a promise to yourself that you will never lie again because almost certainly you will — it's too much to take on at once. Try to change things little by little, by setting yourself manageable targets. After a while, you'll wonder why you ever had the problem at all.

1.This passage is a reply to someone who_____.

A.keeps a habit of lying for vain reasons

B.works hard to meet others' expectations

C.does not know the truth about himself and is too sure of himself

D.does not know how to make a realistic plan for himself

2.Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage

A.White lies often cause embarrassment in social situations.

B.It is important for women to have an adequate sense of self-worth.

C.It takes a little time to get rid of your habit.

D.Take exercise like running if you are free and keep it up.

3.The expression "living up to" (Line 6, Para. 2) can best be replaced by_____.

A.growing up withB.living withC.seekingD.sticking to

4.In the last paragraph the writer implies that_____.

A.you will solve the problem with patience and a strong will

B.you must be hard on yourself to accomplish something

C.your problem lies in the fact that you hasten to make promises

D.you must set different targets at different stages of your life

5.The writer suggested that_____.

A.you should promise yourself never to lie again

B.you should get rid of bad habit gradually

C.you can manage your lying target well

D.you can get rid of the bad habit in the interval of three days

Sometimes it's just an invented excuse when you're late for something or a pretence that you like someone you don't.

it's just an invented excuse... or a pretencewhena pretencethat

People who have doubts about their own self-esteem often worry that others will judge them as harshly as they feel they deserve because of a secret idea that they are pretty worthless.

People...worry that...because of...peoplewhothatworryas harshly as they feel they deservejudgebecause of

Don't make a promise to yourself that you will never lie again because almost certainly you will — it's too much to take on at once.

Don't make a promise...thata promisebecause...will

____

____

____

1.

A.B.

C.D.

A

vainA

2.

A.

B.

C.

D.

B

According to some authoritiesthis is particularly among women especially those who have few opportunities to develop an adequate sense of self-worthB

3.“living up to”_____

A.……B.……C.D.

D

living up to“”DD

4._____
A.B.
C.D.
A
A
5._____
A.B.
C.D.
B

Text 26

Today is the anniversary of that afternoon in April a year ago that I first saw the strange and appealing doll in the window of Abe Sheftel's toy shop on Third Avenue near Fifteenth Street, just around the corner from my office, where the plate on the door reads: Dr. Samuel Amory. I remember just how it was that day: the first hint of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft-coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighborhood.

As I turned the corner on my way to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more aware of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the approaching birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending modest gifts. Therefore, I stopped and examined the window to see if there might be anything suitable, and looked at the confusing collection of unappealing objects — a red toy fire engine, some lead soldiers, cheap baseballs, bottles of ink, pens, yellowed envelopes, and advertisements for soft-drinks. And thus it was that my eyes eventually came to rest upon the doll stored away in one corner, a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face. I could not wholly make her out, due to the shadows and the film of dust through which I was looking, but I was aware that a tremendous impression had been made upon me as though I had run into a person, as one does sometimes with a stranger, with whose personality one is deeply impressed.

1.What made an impression on the author
A.The doll's unusual face.B.The collection of toys.
C.A stranger he met at the store.D.The resemblance of the doll to his niece.
2.Why does the author mention his niece?
A.She likes dolls.B.The doll looks like her.
C.She lives near Sheftel's.D.He was looking for a gift for her.

3.Why did the author go past Sheftel's

A.He was on his way to work.B.He was looking for a present for his niece.

C.He wanted to buy some envelopes.D.He liked to look in the shop windows.

4.The story takes place in the_____.

A.early summerB.early springC.midsummerD.late spring

5.Most of the things in the store window were_____.

A.expensiveB.appealingC.neatly arrangedD.unattractive

The first hint of spring floated across the East River, mixing with the soft-coal smoke from the factories and the street smells of the poor neighborhood.

...hint...floated across the East Rivermixing with...

As I turned the corner on my way to work and came to Sheftel's, I was made once more aware of the poor collection of toys in the dusty window, and I remembered the approaching birthday of a small niece of mine in Cleveland, to whom I was in the habit of sending modest gifts.

I was made once more aware of..., and I remembered the approaching birthdayaswhomofa small niece

Sheftel'sCleveland

It was that my eyes eventually came to rest upon the doll stored away in one corner, a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face.

rest uponit was

4Abe Sheftel's“Samuel Amory”

Sheftel'sCleveland——

1.

A.B.

C.D.

A

a doll with the strangest, most charming expression on her face...a tremendous impression had been made upon meA

2.

A.B.
C.Sheftel'sD.
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3.Sheftel's
A.B.
C.D.
A
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4._____
A.B.C.D.
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in Aprilthe first hint of springB
5._____
A.B.C.D.
D
I looked at the confusing collection of unappealing objectsunappealingD unattractive“”D

Text 27

The long, wet summer here in the northeastern U.S. not withstanding, there's a world shortage of pure, fresh water. As demand for water hits the limits of finite supply, potential conflicts are brewing between nations that share transboundary freshwater reserves.

Many people ask why we cannot simply take it from the sea, using our sophisticated technology of desalinization but a good water supply must be hygienically safe and pleasant tasting and water containing salt would corrode machinery used in manufacturing in addition to producing chemical impurities. Since more than 95% of our water sits in the salty seas, man is left to face the reality that most water on the surface of the earth is not available for us.

One very feasible way of sustaining our supply of freshwater is to protect the ecology of our mountains. Mountains and water go together, a fact to which Secretary General Kofi Annan has drawn attention more than once. From 30 to 60% of downstream fresh water in humid areas and up to 95% in arid and semi-arid environments are supplied by mountains. Without interference nature has its own way of purifying water — even though chlorination and filtration are still necessary as a precaution. In a mountainous area, aeration, due to turbulent flow and waterfalls, causes an exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the water. Agriculture, industry, hydroelectric generators and homes that need water

to drink and for domestic use depend on these resources and, thus, we must protect mountainous areas as a means of survival.

1.The author of this passage states that_____.

A.the problem of obtaining good drinking water has plagued man throughout time

B.palatability is synonymous with, purity of water

C.most of the world's water is unusable as a water supply

D.man no longer depends on desalinization for his water supply

2.The author believes that industry avoids salt water because_____.

A.water is needed for livestock

B.crops must be considered before man-made products

C.it is used in desalinization plants

D.it causes corrosion

3.Streams would purify themselves if not for_____.

A.human beingsB.natureC.chlorinationD.mountains

4.By saying that "nature has its own way of purifying water" (Line 4, Para. 3) the author is referring to_____.

A.aerationB.filtrationC.chlorinationD.absorption

5.The best title for this passage is "_____".

A.The Water Problem: The Dangers AheadB.The Water Supply Problem: Our Options

C.The Mountains: Our Only Hope for WaterD.Water Conservation: The Challenges Ahead

Since more than 95% of our water sits in the salty seas, man is left to face the reality that most water on the surface of the earth is not available for us.

man is left to face the realitythatrealitysince

95

95

·306095——

1._____

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C.D.
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3._____
A.B.C.D.
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A.B.C.D.
A
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5._____
A.B.
C.D.
B
B

Text 28

The United States is often considered a young nation, but in fact it is next to the oldest continuous government in the world, and the reason is that its people have always been willing to accommodate themselves to change. It should be realized, however, that sharing benefits of our achievements was the result of trial and error. Unprincipled businessmen had first to be restrained by government before they came to learn that they must serve the general good in pursuing their economic interests. Thus, although early statesmen strongly believed in private enterprise, they chose to make the post office a government monopoly and to give the schools to public ownership. Since then, government has broadened its activities in many ways including preventing monopolies from taking over the economy.

Increased growth by acquisition by our largest corporations has resulted in a situation where virtually independent economic giants will dominate the American economy. Growth of these vast corporate structures, even though

accompanied by an increase in the number of much smaller and less powerful companies that operate under their control, foretells the creation of monopoly — like structures throughout American business. In general, the major acquisitions by the sample companies were corporate organizations that were profitable and successful before acquisition. The main effect of the merger or acquisition was to transfer control and management of an already successful enterprise to a new group. Profitability ratios indicate that, in most instances, the acquired companies operated less efficiently after acquisition.

Americans hold with Lincoln that "the legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities." Clearly, merger restriction is one example of legitimate government intervention.

1.It is implied that the main quality of the United States stressed is its_____.

A.youthB.shared wealthC.trial and errorD.flexibility

2.The term "general good" (Line 5, Para. 1) refers to_____.

A.efficient practicesB.ethical practices

C.common well-beingD.profitable decisions

3.The creation of U.S. post office monopoly is cited as an example of a_____.

A.replacement of the existing economic orderB.restraint of unprincipled businessmen

C.flexible view of governmentD.system of shared profits

4.From the passage we learn that when mergers occurred, the added companies had_____.

A.low profitability ratiosB.management difficulties

C.poor productivityD.achieved success

5.The author's view of mergers is_____.

A.criticalB.cautiousC.qualifiedD.favorable

Increased growth by acquisition by our largest corporation has resulted in a situation where virtually independent economic giants will dominate the American economy.

Increased growth... has resulted in a situation...situationwherebybyby

Growth of these vast corporate structureseven though accompanied by an

increase in the number of much smaller and less powerful companies that operate under their controlforetells the creation of monopoly-like structures throughout American business.

Growth...foretells the creation...even thoughthatcompaniestheirthese vast corporate structures

“”

1._____

A.B.C.D.

D

D

2.“general good”_____

A.B.C.D.

C

They must serve the general good in pursuing their economic interests general goodtheir economic interestsC

3._____

A.B.C.D.

C

thusC

4._____

A.B.C.D.

D

In generalthe major acquisitions by the sample companies were corporate organizations that were profitable and successful before acquisition

5._____

A.B.C.D.

A

A

Text 29

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its

rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun.

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, was back in the eleventh centuryB.C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honor and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high offices.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By1680, the umbrella appeared in France and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a whole variety of colors.

1.The first use of umbrella was as_____.

A.protection against rainB.a shade against the sun

C.a symbol of powerD.a symbol of honor

2. _____ were the people who first used umbrellas.

A.ChineseB.RomansC.GreeksD.Egyptians

3.The umbrella was used only by royalty or by those in high offices_____.

A.in Europe in the 18th centuryB.in ancient Egypt and Babylon

C.in the Far East in ancient timesD.during the Middle Ages

4.According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A.Women enjoy using umbrellas with varied kinds of colors nowadays.

B.The inventor of the umbrella is unknown.

C.Once ordinary people had no right to use umbrellas.

D.Umbrellas were popular and cheap in ancient times.

5.Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A.When Was the Umbrella InventedB.The History of Umbrella

C.Umbrella — A Symbol of HonorD.Who Used Umbrella First

But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against rain were the ancient Romans.

itthatthe first persons in Europeto use...werethe ancient Romans

It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a whole variety of colors.

itWomen's umbrellas did not begin to be made in a whole variety of colors until the twentieth centurynot until the twentieth century

20

11

161680

1820

1._____

A.B.C.D.

B

Its first use was a shade against the sunB

2._____

A.B.C.D.

A

Probably the first to use it were the ChineseA

3._____

A.18B.

C.D.

C

In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high officesC

4.

A.B.

C.D.

D

DD

5.
A.B.C.——D.
B
B

Text 30

"I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise," says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. "But," he cautions, "some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur, he discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available."

This year, 50 percent of the 910,000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging — 13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas.

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. "Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process," says oncologist William Haywar. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, "We can't prepare a medicine against cosmic rays."

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

"First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action."

1.The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to_____.
A.predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade
B.indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright
C.prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years

D.warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered

2.The author implies that by the year 2000,_____.

A.there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients

B.90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living

C.the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers

D.there won't be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients

3.Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes_____.

A.that are always in operation in a healthy person

B.which remain unharmful so long as they are not activated

C.that can be driven out of normal cells

D.which normal cells can't turn off

4.The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means_____.

A.deadB.ever-presentC.inactiveD.potential

5.It can be inferred that the severity of cancers can be ranked as_____.

A.skin cancer, lung cancer, pancreas cancerB.skin cancer, Pancreas cancer, lung cancer

C.lung cancer, skin cancer, pancreas cancerD.pancreas cancer, skin cancer, lung cancer

The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells.

The researchers made great progresswhen that...cellswhich are cancer-causing genesoncogenes

2070

“”Robert Weinberg“”“Pasteur”

91505200075590——132

1202070

“”William Haywar“”

“”

1.Pasteur_____
A.10B.
C.5060D.
D
“Pasteur”D
2.2000_____
A.5
B.90
C.
D.
D
ABCD
3._____
A.B.
C.D.
B
“2070”B
4.“dormant”_____
A.B.C.D.
C
dormantadj. inactiveadj. C
5._____
A.B.
C.D.
D
590132

30

Text 1

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.
For questions 1-7, mark

Y(for YES)if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N(for NO)if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG(for NOT GIVEN)if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.

The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims, of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

Identity theft is "all absolute epidemic," states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy. "It's certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It's worldwide. It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can't detect it until it's probably too late."

Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or, in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes

while using the victims' names. In many eases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.

According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.

1.Cheek for a Privacy Policy

If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors.

When reviewing the site's privacy policy, you'll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.

2.Take Advantage of Site Features

Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.

CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible.

The second is anonymousposting. This allows job seekers the same visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display.

The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com

without retyping their information.

3.Safeguard Your Identity

Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the Internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a genericidentifier, such as "Intranet Developer Candidate" or "Experienced Marketing Representative".

You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as "Major auto manufacturer", or "International packaged goods supplier."

If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.

4.Establish All Email Address for Your Search

Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don't know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others.

Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn't contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr2004@provider.com.

5.Protect Your References

If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.

6.Keep Confidentrmation Confidential

Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver's license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don't provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book—don't fall for it.

1 Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can

1.Robert Ellis Smith believes identity theft is difficult to detect and one can hardly do anything to prevent it.

2.In many cases, identity theft not only causes the victims' immediate financial losses but costs them a lot to restore their reputation.

3.Identity theft is a minor offence and its harm has been somewhat overestimated.

4.It is important that your resume not stay online longer than is necessary.

5.Of the three options offered by CareerBuilder.com in Suggestion 2, the third one is apparently most strongly recommended.

6.Employers require applicants to submit very personal information on background checks.

7.Applicants are advised to use generic names for themselves and their current employers when seeking employment online.

8.Using a special email address in the job search can help prevent you from receiving_____.

9.To protect your references, you should not post online their_____.

10.According to the passage, identity theft is committed typically for_____.

1.Y

“It affects everybody, and there's very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can't detect it until it's probably too late.”Y

2.Y

“In many cases, a victim's losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated...”Y

3.N

“According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet.”FBI“A recent...estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime...”75N

4.Y

“You won't necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job.”Y

5.NG

“Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume.”NC

6.N

“Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application.” N

7.Y

“Replace your name on your resume with a generic identifier, such as...”""" ""“You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer.”Y

8.unwelcome emails

“Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox.” unwelcome emails

9.names and contact informationprivate contact information

“If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There's no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.”names and contact informationprivate contact information

10.economic gain

“Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to...in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.”“”“”economic gain

“”“”

75

Robert Ellis Smith“”“”

1.

CareerBuilder.com

2.

CareerBuilder

CareerBuilder

3.

“”“”

“”“”

4.

salesmgr2004@provider.com.
5.

6.

Text 2

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Media Selection for Advertisements

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We discuss here the major types of media used in advertising. We focus our attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspapers, radio, magazines, out-of-home, Internet, and direct mail.

Television

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show Who Wants to Be a Millionaire? you can understand the power of television to communicate with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image. Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. But television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

Television's influence on advertising is fourfold. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of the audience. The Golf Channel, for instance, is watched by people who play golf. Home and Garden Television is seen by those interested in household improvement projects. Thus, audiences are smaller and more homogeneousthan they have been in the past. Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus, advertisers. This has also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed. Third, digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. Fourth, control over programming

is being passed from the networks to local cable operators and satellite programmers.

Newspapers

After television, the medium attracting the next largest annual ad revenue is newspapers. The New York Times, which reaches a national audience, accounts for $1 billion in ad revenue annually. It has increased its national circulationby 40 and is now available for home delivery in 168 cities. Locally, newspapers are the largest advertising medium.

Newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through television. Given dew production techniques, advertisements can be printed in newspapers in about 48 hours, meaning newspapers are also a quick way of getting the message out. Newspapers are often the most important form of news for a local community, and they develop a high degree of loyalty from local readers.

Radio

Advertising on radio continues to grow. Radio is often used in conjunction with outdoor billboardsand the internet to reach even more customers than television. Advertisers are likely to use radio because it is a less expensive medium than television, which means advertisers can afford to repeat their ads often. Internet companies are also turning to radio advertising. Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day. Consumers listen to radio on their way to school or work, at work, on the way home, and in the evening hours.

Two major changes—satellite and Internet radio—will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. Both of these radio forms allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the local stations they could receive in the past. As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.

Magazines

Newsweeklies, women's titles, and business magazines have all seen increases in advertising because they attract the high-end market. Magazines are popular with advertisers because of the narrow market that they deliver. A broadcast medium such as network television attracts all types of audience members, but magazine audiences are more homogeneous. If you read Sports Illustrated, for example, you have much in common with the magazine's other

Illustrated, for example, you have much in common with the magazine's other readers. Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members.

Advertisers using the print media—magazines and newspapers—will need to adapt to two main changes. First, the Internet will bring larger audiences to local newspaper. These audiences will be more diverse and geographically dispersedthan in the past. Second, advertisers will have to understand how to use an increasing number of magazines for their target audiences. Although some magazines will maintain national audiences, a large number of magazines will entertain narrower audiences.

Out-of-home Advertising

Out-of-home advertising, also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers. More consumers travel longer distances to and from work, which also makes out-of-home advertising effective. Technology has changed the nature of the billboard business, making it a more effective medium than in the past. Using digital printing, billboard companies can print a billboard in 2 hours, compared with 6 days previously. This allows advertisers more variety in the types of messages they create because they can change their messages more quickly.

Internet

As consumers become more comfortable with online shopping, advertisers will seek to reach this market. As consumers get more of their news and information from the Internet, the ability of television and radio to get the word out to consumers will decrease. The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that audience members remember.

Internet advertising will play a more prominent role in organizations' advertising in the near future. Internet audiences tend to be quite homogeneous, but small. Advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach these audiences and will have to adapt their persuasive strategies to the online medium as well.

Direct Mail

A final advertising medium is direct mail, which uses mailings to consumers to communicate a client's message. Direct mail includes newsletters, postcards, and special promotions. Direct mail is an effective way to build

relationships with consumers. For many businesses, direct mail is the most effective form of advertising.

1.Television is an attractive advertising medium in that_____.

A.it has large audiencesB.it appeals to housewives

C.it helps build up a company's reputationD.it is affordable to most advertisers

2.With the increase in the number of TV channels,_____.

A.the cost of TV advertising has decreased

B.the number of TV viewers has increased

C.advertisers' interest in other media has decreased

D.the number of TV ads people can see has increased

3.Compared with television, newspapers as an advertising medium_____.

A.earn a larger annual ad revenueB.convey more detailed messages

C.use more production techniquesD.get messages out more effectively

4.Advertising on radio continues to grow because_____.

A.more local radio stations have been set upB.modern technology makes it more entertaining

C.it provides easy access to consumersD.it has been revolutionized by Internet radio

5.Magazines are seen by advertisers as an efficient way to_____.

A.reach target audiencesB.appeal to educated people

C.attract diverse audiencesD.convey all kinds of messages

6.Out-of-home advertising has become more effective because_____.

A.billboards can be replaced within two hoursB.consumers travel more now than ever before

C.such ads have been made much more attractiveD.the pace of urban life is much faster nowadays

7.The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that are_____.

A.quick to updateB.pleasant to look at

C.easy to rememberD.convenient to access

8.Internet advertisers will have to adjust their methods to reach audiences that tend to be_____.

9.Direct mail is an effective form of advertising for businesses to develop_____.

10.This passage discusses how advertisers select_____ for advertisements.

1.A

Television“Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers.”A

2.D

Television“Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus, advertisers. This has also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed.” D

3.B

Newspapers“Newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through television.”B

4.C

Radio“Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day.”“As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.”C

5.A

Magazines“Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members.”A

6.B

Out-of-home Advertising“Out-of-home advertising, also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers.”B

7.C

Internet“The challenge to Internet advertisers is to create ads that audience members remember.”C

8.quite homogeneous but small

Internet“Internet audiences tend to be quite homogeneous, but small.” quite homogeneous but small

9.relationships with consumers

“Direct mail is an effective way to build relationships with consumers.” relationships with consumers

10.the appropriate media

“After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement.”the appropriate media

1040168
48

_____

____

2

Text 3

The close relationship between poetry and music scarcely needs to be argued. Both are aural modes which employ rhythm, rime, and pitch as major devices; to these the one adds linguistic meaning, connotation, and various traditional figures, and the other can add, at least in theory, all of these plus harmony, counterpoint, and orchestration techniques. In English the two are closely bound historically. Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry seems certainly to have been read or chanted to a harpist's accompaniment; the verb used in Beowulf for such a performance, the Finn episode, is singan, to sing, and the noun gyd, song. A major source of the lyric tradition in English poetry is the songs of the

troubadours.

The distance between the gyd in Beowulf and the songs of Leonard Cohen or Bob Dylan may seem great, but is one of time rather than aesthetics. The lyric poem as a literary work and the lyrics of a popular song are both still essentially the same thing: poetry. Whether the title of the work be Gerontion, or Hound Dog, our criteria for evaluating the work must remain the same.

The most important prerequisite for both a significant poem and significant lyrics in a popular song is that the writer be faithful to his own personal vision or to the vision of the poem he is writing. Skill and craft for writing poetry are indeed necessary because these are the only means by which a poet can preserve the integrity of this vision in the poem. A poet must not, either because of lack of skill or because of worship of popularity, wealth, or critical acclaim, go outside of his own or his own poem's vision — on pain of writing only the derivative or the trivial. Historically, the writers and singers of the lyrics of popular songs have seemed often to be incapable of personal vision, and to have confused both originality and morality with a servile compliance to popular taste.

1.According to the writer, the relationship between poetry and music_____.

A.is a debatable topicB.can be made but in a limited way

C.is indisputable if you analyse historyD.needs to be acknowledged more by poets

2.The author cites Beowulf in order to show that_____.

A.the distance between song and poetry is not so great

B.a song like Beowulf can sound like a poem

C.English poetry is highly connected to songs

D.songs generally evolve into poetry over time

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

A.The lyrics of a song are no different from the lyrics of poetry.

B.Song lyrics and poetry must be treated analytically as the same.

C.The differences between poetry and song lyrics have been overstated.

D.It is the time not the aesthetics that is different in most poems and song lyrics.

4.A poem or a song can be significant when_____.

A.it is done by a faithful writer

B.the writer has a personal vision of the poem or song

C.it is written within the vision of the poem, song, poet or songwriter

D.the writer is willing to go outside of the vision

5.In the passage, the author focuses on_____.

A.the shared, most important evaluation criteria in songwriting and poetry

B.the various ways songs and poems are similar
C.the difference between good poetry and songs and mediocre ones
D.how to evaluate a poem and a song's value from a lyrical standpoint

The most important prerequisite for both a significant poem and significant lyrics in a popular song is that the writer be faithful to his own personal vision or to the vision of the poem he is writing.

The most important prerequisiteforthathe is writingpoem

singansinggydsong
gydLeonard CohenBob Dylan
____

1._____
A.B.
C.D.
C
C
2._____
A.B.
C.D.
C
C
3.
A.
B.
C.
D.
B
B
4._____
A.
B.
C.

D.
C
C
5._____
A.
B.
C.
D.
A
A

Text 4

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programs and films for an annual licence fee of 83 pounds per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years — yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programs are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC — including ordinary listeners and viewers — to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation — of whom there are many — are fond of quoting the American slogan"If it ain't broke, don't fix it." The BBC "ain't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word 'broke', meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels — TV and Channel 4 — were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by

advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

1.The world famous BBC now faces_____.

A.the problem of new coverageB.an uncertain prospect

C.inquiries by the general publicD.shrinkage of audience

2.In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is NOT mentioned as the key issue?

A.Extension of its TV service to Far East.

B.Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.

C.Potentials for further international co-operations.

D.Its existence as a broadcasting organization.

3.The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 4, Para. 3) stands for_____.

A.the financial support from the royal familyB.the privileges granted by the Queen

C.a contract with the QueenD.a unique relationship with the royal family

4.The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than_____.

A.the emergence of commercial TV channels

B.the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government

C.the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs

D.the challenge of new satellite channels

5.The best title for this article is "_____".

A.End of Royal Privilege of BBCB.BBC Having to Change

C.Dispute about Future of BBCD.Prospect of BBC

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC — including ordinary listeners and viewers — to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping.

the debate was launched by the Governmentwhichincluding ordinary listeners and viewerswhat was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keepingsay

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Text 5

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized

methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the post office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggerations and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

1.To make your humor work, you should_____.

A.take advantage of different kinds of audience

B.make fun of the disorganized people

C.address different problems to different people

D.show sympathy for your listeners

2.The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are_____.

A.impolite to new arrivalsB.very conscious of their godlike role

C.entitled to some privilegesD.very busy even during lunch hours

3.It can be inferred from the passage that public services_____.

A.have benefited many peopleB.are the focus of public attention
C.are an inappropriate subject for humorD.have often been the laughing stock
4.To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered_____.
A.in well-worded languageB.as awkwardly as possible
C.in exaggerated statementsD.as casually as possible
5.The best title for the passage may be "_____".
A.Use Humor EffectivelyB.Various Kinds of Humor
C.Add Humor to SpeechD.Different Humor Strategies

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious taste in ties.
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Text 6

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, Doing Our Own Thing, The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, see the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive in 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has Sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low

culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, Why We Should, Like, Care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including nonstandard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive — there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical educational reforms — he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china." A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

1.According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English_____.

A.is inevitable in radical education reforms

B.is but all too natural in language development

C.has caused the controversy over the counter-culture

D.brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s

2.The word "talking" (Line 5, Para. 3) denotes_____.

A.modestyB.personalityC.livelinessD.informality

3.To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

A.Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.

B.Black English can be more expressive than standard English.

C.Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.

D.Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

4.The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's_____.

A.interest in their languageB.appreciation of their efforts

C.admiration for their memoryD.contempt for their old-fashionedness

5.According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as_____.

A."temporary" is to "permanent"B."radical" is to "conservative"

C."functional" is to "artistic"D."humble" is to "noble"

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including nonstandard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive —

there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

he acknowledges that...thatall varieties of human languagecan be powerfully expressivethatlanguage or dialect

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Text 7

The United States is a country made up of many different races. Usually they are mixed together and can't be told from one another. But many of them still talk about where their ancestors came from. It is something they are proud of.

The original Americans, of course were the Indians. The so-called white men who then came were mostly from England. But many came from other countries like Germany and France.

One problem the United States has always had is discrimination. As new groups came to the United States they found they were discriminated against. First it was the Irish and Italians. Later it was the blacks. Almost every group has been able to finally escape this discrimination. The only immigrants who have not are the blacks. Surprisingly enough the worst discrimination today is shown towards the Indians.

One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity. Of course they are not the only ones who have done so. The Japanese have their Little Tokyo in Los Angeles and the Chinese a China town in New York. The Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania also stays separate from other people. Their towns are like something from the 19th century. They have a different reason from the other groups for staying separately. They live separately for religious reasons rather than keep together in a racial group.

Although some groups have kept themselves separate and others have been discriminated against, all groups have helped make the United States a great county. There is no group that has not helped in some way. And there is no group that can say they have done the most to make it a great country.

Many people still come from other countries to help the United States grow. A good example is the American project that let a man walk on the moon. It was a scientist from Germany who was most responsible for doing that. It is certain that in the future the United States will still need the help of people from all racial groups to remain a great country.

1.Which of the following statements can best describe the main idea of this passage?

A.The United States is a country made up of many different races.

B.Discrimination is the most serious problem in the United States.

C.All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.

D.The prosperity of the United States is mainly due to the hard work of the most discriminated races.

2.In the first paragraph the word "told" means_____.

A.separatedB.distinguishedC.revealedD.made known

3.This passage implies that discrimination is a problem which_____.

A.many races in the United States have experienced

B.will still be very serious in the United States in the future

C.has already been solved in the United States

D.is strongly opposed by many different races in the United States

4.The main reason why the Indians are most discriminated against is that_____.

A.they have tried hard to keep their religions

B.they have tried hard to live together to keep their Indian customs

C.they are the only ones who have tried to keep their identity

D.they discriminate many other races

5.The Dutch live separately in Pennsylvania_____.

A.to escape discriminationB.to keep together in a racial group

C.to enjoy themselves in their own townsD.for religious reasons

One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity.

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It is certain that in the future the United States will still need the help of people from all racial groups to remain a great country.

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“They live separately for religious reasons rather than keep together in a racial group”D

Text 8

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring

that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group — the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) — has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells-routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning." Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they will appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still "up in the air".

1.We can learn from the first paragraph that_____.

A.federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans

B.the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning

C.NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique

D.the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

2.The panel agreed on all of the following EXCEPT that_____.

A.the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law

A.the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
B.the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
C.it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
D.it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
3.NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because_____.
A.embryo research is just a current development of cloning
B.the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
C.an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
D.the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
4.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.
A.some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
B.a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
C.privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
D.the issue of human cloning will soon be settled
5.The best title for this article is "_____".
A.Legislation for Opposing Human CloningB.Draft of Anti-human Cloning
C.Complete Ban on Human CloningD.No Funding Used for Human Cloning

Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

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Text 9

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted

suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient mediation to control their pain if that might hasten death."

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension."

1.From the first three paragraphs, we learn that_____.

A. doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain

A.doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain

B.it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

C.the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide

D.patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

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

A.Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.

B.Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.

C.The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.

D.A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

3.According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is_____.

A.prolonged medical proceduresB.inadequate treatment of pain

C.systematic drug abuseD.insufficient hospital care

4.Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 3, Para. 7)?

A.Bold.B.Harmful.C.Careless.D.Desperate.

5.George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they_____.

A.manage their patients incompetentlyB.give patients more medicine than needed

C.reduce drug dosages for their patientsD.prolong the needless suffering of the patients

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is fore seen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

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Text 10

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's online service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right to life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia — where an aging population, life extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part — other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the U.S. and Canada, where the right to die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death — probably by a deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54 year old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

1.From the second paragraph we learn that_____.

A.the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries

B.physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia

C.changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law

D.it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

2.When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start

falling, he means_____.

A.observers are taking a wait and see attitude towards the future of euthanasia

B.similar bills are likely to be passed in the U.S., Canada and other countries

C.observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes

D.the effect of taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

3.When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will_____.

A.face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia

B.experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient

C.have an intense fear of terrible suffering

D.undergo a cooling off period of seven days

4.The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of_____.

A.oppositionB.suspicionC.approvalD.indifference

5.Reasons for why euthanasia was passed in Australia rather than America and Canada cover following EXCEPT_____.

A.old people share great part in whole Australian population

B.technology of extending life is advanced in Australia

C.people gradually recognize that suffering from disease was worse than immediate death

D.it is easy to deal with the moral and practical implications in Australia

Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada.

word flashed and was picked up by John Hofsesshalf a world away executive director of the Right to Die Society of CanadaJohn Hofsess

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Text 11

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances

(drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind manifesting") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

1."Substance abuse" (Line 5, Para. 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that_____.

A.substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used

B."drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers

C.alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine

D.many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

2.The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Para. 2) might mean_____.

A.widespreadB.overwhelmingC.piercingD.fashionable

3.Physical dependence on certain substances results from_____.

A.uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time

B.exclusive use of them for social purposes

C.quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases

D.careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

4.From the last paragraph we can infer that_____.

A.stimulants function positively on the mind

B.hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health

C.depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances

D.the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

5.Which following substances are excluded by "drugs" according to this article?

A.Some kind of wine.B.Coffee.C.Cigarette.D.Penicillin.

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug.

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Text 12

Giving psychologists the option to become trained prescribers may create a division among psychologists whereby some will be able to prescribe and others will not. As a result, major discord could emerge. It is possible that psychologists with the right to prescribe may consider themselves superior to those without the right. If gaining prescription privileges would lead to broader third party payments or full hospital privileges for those qualified to prescribe, psychologists unable to do so may feel that they have been accorded second class status in their profession.

The debate, thus far, has focused on the training necessary to grant psychologists prescription privileges. Although this matter is important, of more basic concern are treatment implications and the future role of psychologists. Prescription privileges could move psychologists closer to a medical model and further away from their historical goal. Psychology began in the late 19th century as an application for psychological techniques. Its focus has been on assessment, behavioral interventions, consultation, and applied research. Before the widespread use of psychotropic medications, psychiatry emphasized the practice of psychotherapy. Gradually, psychiatry moved toward increased reliance on drugs and away from psychotherapy. It is possible, over time, that psychologists, like psychiatrists, could become more influenced by the use of medication.

Despite the argument that prescription privileges significantly may alter traditional psychotherapeutic implications, some psychologists strongly feel that they would be looked upon more favorably, gain prestige, and increase their caseload if they could have the same status of prescribing medication as psychiatrists do. Does this mean that a lack of prescription privileges promotes the image of psychology as an inferior profession to psychiatry? Contrary to this argument is the fact that psychologists are delivering more outpatient mental health care than any other group of providers.

Whatever some psychologists may perceive as a therapeutic drawback because they are unable to offer prescriptions for psychotropic medications apparently is not recognized by the general public. Psychologists may have flourished because they have offered a clear and distinct service from psychiatry. The use of medication may send a message to patients that may interfere with personal change and growth. Medications can undercut psychotherapy efforts by implying that benefits come from external agents, not from one's own efforts at

change and growth.

A large portion of the population prefers the non-medication orientation of psychology. If psychologists began prescribing medications, many of their patients seeking alternative treatment might turn to social workers or other non medical therapists. There is little question that psychologists prescription privileges could have profound effects on the future direction of their profession.

1.Prescription privileges may lead to professional discord mainly because _____.

A.patients would turn to those qualified to prescribe

B.not all psychologists would gain the right to prescribe

C.trained prescribers are outstanding in their career

D.psychological techniques would become second choice

2.In the eyes of general public,_____.

A.psychology is an inferior profession to psychiatry

B.inability to offer prescription put psychologists at a therapeutic disadvantage

C.medication diminish the effectiveness of psychotherapy

D.prescription privileges could raise the psychologists' image

3.We can infer from the passage that if psychologists could prescribe, _____.

A.it would lead to broader third party payment

B.they would be looked upon more favorably

C.their caseload would increase

D.they might become more influenced by the use of drugs

4.The best title for the passage may be "_____".

A.Future Role of Psychologists

B.Prescribing Medications: A Reasonable Choice?

C.Psychology versus Psychiatry

D.Prescription Privileges & Psychotropic Medications

5.The word "accord" (Line 6, Para. 1) means_____.

A.to grantB.to agreeC.to conformD.to bring

Giving psychologists the option to become trained prescribers may create a division among psychologists whereby some will be able to prescribe and others will not.

whereby“”giving psychologists the option to become trained prescribers

If gaining prescription privileges would lead to broader third party payments or full hospital privileges for those qualified to prescribe, psychologists unable to do so may feel that they have been accorded second class status in their profession.

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Text 13

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by R.O. Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. " It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato

Institute, a think-tank in Washington, and William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

1.The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War because_____.

A.it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal

B.its domestic market was eight times larger than before

C.the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

D.the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

2.The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American_____.

A.TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market

B.semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises

C.machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions

D.auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

3.What can be inferred from the passage?

A.It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.

B.Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.

C.The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.

D.A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

4.The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the_____.

A.turning of the business cycleB.restructuring of industry

C.improved business managementD.success in education

5.Which industry in America could only still keep prosperous by 1987?

A.Television.B.Car.C.Textile.D.Machine-tool.

For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

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Text 14

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as

their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores personality, ability, courage or humanity are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

1.In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was_____.

A.under aimless developmentB.a positive example

C.a rival to the WestD.on the decline

2.According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

A.Women's participation in social activities is limited.

B.More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.

C.Excessive emphasis his been placed on the basics.

D.The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

3.Which of the following is true according to the author?

A.Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.

B.Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.

C.More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.

D.Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

4.The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that_____.

A.the young are less tolerant of discomforts

B.the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.

C.the Japanese endure more than ever before

D.the Japanese appreciate their present life

5.Which one ISN'T the social problem of present Japan due to lack of proper education?

A.Over productivity.B.Violence.C.Divorce.D.Suicide.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

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Text 15

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure; that the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain; that the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in

the preface to the panel's report, "Science never has all the answer. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of plan of action, they continue to press for more research — a classic of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

1.An argument made by supporters of smoking was that_____.

A.there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death

B.the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant

C.people had the freedom to choose their own way of life

D.antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

2.According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as_____.

A.a protectorB.a judgeC.a criticD.a guide

3.What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Para. 4)?

A.Endless studies kill action.B.Careful investigation reveals truth.

C.Prudent planning hinders progress.D.Extensive research helps decision-making.

4.According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?

A.Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.B.Raise public awareness of conservation.

C.Press for further scientific research.D.Take some legislative measures.

5.The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because_____.

A.they both suffered from the government's negligence

B.a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former

C.the outcome of the latter aggravates the former

D.both of them have turned from bad to worse

But science does provide us with the best available guide to the futureand it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

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Text 16

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface. On the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is not beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the

geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate come to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layer creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops seed fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

1.The author believes that_____.

A.the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior

B.the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true

C.the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions

D.the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart

2.That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that_____.

A.the two continents are still moving in opposite directions

B.they have been found to share certain geological features

C.the African plates has been stable for 30 million years

D.over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe

3.The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining_____.

A.the structure of the African platesB.the revival of dead volcanoes

C.the mobility of the continentsD.the formation of new oceans

4.The passage is mainly about_____.

A.the features of volcanic activities

B.the importance of the theory about drifting plates

C.the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies

D.the process of the formation of volcanoes

5.Which movement of the two continents is NOT mentioned in the article?

A.Two continents were joined.

B.One continent is stationary while other drifting.

C.Two continents move in reverse direction.

D.Two continents move in the same direction.

Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate.

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Text 17

One thing the tour books don't tell you about London is that 2,000 of its residents are foxes. As native as the royal family, they fled the city about

residents are foxes. As native as the royal family, they fled the city about centuries ago after developers and pollution moved in. But now that the environment is cleaner, the foxes have come home, one of the many wild animals that have moved into urban areas around the world.

"The number and variety of wild animals in urban areas is increasing," says Gomer Jones, president of the National Institute for Urban Wildlife, in Columbia, Maryland. A survey of the wildlife in New York's Central Park last year tallied the species of mammals, including muskrats, shrews and flying squirrels. A similar survey conducted in the 1890s counted only five species. One of the country's largest populations of raccoons now lives in Washington, D.C., and moose are regularly seen wandering into Maine towns. Peregrine falcons dive from the window ledges of buildings in the largest U.S. cities to prey on pigeons.

Several changes have brought wild animals to the asphalt jungles — and, vice versa. Foremost is that air and water quality in many cities has improved as a result of the 1970s pollution control efforts. Meanwhile, rural areas have been built up, leaving many animals on the edges of suburbia. In addition, conservationists have created urban wildlife refuges.

The Greater London Council last year spent $750,000 to buy land and build 10 permanent wildlife refuges in the city. Over 1,000 volunteers have donated money and cleared rubble from derelict lots. As a result, pheasants now strut in the East End and badgers scuttle across lawns near the center of town. A colony of rare house martins nests on a window ledge beside Harrods, and one evening last year a fox was seen on Westminster Bridge looking up at Big Ben.

For peregrine falcons, cities are actually safer than rural cliff dwellings. By 1970 the birds were extinct east of the Mississippi because the DDT had made their eggs too thin to support life. That year, ornithologist Tom Cade of Cornell University began raising the birds for release in cities, for cities afforded abundant food in the form of pigeons and contained none of the peregrines natural predators.

"Before they were exterminated, some migrated to cities on their own because they had run out of cliff space," Cade says. "To peregrines, buildings are just like cliffs." He has released about 30 birds since 1975 in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and of the 20 pairs now living in the East, half are urbanites. "A few of the young ones have gotten into trouble by falling down chimneys and crashing into window glass, but overall their adjustment has been successful."

1.The first paragraph suggests that_____.

A.environment is crucial for wildlife

B.tour books are not always a reliable source of information

C.London is a city of fox

D.foxes are highly adaptable to environment

2.The selection is primarily concerned with_____.

A.wildlife of all kinds returning to large cities to live

B.falcons in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk

C.moose stumbling into plate-glass storefronts

D.foxes returning to London

3.In the 4th paragraph the pheasants, badgers, and martins, etc are mentioned to_____.

A.explain their living habit

B.make known their habitat

C.show the endeavors of Londoners to make the city habitable for wildlife

D.to encourage volunteers to do something for the species

4.Para. 3 denotes_____.

A.that air and water quality has improved in the cities

B.why wildlife likes the noise and commotion in the cities

C.that wildlife refuges have been built in the cities

D.why wildlife is returning to cities

5.Cities make good homes for peregrine falcons because they provide_____.

A.bountiful nesting areas, abundant food, and rainwater control basins

B.abundant food, buildings that resemble cliffs, and no natural predators

C.large buildings with chimneys, other wildlife, and well lighted nesting areas

D.abundant food, chimneys, rubble and window sills

Foremost is that air and water quality in many cities has improved as a result of the 1970s pollution control efforts.

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for cities afforded abundant food in the form of pigeons and contained none of the peregrines natural predatorsB

Text 18

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascination. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left — all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go ahead to the even more wrong headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

1.The third sentence of Para. 1 implies that_____.

A.people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality

B.the blind could be happier than the sighted

C.over-excited people tend to neglect vital things.

D.fascination makes people lose their eyesight

2.In Para. 5, "the powerless" probably refers to_____.

A.areas short of electricityB.dams without power stations

C.poor countries around IndiaD.common people in the Narmada Dam area

3.What is the myth concerning giant dams?

A.They bring in more fertile soil.B.They help defend the country.

C.They strengthen international ties.D.They have universal control of the waters.

4.What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as "_____".

A.It's no use crying over spilt milkB.More haste, less speed

C.Look before you leapD.He who laughs last laughs best

5.According to the article, which country mentioned as follows FAILS to suffer from big dam?

A.Egypt.B.India.C.Turkey.D.Slovak.

The Aswan Dam, for example stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left — all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

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Text 19

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring means that natural selection has lost 80 of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived.

Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years, even the past 100 years our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension." No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

1.What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

A.A lack of mates.B.A fierce competition.

C.A lower survival rate.D.A defective gene.

2.What does the example of India illustrate?

A.Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.

B.Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.

C.The middle class population is 80 smaller than that of the tribes.

D.India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

3.The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because_____.

A.life has been improved by technological advance

B.the number of female babies has been declining

C.our species has reached the highest stage of evolution

D.the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

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

A.Sex Ration Changes in Human EvolutionB.Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution

C.The Evolutionary Future of NatureD.Human Evolution Going Nowhere

5.Which of the following statements is NOT natural selection?

A.Male mortality.B.Having less offspring.

C.Baby mortality.D.Stable physical state.

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Text 20

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development — and its strong implications for U.S. politics and economy in years ahead—has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the U.S. population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—

numerically the third largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger number since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun belt states—Florida, Texas and California—together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th—with Cleveland and Washington,D.C., dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say, nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too—and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: more and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances:

Regionally, the Rocky mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate —37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the U.S. population.

Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except from Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people— about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two thirds the 1960s growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

1.Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s_____.

A.enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history

B.witnessed a southwestern shift of population
C.underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
D.brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II
2.The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that_____.
A.it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
B.it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
C.it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
D.it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"
3.We can see from the available statistics that_____.
A.California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole U.S.
B.the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
C.cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
D.Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
4.The word "demographers" (Line 1, Para. 7) most probably means_____.
A.people in favor of the trend of democracy.B.advocates of migration between states
C.scientists engaged in the study of populationD.conservatives clinging to old patterns of life
5.The best title for this article is "_____".
A.Population Growth in AmericaB.Regional Competition in America
C.Regional Population Imbalance in AmericaD.Change of Population Growth Rate in America

Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too — and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child bearing years.
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Text 21

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "All that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals —no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way — in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

1.The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to_____.

A.call on scientists to take some actions

B.criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
C.warn of the doom of biomedical research
D.show the triumph of the animal rights movement
2.Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is_____.
A.cruel but naturalB.inhuman and unacceptable
C.inevitable but viciousD.pointless and wasteful
3.The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's_____.
A.discontent with animal researchB.ignorance about medical science
C.indifference to epidemicsD.anxiety about animal rights
4.The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should_____.
A.communicate more with the publicB.employ hi-tech means in research
C.feel no shame for their causeD.strive to develop new cures
5.From the passage we learn that Stephen Cooper is_____.
A.a well-known humanistB.a medical practitioner
C.an enthusiast in animal rightsD.a supporter of animal research

All that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.
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Text 22

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated this revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears. By the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" — the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — when most vivid dreams occur — as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the"emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy

or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events — until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep— or rather dream — on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

1.Researchers have come to believe that dreams_____.

A.can be modified in their coursesB.are susceptible to emotional changes

C.reflect our innermost desires and fearsD.are a random outcome of neural repairs

2.By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show_____.

A.its function in our dreamsB.the mechanism of REM sleep

C.the relation of dreams to emotionsD.its difference from the prefrontal cortex

3.The negative feelings generated during the day tend to_____.

A.aggravate in our unconscious mindB.develop into happy dreams

C.persist till the time we fall asleepD.show up in dreams early at night

4.Cartwright seems to suggest that_____.

A.waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams

B.visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control

C.dreams should be left to their natural progression

D.dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

5.What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad

dreams?

A.Lead your life as usual.B.Seek professional help.

C.Exercise conscious control.D.Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the nightprogressing toward happier ones before awakeningsuggesting

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Text 23

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the U.S. is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the U.S. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would, and someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the U.S., especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner — amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the U.S. are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone

understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word"friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many American value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

1.In the eyes of visitors from the outside world,_____.

A.rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the U.S.

B.small minded officials deserve a serious comment

C.Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors

D.most Americans are ready to offer help

2.It could be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

A.culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship

B.courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated

C.various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends

D.social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions

3.Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers_____.

A.to improve their hard lifeB.in view of their long distance travel

C.to add some flavor to their own daily lifeD.out of a charitable impulse

4.The tradition of hospitality to strangers_____.

A.tends to be superficial and artificial

B.is generally well kept up in the United States

C.is always understood properly

D.was something to do with the busy tourist trails

5.Which statement can be inferred according to the article?

A.American is not so friendly as it seems in fact.

B.There is different understanding to the cultures so it results into different feelings.

C.Because American feels lonely and dull, so they welcome newcomers to come here for travel.

D.Friendship of American is just due to long lasting cultural tradition.

For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture.

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Text 24

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labour, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television licence would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 percent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of. There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information — and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive — advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

1.By the first sentence of the passage the author means that_____.

A.he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising

B.everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming

C.advertising costs money like everything else

D.it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising

2.In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?

A.Securing greater fame.C.Enhancing living standards.

B.Providing more jobs.D.Reducing newspaper cost.

3.The author deems that the well-known TV personality is _____.

3. [illegible] _____.
A.very precise in passing his judgement on advertising
B.interested in nothing but the buyers' attention
C.correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
D.obviously partial in his views on advertising
4.In the author's opinion,_____.
A.advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing
B.advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over
C.there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer
D.the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement
5.Advertising can be best depicted as_____.
A.distribution of informationB.measure of promotion
C.a kind of production costD.a way to persuade consumer to buy

Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs.

I heard a well-known television personality declare...thatbecause it persuades rather than informsRecently

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Text 25

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition — wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny — must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition — if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped — with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs — the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are

enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, while they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

1.It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if_____.

A.its returns well compensate for the sacrifices

B.it is rewarded with money, fame and power

C.its goals are spiritual rather than material

D.it is shared by the rich and the famous

2.The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is_____.

A.customary of the educated to discard ambition in words

B.too late to check ambition once it has been let out

C.dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal

D.impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

3.Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because_____.

A.they think of it as immoral

B.their pursuits are not fame or wealth

C.ambition is not closely related to material benefits

D.they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

4.From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained_____.

A.secretly and vigorouslyB.openly and enthusiastically

C.easily and momentarilyD.verbally and spiritually

5.Which is the attitude of the author to the ambition?

A.Indifferent.B.Critical.C.Positive.D.Neutral.

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive

and vulgar.

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Text 26

Just over a year ago, I foolishly locked up my bicycle outside my office, but forgot to remove the pannier. When I returned, the pannier had been stolen

forgot to remove the pannier. When I returned, the pannier had been stolen. Inside it were about ten of the little red notebooks I take everywhere for jotting down ideas for articles, short stories, TV shows and the like.

When I lost my notebooks, I was devastated; all the ideas I'd had over the past two years were contained within their pages. I could remember only a few of them, but had the impression that those I couldn't recall were truly brilliant. Those little books were crammed with the plots of award-winning novels and scripts for radio comedy shows that were only two-thirds as bad as the ones on at the moment. That's not all, though. In my reminiscence, my lost notebooks contained sketches for many innovative and incredible machines. In one book there was a design for a device that could turn sea water into apple cider; in another, plan for an automatic dog; in a third, sketches for a pair of waterproof shoes with television screens built into the toes. Now all of these plans are lost to humanity.

I found my notebooks again. It turns out they weren't in the bike pannier at all, but in a bag in my spare room, where I found six months after supposedly losing them. And when I flipped through their pages, ready to run to the patent office in the morning, I discovered they were completely full of rubbish.

Discovering the notebooks really shook me up. I had firmly come to believe they were brimming with brilliant, inventive stuff — and yet clearly they weren't. I had deluded myself.

After surveying my nonsense, I found that this halo effect always attaches itself to things that seem irretrievably lost. Don't we all have a sneaking feeling that the weather was sunnier, TV shows funnier and cake-shop buns bunnier in the not-very-distant past?

All this would not matter much except that it is a powerful element in reactionary thought, this belief in a better yesterday. After all, racism often stems from a delusion that things have deteriorated since"they" came. What a boon to society it would be if people could visit the past and see that it wasn't the paradise they imagine but simply the present with different hats. Sadly, time travel is impossible. Until now, that is. Because I've suddenly remembered I left a leather jacket in an Indonesian restaurant a couples of years ago, and I'm absolutely certain that in the inside pocket there was a sketch I'd made...

1.By "only two-thirds as bad as the ones on at the moment" the author means_____.

A.better thanB.as bad asC.worse thanD.as good as

2.As soon as the author read the lost notebooks, he_____.

A.reported the factB.found it valueless

C.registered the inventionsD.was very excited

3.Which of the following would the author most probably agree with?

A.Yesterday is better.B.Yesterday is no better than today.
C.Self-delusion sometimes is necessary.D.Things today have deteriorated.
4.What's the author's initial reaction when he found his notebooks lost?
A.He was indifferent.B.He was worried.
C.He was pleased.D.He was excited.
5."Halo effect" (Line 1, Para. 5) here refers to_____.
A.illusionB.delusionC.disillusionD.allusion

Inside it were about ten of the little red notebook I take everywhere for jotting down ideas for articlesshort storiesTV shows and the like.
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Those little books were crammed with the plots of award-winning novels and scripts for radio comedy shows that were only two-thirds as bad as the ones on at the moment.
that...momentradio comedy

What a boon to society it would be if people could visit the past and see that it wasn't the paradise they imagine but simply the present with different hats.
What a boon to society it would be...if

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Text 27

The image was riveting, as justice John Paul Stevens, a Chicago native, presented it. A gang member and his father are hanging out near Wrigley Field. Are they there "to rob an unsuspecting fan or just to get a glimpse of Sammy Sosa leaving the ball park?" A police officer has no idea, but under Chicago's anti-gang law, the cop must order them to disperse. With Stevens writing for a 6-to-3 majority, the Supreme Court last week struck down Chicago's sweeping statute, which had sparked 42,000 arrests in its three years of enforcement.

The decision was a blow to advocates of get-tough crime policies. But in a widely noted concurring opinion, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor suggested that a less draconian approach — distinguishing gang members from innocent bystanders — might pass constitutional muster. New language could target loiterers "with no apparent purpose other than to establish control over identifiable areas, to intimidate others from entering those areas or to conceal illegal activities," she wrote. Chicago officials vowed to draft a new measure. "We will go back and correct it and then move forward," said Mayor Richard Daley.

Chicago officials, along with the League of Cities and 31 states that sided with them in court, might do well to look at one state where anti-gang loitering prosecutions have withstood constitutional challenges: California. The state has two antiloitering statutes on the books, aimed at people intending to commit

specific crimes — prostitution and drug dealing. In addition, a number of local prosecutors are waging war against gangs by an innovative use of the public-nuisance laws.

In cities such as Los Angeles and San Jose, prosecutors have sought injunctions against groups of people suspected of gang activity. "The officers in the streets know the gang members and gather physical evidence for lengthy court hearings," says Los Angeles prosecutor Martin Vranicar. If the evidence is enough to convince a judge, an injunction is issued to prohibit specific behavior — such as carrying cell phones or pagers or blocking sidewalk passage — in defined geographical areas. "It works instantly," says San Jose city attorney Joan Gallo, who successfully defended the tactic before the California Supreme Court. "A few days after the injunctions, children are playing on streets where they never were before."

So far, only a few hundred gang members have been targeted, out of an estimated 150,000 in Los Angeles alone. But experts say last week's decision set the parameters for sharper measures. Says Harvard law professor Laurence Tribe: "It just means they have to use a scalpel rather than an invisible mallet."

1.What does the author intend to illustrate with the example of the gang member and his father?

A.How the antiloitering law works?B.How to maintain charming image?

C.How tough the crime polices were?D.Why Chicago's sweeping statute stroke down?

2.What can we infer from the first two paragraphs?

A.Chicago's antiloitering law shouldn't be struck down.

B.The cop was entitled to send the gangs away.

C.Chicago officials yielded to the result of striking down the law.

D.Antiloitering Law in Chicago was much too severe for the majority.

3.The third and fourth paragraphs suggest that_____.

A.the League of Cities and 31 states should work with Chicago officials

B.the injunctions in some cities brought back the safety on the street

C.California successfully starts the battle against the gangs

D.the police officers shoulder more responsibility than before

4.What does the author mean by "It just means they have to use a scalpel rather than an invisible mallet" (Last line, Para. 5)?

A.The gang members should be given a get-tough attitude in the long run.

B.The targeted gang members rather than all of them should be given a get-tough treatment.

C.A scalpel can cut off the tumors of the society while the invisible mallet fails to.

D.A scalpel is more powerful than the invisible mallet.

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

A.Chicago's sweeping statute was struck down for its involving too many arrests.

B.Chicago officials still maintained their get-tough crime policies.

C.It was not safe for children to play on the street.

D.California used a scalpel while other states used an invisible mallet to cope with the gangs.

Chicago officials, along with the League of Cities and 31 states that sided with them in court, might do well to look at one state where anti-gang loitering prosecutions have withstood constitutional challenges: California.

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“”which had sparked 42,000 arrests in its three years of enforcementBut in a widely noted concurring opinion, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor suggested that

a less draconian approach — distinguishing gang members from innocent bystanders — might pass constitutional muster

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Text 28

In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. Many of life's problems which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleagues are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II. As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be not trustworthy and reliable. The almost unconscious flow of information about the simplest aspects of living can be cut off. Thus, things once

learned subconsciously through the casual communications of the extended family must be consciously learned.

Adding to societal changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming.

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before. Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages. Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. Technology has facilitated the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance. Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed. "Knowledge is power" may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

1.The word "it" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably refers to_____.

A.the lack of stable communities

B.the breakdown of informal information channels

C.the increased mobility of families

D.the growing number of people moving from place to place

2.The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that_____.

A.they have to learn new things consciously

B.they lack the confidence of securing reliable and trustworthy information

C.they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily

D.they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family

3.From the passage we can infer that_____.

A.electronic mail will soon play a dominant role in transmitting messages

B.it will become more difficult for people to keep secrets in an information era

C.people will spend less time holding meetings or conferences

D.events will be reported on the spot mainly through satellites

4.We can learn from the last paragraph that_____.

A.it is necessary to obtain as much as possible

B.people should make the best use of the information

C.we should realize the importance of accumulating information

D.it is of vital importance to acquire needed information efficiently

5.Many factors expel people to learn more EXCEPT_____.

A.changing society makes the life's problems difficult to solve

B.people migrate too much so the old information is cut off

C.technology develops too much and information amount more than before

D.greatly important information is changing

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before.

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologieswhich

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Text 29

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction — indeed, contradiction — which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age. It was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates

forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computer-education advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take — at the very longest — a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

1.The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is_____.

A.far-reachingB.dubiously oriented

C.self-contradictoryD.radically reformatory

2.The belief that education is indispensable to all children_____.

A.is indicative of a pessimism in disguise

B.came into being along with the arrival of computers

C.is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-education advocates

D.originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries

3.It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is_____.

A.dependent upon the starting age of candidates

B.worth trying in various social sections

C.of little practical value

D.attractive to every kind of professional

4.According to the author, basic computer skills should be_____.

A.included as an auxiliary course in school
B.highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
C.mastered through a lifelong course
D.equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise
5.Which kind of occupation is excluded by basic education?
A.Scientists.B.Businessman.C.Accountant.D.Engineer.

Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction — indeed, contradiction— which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

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Text 30

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get a good score on a certain kind of test, or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a style of life, a life, a way of behaving in various situations. The true test of intelligence is not how much we know how to do, but how we behave when we don't know what to do.

The intelligent person, young or old, meeting a new situation or problem, opens himself up to it. He tries to take in with mind and senses everything he can about it. He thinks about it, instead of about himself or what it might cause to happen to him. He grapples with it boldly, imaginatively, resourcefully, and if not confidently, at least hopefully; if he fails to master it, he looks without fear or shame at his mistakes and learns what he can from them. This is intelligence. Clearly its roots lie in a certain feeling about life, and one's self with respect to life. Just as clearly, unintelligence is not what most psychologists seem to suppose, the same thing as intelligence, only less of it. It is an entirely different style of behavior, arising out of entirely different set of attitudes.

Years of watching and comparing bright children with the not-bright, or less bright, have shown that they are very different kinds of people. The bright child is curious about life and reality, eager to get in touch with it, embrace it, unite himself with it. There is no wall, no barrier, between himself and life. On the other hand, the dull child is far less curious, far less interested in what goes on and what is real, more inclined to live in a world of fantasy. The bright child likes to experiment, to try things out. He lives by the maxim that there is more than one way to skin a cat. If he can't do something one way, he'll try another. The dull child is usually afraid to try at all. It takes a great deal of urging to get him to try even once; if that try fails, he is through.

Nobody starts off stupid. Hardly an adult in a thousand, or ten thousand could in any three years of his life learn as much, grow as much in his understanding of the world around him, as every infant learns and grows in his first three years. But what happens, as we grow older, to this extraordinary

capacity for learning and intellectual growth? What happens is that it is destroyed, and more than by any other one thing, it is destroyed by the process that we misname education — a process that goes on in most homes and schools.

1.The writer believes that intelligence is_____.

A.doing well in schoolB.doing well on some examinations

C.a certain type of behaviorD.good scores on tests

2.The writer believes that "unintelligence" is_____.

A.similar to intelligenceB.less than intelligence

C.the common belief of most psychologistsD.a particular way of looking at the world

3.Why does the writer say that education is misnamed?

A.Because it takes place more in homes than in school.

B.Because it discourages intellectual growth.

C.Because it helps dull children with their problems.

D.Because it helps children understand the world around them.

4.In the paragraphs which follow the above passage, the writer probably discusses_____.

A.how education destroys the development of intelligence

B.how bright children differ from dull children

C.how intelligence is inherited

D.how the child's intellectual capacity grows at home and school

5.Which can be inferred from the passage?

A.The unintelligent child is always incurious to the outer world and fears to try.

B.The intelligent child must be more aggressive than unintelligent ones.

C.The differences of intelligence are due to the bad education.

D.The intelligence is result of late education.

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get a good score on a certain kind of test, or even the ability to do well in school.

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The true test of intelligence is not how much we know how to do, but how we behave when we don't know what to do.

The true test of intelligenceishowwhenwhatknow

Years of watching and comparing bright children with the not-bright, or less bright, have shown that they are very different kinds of people.

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“By intelligence we mean a style of life, a life, a way of behaving in various situations”C

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“Just as clearly, unintelligence is not what most psychologists seem to suppose, the same thing as intelligence, only less of it. It is an entirely different style of behavior, arising out of entirely different set of attitudes.”D

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Unit One

1

Motorola Inc., the world's second-largest mobile phone maker, will begin selling all of the technology needed to build a basic mobile phone to outside manufacturers, in a key change of strategy. The inventor of the cell phone, which has been troubled by missteps compounded by a recent industry slump in sales, is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals, with an eye toward fostering a much larger market than it could create itself. The Chicago area-based company, considered to have the widest range of technologies needed to build a phone, said it planned to make available chips, a design layout for the computer board, software, development tools and testing tools. Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips, but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint. Mobile phones contain a variety of chips and components to control power, sound and amplification. Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.

The company, long known for its top-notchengineering culture, is hoping to profit from its mobile phone technology now that the basic technology to build a mobile phone has largely become a commodity. Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS(Global Packet Radio Service) standard because most mobile phone makers already have technology in place for current digital phones. GPRS offers faster access to data through "always on" network connections, and customers are charged only for the information they retrieve, rather than the length of download.

Burgess said the new business will not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business because the latter will remain competitive by offering advanced features and designs. Motorola's phones have been criticized as being too complicated and expensive to manufacture, but Burgess said Motorola will simplify the technology in the phones by a third. In addition to basic technology, Burgess said, Motorola would also offer additional features such as Blueteeth, a technology that allows wireless communications at a short distance, and Global

technology that allows wireless communications at a short distance, and Global Positioning System, which tracks the user's whereabouts, and MP3 audio capability.

1.The word "slump" in the first paragraph may be replaced by _____.

A.slouchB.declineC.increaseD.stamp

2.According to this passage, Motorola Inc _____.

A.is the world's largest mobile phone maker

B.is trying to become a mobile technology provider besides being a mobile phone maker

C.will only sell chips of the mobile phones

D.is going to sell all its manufacturing plants

3.Analysts don't think that _____.

A.Motorola will be successful

B.the technology offered by Motorola will be selected by its competitors

C.its competitors will want to buy the technology from it

D.its mobile phones contain a variety of chips

4.The technology supplied by Motorola is based on _____.

A.Blueteeth featuresB.MP3 audio capability

C.Global Positioning SystemD.GPRS standard

5.Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A.GPRS offers faster access to data through network connections, so customers should pay more.

B.Motorola Inc. is the inventor of the cell phone.

C.Previously, Motorola only supplied mobile phone manufacturers with some of its chips.

D.Motorola Inc. is known for its high-class engineering culture.

2

German Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his legacy includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian compassion for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first worker's compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted

barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state worker's compensation law in this country was passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War Ⅱ, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors, and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

1.The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.

A.for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement

B.out of religious and political considerations

C.to speed up the pace of industrialization

D.to make industrial production safer

2.We learn from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.

A.met growing resistance from laborers working at machines

B.resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs

C.was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents

D.required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace

3.One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was that _____.

A.they had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the accident

B.America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living

C.different states in the U.S. had totally different compensation programs

D.they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law

D.they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law

4.After 1972, workers' compensation insurance in the U.S. became more favorable to workers so that _____.

A.the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically

B.more money was allocated to their compensation system

C.there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims

D.the number of workers suing for damages increased

5.The author ends the passage with the implication that _____.

A.compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights

B.people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensations system

C.the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system

D.money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U.S. economy

3

In our society the razor of necessity cuts close. You must make a buck to survive the day. You must work to make a buck. The job is often a chore, rarely a delight. No matter how demeaning the task, no matter how it dulls the senses or breaks the spirit, one must work. Lately there has been a questioning of this "work ethic", especially by the young. Strangely enough, it has touched off profound grievances in others hitherto silent and anonymous.

Unexpected precincts are being heard from in a show of discontent by blue collar and white. On the evening bus the tense, pinched faces of young file clerks and elderly secretaries tell us more than we care to know. On the expressways middle-management men pose without grace behind their wheels, as they flee city and job.

In all, there is more than a slight ache. And there dangles the impertinent question: Should there not be another increment, earned though not yet received, to one's daily work—an acknowledgment of a man's being? In fact, what all of us are looking for is a calling, not just a job. Jobs alone are not being enough for people.

1."In our society the razor of necessity cuts close" in the first line means _____.

A.there is a shortage of daily necessitiesB.people fight each other for necessities

C.most people feel the financial pressureD.everyone lives a hard life

2.The "work ethic" in the first paragraph can be interpreted as _____.

A.one works mainly to keep body and soul together

B.one must work not only for money, but also for delight

B.one must work not only for money, but also for delight

C.one must understand that jobs as chores

D.one should earn as much money a day as possible

3.Middle-management men flee city and job because _____.

A.they have lost their grace

B.they are tired by the long day's work

C.they don't want to see the tense and pinched faces of their clerks and secretaries

D.they are frightened by the profound grievances shown by the young people

4.The phrase "increment, earned though not received" in the third paragraph means _____.

A.money one has earned and will be paid later

B.money one has earned, but will not be paid to him/her

C.something that one earns through a job, but is not counted in terms of pay

D.something that one earns that has nothing to do with his or her job

5.The main idea of this passage is _____.

A.in modern society people are under great work pressure

B.nowadays people want to enjoy life more than do hard work

C.work should be to people more than just a means to survive

D.more jobs of delight should be created for people

4

Early in the age of affluencethat followed World War Ⅱ, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy...demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, in consumption... We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed.

Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies—Japan and the United States—show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Overconsumption by the world's fortune is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches.

Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerism culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of overconsumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. Dispossessedpeasants slash-and-burn their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomadsturn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

1.The emergence of the affluent society after World WarⅡ_____.

A.led to the reform of the retailing system

B.resulted in the worship of consumerism

C.gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism

D.gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers

2.Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus to high consumption is _____.

A.the people's desire for a rise in their living standards

B.the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume

C.the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption

D.the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals

3.Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?

A.Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.

B.Because over consumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.

C.Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.

D.Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.

4.According to the passage, consumerist culture _____.

A.will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries

B.will not aggravate environmental problems

C.cannot thrive on a fragile economy

D.cannot satisfy human spiritual needs

5.It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

[illegible] _____.

A.human spiritual needs should match material affluence

B.whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue

C.it remains a problem to keep consumption at a reasonable level

D.there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs

5

The next time the men were taken up onto the deck, Kunta made a point of looking at the man behind him in line, the one who laid beside him to the left when they were below. He was a Serer tribesman much older than Kunta, and his body, front and back, was creased with whip cuts, some of them so deep and festering that Kunta, felt badly for having wished sometimes that he might strike the man in the darkness for moaning so steadily in his pain. Staring back at Kunta, the Serer's dark eyes were full of fury and defiance. A whip lashed out even as they stood looking at each other—this time at Kunta, spurring him to move ahead. Trying to roll away, Kunta was kicked heavily in his ribs. But somehow he and the gasping Wolof managed to stagger back up among the other men from their shelf who were shambling toward their dousing with bucked of seawater.

A moment later, the stinging saltiness of it was burning in Kunta's wounds, and his screams joined those of others over the sound of the drum and the wheezing thing that had again begun marking time for the chained men to jump and dance for the toubob. Kunta and the Wolof were so weak from their new beating that twice they stumbled, but whip blows and kicks sent them hopping clumsily up and down in their chains. So great was his fury that Kunta was barely aware of the women singing "Toubob fa!" And when he had finally been chained back down in his place in the dark hold, his heart throbbed with a lust to murder toubob.

Every few days the eight naked toubob would again come into the stinking darkness and scrape their tubs full of the excrement that had accumulated on the shelves where the chained men lay. Kunta would lie still with his eyes staring balefully in hatred, following the bobbing orange lights, listening to the toubob cursing and sometimes slipping and tailing into the slickness underfoot—so plentiful now, because of the increasing looseness of the men's bowels, that the filth had begun to drop off the edges of the shelves down into the aisle way.

The last time they were on deck, Kunta had noticed a man limping on a badly infected leg. This time the man was kept up on deck when the rest were taken back below. A few days later, the women told the other prisoners in their singing that the man's leg had been cut off and that one of the women had been brought to tend him, but the man had died that night and been thrown over the

brought to tend him, but the man had died that night and been thrown over the side. Starting then, when the toubob came to clean the shelves, they also dropped red-hot pieces of metal into pails of strong vinegar. The clouds of acrid steam left the hold smelling better, but soon it would again be overwhelmed by the choking stink. It was a smell that Kunta felt would never leave his lungs and skin.

The steady murmuring that went on in the hold whenever the toubob were kept growing in volume and intensity as the men began to communicate better and better with one another. Words not understood were whispered from mouth to ear along the shelves until someone who knew more than one tongue would send back their meanings. In the process, all of the men along each shelf learned new words in tongues they had not spoken before. Sometimes men jerked upward, bumping their heads, in the double excitement of communicating with each other and the fact that it was being done without the toubob's knowledge. Muttering among themselves for hours, the men developed a deepening sense of intrigue and of brotherhood. Though they were of different villages and tribes, the feeling grew that they were not from different peoples or places .

1.The living conditions for the Blacks in the salve ship were _____.

A.adequate but primitiveB.inhumane and inadequate

C.humane but crowdedD.similar to the crew's quarters

2.The prisoners had difficulty communicating with each other because _____.

A.they were too sick to talkB.they distrusted one another

C.no one felt like talkingD.they spoke different languages

3.Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "balefully" as used in "Kunta would lie still with his eyes staring balefully in hatred"?

A.Indulgently.B.Vacantly.C.Forlornly.D.Menacingly.

4.By constantly referring to such thing as filth and choking stink, the author seeks to create a tone that arouses a feeling of _____.

A.disgust with the dirtB.horror at the injustice

C.revolting at the foul odorD.relief that this happened long ago

5.Despite their intense pain and suffering, the Black men found a small measure of comfort in _____.

A.their exercise periods on deckB.the breathtaking ocean scenery

C.their conversations with the Black womenD.their conversations with one another

Unit Two

1

When I was a kid, I never knew what my parents—or anyone else—did for a living. As far as I could tell, all grownups had mysterious jobs that involved drinking lots of coffee and arguing about Richard Nixon. If they had job-related stress, they kept it private. Now American families are expected to be more intimate. While this has resulted in a lot more hugs, "I love you," and attendance at kids' football games, unfortunately we parents also insist on sharing the frustrations of our work lives.

While we have complained about our jobs or fallen asleep in car-pool lines, our children have been noticing. They are worried about us. A new survey, "Ask the children," conducted by the Families and Work Institute of New York City, queried more than 1,000 kids between the ages of 8 and 18 about their parents' work lives. "If you were granted one wish to change the way your parents' work affected your life," the survey asked kids, "what would that wish be?" Most parents assumed that children would want more time with them, but only 10% did. Instead, the most common wish (among 34%) was that parents would be less stressed and tired by work.

Allison Kevin is the mother of three young children and a professional in the growing field of "work/ life quality", Kevin counsels employees who are overwhelmed by their work and family obligations to carefully review their commitments—not only at the office but at home and in the community too—and start paring them down. "It's not about getting up earlier in the morning so you can get more done," she says. "It's about saying no and making choices."

We can start by leaving work, and thoughts of work, behind as soon as we start the trip home. Do something to get yourself in a good mood, like listening to music, rather than returning calls on the cell phone. When you get home, change out of your work clothes, let the answering machine take your calls, and stay away from e-mail. When your kids ask about your day, tell them about something good that happened. (In the survey, 69% of moms said they liked their work, but only 42% of kids thought their mothers really did.)

Parents can also destress by cutting back on their children's activities. If keeping up with your kid's schedule is killing you, insist that he chooses between karate lessons and the theater troupe. Parents should also sneak away from work and family occasionally to have some fun. I keep a basketball in the trunk of my car. I might never be able to fix everything at work or at home, but at least I can work on my jump shot.

1.Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?

A.Kids Say: Chill.B.Kids Stress Parents.

C.Parents Complain about Work.D.Parents Get in Good Mood.

2.The author mentions her own childhood experience to show that _____.

A.she never understood why her parents had odd jobs and argued about the president

B.she didn't know what her parents did to earn money to support the family when she was young

C.she did understand why the American became more and more close and hugged a lot

D.she could see that the American parents keep the stress and tiredness from work to themselves

3.We can infer from the second paragraph that nowadays the children _____.

A.are very anxious about their parents for their hard work

B.are looking forward to being with their parents

C.are very considerate about their parents

D.are very ambitious to change their parents' work

4.The phrase "paring them down" in the third paragraph most likely means _____.

A.gathering the work and family duties together

B.matching the work quality to life quality

C.decreasing the defeating commitments

D.denying to fulfill their work and family obligations

5.Which of the following is NOT the way to destress the parents' heavy burden?

A.Forgetting about the job as soon as leaving the office.

B.Reducing participating the activities for the office.

C.Sharing with the children some happy experience.

D.Taking part more actively in community activities.

2

The biographer has to dance between two shaky positions with respect to the subject. Too close a relation, and the writer may lose objectivity. Not close enough, and the writer may lack the sympathy necessary to any effort to portray a mind, a soul—the quality of life. Who should write the biography of a family, for example? Because of their closeness to the subject, family members may have special information, but by the same token, they may not have the distance that would allow them to be fair. Similarly, a king's servant might not be the best one to write a biography of that king. But a foreigner might not have the knowledge and sympathy necessary to write the king's biography—not for a readership from within the kingdom, at any rate.

There is no ideal position for such a task. The biographer has to work with

the position he or she has in the world, adjusting that position as necessary to deal with the subject. Every position has strengths and weaknesses: to thrive, a writer must try to become aware of these, evaluate them in terms of the subject, and select a position accordingly.

When their subjects are heroes or famous figures, biographies often reveal a democratic motive: they attempt to show that their subjects are only human, no better than anyone else. Other biographies are meant to change us, to invite us to become better than we are. The biographies of Jesusfound in the Bible are in this class.

Biographers may claim that their account is the "authentic" one. In advancing this claim, they are helped if the biography is "authorized" by the subject; this presumably allows the biographer special access to private information. "Unauthorized" biographies also have their appeal, however, since they can suggest an independence of mind in the biographer. In book promotions, the "unauthorized" characterization usually suggests the prospect of juicy gossip that the subject had hoped to suppress. A subject might have several biographies, even several "authentic" ones. We sense intuitively that no one is in a position to tell "the" story of a life, perhaps not even the subject, and this has been proved by the history of biography.

1.According to the author, an ideal biographer would be one who _____.

A.knows the subject very well and yet maintains a proper distance from him

B.is close to the subject and knows the techniques of biography writing

C.is independent and knows the techniques of biography writing

D.possesses special private information and is sympathetic toward the subject

2.The author cites the biographies of Jesus in the Bible in order to show that _____.

A.the best biographies are meant to transform their readers

B.biographies are authentic accounts of their subjects' lives

C.the best biographies are those of heroes and famous figures

D.biographies can serve different purposes

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

A.An authentic biography seldom appeals to its readers.

B.An authentic biography is one authorized by the subject.

C.No one can write a perfect biography.

D.Authorized biographies have a wider readership.

4.An unauthorized biography is likely to attract more readers because _____.

A.it portrays the subject both faithfully and vividly
B.it contains interesting information about the subject's private life
C.it reveals a lot of accurate details unknown to outsiders
D.it usually gives a sympathetic description of the subject's character
5.In this passage, the author focuses on _____.
A.the difficulty of a biographer in finding the proper perspective to do his job
B.the secret of a biographer to win more readers
C.the techniques required of a biographer to write a good biography
D.the characteristics of different kinds of biographies questions

3

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable, that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures: In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode or decode meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener to reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker re-establishes eye contact: if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

1.The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.

A.of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas

B.something through which one can see a person's inner world

C.of considerable significance in making conversations interesting

D.something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate

2.Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.

A.whose front view is fully perceivedB.whose face is covered with a mask

C.whose face is seen from the sideD.whose face is free of any covering

3.According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because _____.

A.they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker

B.they need not communicate through eye contact

C.they don't think it polite to have eye contact

D.they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood

4.According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.

A.one temporarily glancing away from the otherB.eye contact of more than one second

C.improperly-timed ceasing of eye contactD.constant adjustment of eye contact

5.To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.

A.not to wear dark spectaclesC.not to glance away from each other

B.not to make any interruptionsD.not to make unpredictable pauses

4

A few common misconceptions. Beauty is only skin-deep. One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1,000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not-so-beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un-American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pietieswhile acting just the contrary. Their

typical experiment works something like this. They give each member of a group-college students, perhaps, or teachers or corporate personnel managers—a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average-looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be promoted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Salppho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains: In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though, there is enough literature now for us to conclude that attractive women who aspire to managerial positions do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive.

1.According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as manager _____.

A.a person's property or debts do not matter much

B.a person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification

C.women should always dress fashionably

D.women should not only be attractive but also high-minded

2.The result of research carried out by social scientists show that _____.

A.people do not realize the importance of looking one's best

B.women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well

C.good-looking women aspire to managerial positions

D.attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not

3.Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain attributes_____.

A.they observe the principle that beauty is only skin-deep

B.they do not usually act according to the views they support

C.they give ordinary-looking persons the lowest ratings

D.they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments

4."Good looks cut both ways for women" (Line 1, Para. 5) means that _____.

A.attractive women have tremendous potential impact on public jobs

B.good-looking women always get the best of everything

C.being attractive is not always an advantage for women

D.attractive women do not do as well as unattractive women in managerial positions

5.It can inferred from the passage that in the business world _____.

A.handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are

B.physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well

C.physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well

D.good looks are important for women as they are for men

5

The way people hold to the belief that a fun filled, painfree life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not things that lead to happiness involves some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious commitment, self improvement.

Ask a bachelorwhy he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couple who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

1.According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.

A.he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities

B.he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single

C.he finds more fun in dating than in marriage

D.he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement

2.Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.

A.a moral dutyB.a thankless job

C.a rewarding taskD.a source of inevitable pain

3.From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from _____.

A.hatredB.misunderstandingC.prejudiceD.ignorance

4.To understand what true happiness is one must _____.

A.have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime

B.make every effort to liberate oneself from pain

C.put up with pain under all circumstances

D.be able to distinguish happiness from fun

5.What is the author trying to tell us?

A.Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.B.One must know how to attain happiness.

C.It is important to make commitments.D.It is pain that leads to happiness.

Unit Three

1

The estimates of the numbers of home-schooled children vary widely. The U.S. Department of Education estimates there are 250,000 to 350,000 home-schooled children in the country. Home-school advocates put the number much higher—at about a million.

Many public school advocates take a harsh attitude toward home schoolers, perceiving their actions as the ultimate slap in the face for public education and a damaging move for the children. Home schoolers harbor few kind words for public schools, charging shortcomings that range from lack of religious perspective in the curriculum to a herdlike approach to teaching children.

Yet, as public school officials realize they stand little to gain by remaining hostile to the home-school population and as home schoolers realize they can reap benefits from public schools, these hard lines seem to be softening a bit. Public schools and home schoolers have moved closer to tolerance and, in some cases, even cooperation.

Says John Marshall, an education official, "We are becoming relatively

Says John Marshall, an education official, "We are becoming relatively tolerant of home schoolers." The idea is, "Let's give the kids access to public school, so they'll see it's not as terrible as they've been told, and they'll want to come back."

Perhaps, but don't count on it, say home-school advocates. Home schoolers oppose the system because they have strong convictions that their approach to education—whether fueled by religious enthusiasm or the individual child's interests and natural pace—is best.

"The bulk of home schoolers just want to be left alone," says Enge Cannon, associate director of the National Center For Home Education. She says home schoolers choose that path for a variety of reasons, but religion plays a role 85 percent of the time.

Professor Van Galen breaks home schoolers into two groups. Some home schoolers want their children to learn not only traditional subject matter but also "strict religious doctrine and a conservative political and social perspective. Not incidentally, they also want their children to learn—both intellectually and emotionally—that the family is the most important institution in society."

Other home schoolers contend "not so much that the schools teach heresy, but that schools teach whatever they teach inappropriately," Van Galen writes. "These parents are highly independent and strive to 'take responsibility' for their own lives within a society that they define as bureaucratic and inefficient."

1.According to the passage, home schoolers are _____.

A.those who engage private teachers to provide additional education for their children

B.those who educate their children at home instead of sending them to school

C.those who advocate combining public education with home schooling

D.those who don't go to school but are educated at home by their parents

2.Public schools are softening their position on home schooling because _____.

A.there isn't much they can go to change the present situation

B.they want to show their tolerance for different teaching systems

C.home schooling provides a new variety of education for children

D.public schools have so many problems that they cannot offer proper education for all children

3.Home-school advocates are of the opinion that _____.

A.things in public schools are not so bad as has often been said

B.their tolerance of public education will attract more kids to public schools

C.home schooling is superior and, therefore, they will not easily give in

D.their increased cooperation with public school will bring about the

D.their increased cooperation with public school will bring about the improvement of public education

4.Most home schoolers' opposition to public education stems from their _____.

A.respect for the interests of individualsB.worry about the inefficiency of public schools

C.concern with the cost involvedD.devotion to religion

5.According to Van Galen some home schoolers believe that _____.

A.public schools take up a herdlike approach to teaching children

B.teachers in public school are not as responsible as they should be

C.public schools cannot provide an education that is good enough for their children

D.public schools are the source of bureaucracy and inefficiency in modern society

2

Every year television stations receive hundreds of complaints about the loudness of advertisements. However, federal rules forbid the practice of making ads louder than the programming. In addition, television stations always operate at the highest sound level allowed for reasons of efficiency. According to one NBC executive, no difference exists in the peak sound level of ads programming. Given this information, why do commercials sound so loud?

The sensation of sound involves a variety of factors in addition to its speak level. Advertisers are skillful at creating the impression of loudness through their expert use of such factors. One major contributor to the perceived loudness of commercials is that much less variation in sound level occurs during a commercial. In regular programming the intensity of sound varies over a large range. However, sound levels in commercials tend to stay at or near peak levels.

Other "tricks of the trade" are also used. Because low-frequency sounds can mask higher frequency sounds, advertisers filter out any noises that may drown out the primary message. In addition, the human voice has more auditoryimpact in the middle frequency ranges. Advertisers electronically vary voice sounds so that they stay within such a frequency band. Another approach is to write the script so that lots of consonantsare used, because people are more aware of consonants than vowelsounds. Finally, advertisers try to begin commercials with sounds that are highly different from those of the programming within which the commercial is buried. Because people become adapted to the type of sounds coming from programming, a dramatic change in sound quality draws viewer attention. For example, notice how many commercials begin with a cheerful

song of some type.

The attention-getting property of commercial can be seen by observing one-to-two-year-old children who happen to be playing around a television set. They may totally ignore the programming. However, when a commercial comes on, their attention is immediately drawn to it because of its dramatic sound quality.

1.According to the passage, the maximum intensity of sound coming from commercials _____.

A.does not exceed that of programs

B.is greater than that of programs

C.varies over a large range than that of programs

D.is less than that of programs

2.Commercials create the sensation of loudness because _____.

A.TV stations always operate at the highest sound levels

B.their sound levels are kept around peak levels

C.their sound levels are kept in the middle frequency ranges

D.unlike regular programs their intensity of sound varies over a wide range

3.Many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some kind because _____.

A.pop songs attract viewer attention

B.it can increase their loudness

C.advertisers want to make them sound different from regular programs

D.advertisers want to merge music with commercials

4.One of the reasons why commercials are able to attract viewer attention is that _____.

A.the human voices in commercials have more auditory impact

B.people like cheerful songs that change dramatically in sound quality

C.high-frequency sounds are used to mask sounds that drown out the primary message

D.they possess sound qualities that make the viewer feel that something unusual is happening

5.In the passage, the author is trying to tell us _____.

A.how TV ads vary vocal sounds to attract attention

B.how the loudness of TV ads is overcome

C.how advertisers control the sound properties of TV ads

D.how the attention-getting properties of sounds are made use of in TV ads

3

Science is a dominant theme in our culture. Since it touches almost every facet of our life, educated people need at least some acquaintance with its

structure and operation. They should also have an understanding of the subculture in which scientists live and the kinds of people they are. An understanding of general characteristics of science as well as specific scientific concepts is easier to attain if one knows something about the things that excite and frustrate the scientists.

This book is written for the intelligent student of lay person whose acquaintance with science is superficial; for the person who has been presented with science as a musty storehouse of dried facts; for the person who has been presented with science as the production of gadgets; and for the person who views the scientists as some sort of magicians. The book can be used to supplement a course in any science, to accompany any course that attempts to give an understanding of the modern world, or independently of any course—simply to provide a better understanding of science. We hope this book will lead readers to a broader perspective on scientific attitudes and a more realistic view of what science is, who scientists are, and what they do. It will give them an awareness and understanding of the relationship between science and our culture and an appreciation of the roles science may play in our culture. In addition, readers may learn to appreciate the relationship between scientific views and some of the values and philosophies that are pervasive in our culture.

We have tried to present in this book an accurate and up-to-date picture of the scientific community and the people who populated it. That population has in recent years come to comprise more and more women. This increasing role of women in the scientific subculture is not a unique incident but, rather, part of the trend evident in all segments of society as more women enter traditionally male-dominated fields and make significant contribution. In discussing these changes and contribution, however, we are faced with a language that is implicitly sexist, one that uses male nouns or pronouns in referring to unspecified individuals. To offset this built-in bias, we have adopted the policy of using plural nouns and pronouns whenever possible and, when absolutely necessary, alternating he and she. This policy is far from being ideal, but it is at least an acknowledgment of the inadequacy of our language in treating half of the human equally.

We have also tried to make the book entertaining as well as informative. Our approach is usually informal. We feel, as many other scientists do, that we shouldn't take ourselves too seriously. As the reader may observe, we see science as a delightful pastime than as a grim and dreary way to earn a living.

1.According to the passage, "scientific subculture" means _____.

A.cultural groups that are formed by scientists

B.people whose knowledge of science is very limited

C.the scientific community

D.people who make good contribution to science

2.We need to know something about the structure and operation of science because _____.

A.it is not easy to understand the things that excite and frustrate science

B.science affects almost every aspect of our life

C.scientists live in a specific substructure

D.it is easier to understand general characteristics of science

3.The book mentioned in this passage is written for readers who _____.

A.long for deeper understanding of science

B.are good at producing various gadgets

C.work in a storehouse of dried facts

D.are interested in popular science

4.According to this passage, _____.

A.English is a sexist language

B.only in the scientific world is the role of women increasing rapidly

C.women are making significant contribution to eliminating the inadequacy of our language

D.male nouns or pronouns should not be used to refer to scientists

5.This passage most probably is _____.

A.a book reviewB.the preface of a book

C.the postscript of a bookD.the concluding part of a book

4

There are some earth phenomena you can count on, but the magnetic field, some say, is not one of them. It fluctuates in strength, drifts from its axis, and every few 100,000 years undergoes a dramatic polarity reversal—a period when north pole becomes south pole and south pole becomes north pole. But how is the field generated, and why is it so unstable?

Groundbreaking research by two French geophysicists promises to shed some light on the mystery. Using 80 metres of deep sea sedimentcore, they have obtained measurements of magnetic-field intensity that span 11 polarity reversals and four million years. The analysis reveals that intensity appears to fluctuate with a clear, well-defined rhythm. Although the strength of the magnetic field varies irregularly during the short terra, there seems to be an inevitable long-term decline preceding each polarity reversal. When the poles flip—a process that takes several hundred thousand years—the magnetic field rapidly regains its strength and the cycle is repeated.

The results have caused a stir among geophysicists. The magnetic field is thought to originate from molteniron in the outer core, 3,000 kilometers beneath

the earth's surface. By studying mineral grains found in material ranging from rocks to clay articles, previous researchers have already been able to identify reversals dating back 170 million years, including the most recent switch 730,000 years ago. How and why they occur, however, has been widely debated. Several theories link polarity flips to external disasters such as meteorimpacts. But Peter Olson, a geophysicist at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, says this is unlikely if the French researchers are right. In fact, Olson says intensity that predictably declines from one reversal to the next contradicts 90 percent of the models currently under study. If the results prove to be valid, geophysicists will have a new theory to guide them in their quest to understand the earth's inner physics. It certainly points the direction for future research.

1.Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the passage?

A.Polarity Reversal: A Fantastic Phenomenon of Nature

B.Measurement of the Earth's Magnetic-Field Intensity

C.Formation of the Two Poles of the Earth

D.A New Approach to the Study of Geophysics

2.The word "flip" (Line 6, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".

A.declineB.intensifyC.fluctuateD.reverse

3.What have the two French geophysicists discovered in their research?

A.Some regularity in the changes of the earth's magnetic field.

B.Some causes of the fluctuation of the earth's magnetic field.

C.The origin of the earth's magnetic field.

D.The frequency of polarity reversals.

4.The French geophysicists' study is different from currently prevailing theories in _____.

A.its identification of the origin of the earth's magnetic field

B.the way the earth's magnetic intensity is measured

C.its explanation of the shift in the earth's polarity

D.the way the earth's fluctuation rhythm is defined

5.In Peter Olson's opinion, the French experiment _____.

A.is likely to direct further research in the inner physics of the earth

B.has successfully solved the mystery of polarity reversals

C.is certain to help predict external disasters

D.has caused great confusion among the world's geophysicists

5

All types of stress study, whether under laboratory or real-life situations, study mechanisms for increasing the arousal level of the brain.

The brain blood flow studies show that reciting the days of the week and

months of the year increases blood flow in appropriate areas, whereas problem solving which demands intense concentration of a reasoning type produces much larger changes in the distribution of blood in the brain.

Between these basic studies of brain function and real life situations there is still a considerable gap, but reasonable deduction seems possible to try and understand what happens to the brain. Life consists of a series of events which may be related to work or to our so-called leisure time. Work may be relatively automatic—as with typing, for instance, it requires intense concentration and repetition during the learning phase to establish a pattern in the brain. Then the typist's fingers automatically move to hit the appropriate keys as she reads the words on the copy.

However, when she gets tired she makes mistakes much more frequently. To overcome this she has to raise her level of arousal and concentration but beyond a certain point the automatic is lost and thinking about hitting the keys leads to more mistakes.

Other jobs involve intense concentration such as holding bottles of wine up to a strong light and turning them upside down to look for particles of dirt falling down. This sounds quite easy but experience teaches that workers can do this for only about thirty minutes before they start making a mistake. This is partly because the number of occasions with dirt in the bottle is low and the arousal level, therefore, fails. Scientists have shown that devices to raise arousal level will increase the accuracy of looking for relatively rare events. A recent study of the effect of loss of sleep in young doctors showed that in tests involving a challenge to their medical judgment when short of sleep they raised their arousal level and became better at tests of grammatical reasoning as well.

1.According to the brain blood flow studies, problem solving _____.

A.increases blood flow in some areas of the brain

B.causes changes in the distribution of blood in the brain

C.demands intense concentration of blood in certain areas

D.is based on the ability to recite the time

2.The author believes that _____.

A.the results obtained in the laboratory exactly reflects the real-life situations

B.the gap between the laboratory studies and real-life situations is too large to fill up

C.the gap between the laboratory studies and real-life situations can be closed by proper reasoning

D.the difference between the laboratory studies and real-life situations will be reduced

3.When a typist gets tired, _____.

A.she has to try hard to raise her automaticB.she can type only automatically

C.she cannot think about what she is doingD.she can seldom type automatically

4.Examining bottles of wine is hard work because _____.

A.the bottles must be held upside downB.it is difficult to see the particles of dirt

C.it requires high level of automaticD.most bottles are all right

5.According to the author, a key factor in the ability to reason is _____.

A.the subject's knowledge of grammar

B.the amount of sleep the subject has had

C.the level of arousal of the subject

D.the extent to which the subject has been taught to reason

Unit Four

1

Analysts have had their go at humor, and I have read some of this interpretative literature, but without being greatly instructed. Humor can be dissected, as a frog can, but the thing dies in the process and the innardsare discouraging to any but the pure scientific mind.

In a newsreel theatre the other day I saw a picture of a man who had developed the soap bubble to a higher point than it had ever before reached. He had become the ace soap bubble blower of America, had perfected the business of blowing bubbles, refined it, doubled it, squared it, and had even worked himself up into a convenient lather. The effect was not pretty. Some of the bubbles were too big to be beautiful, and the blower was always jumping into them or out of them, or playing some sort of unattractive trick with them. It was, if anything, a rather repulsive sight. Humor is a little like that: it won't stand much blowing up, and it won't stand much poking. It has a certain fragility, an evasiveness, which one had the best respect. Essentially, it is a complete mystery. A human frame convulsed with laughter, and the laughter becoming mysterious and uncontrollable, is as far out of balance as one shaken with the hiccoughs or in the throes of a sneezing fit.

One of the things commonly said about humorist is that they are really very sad people—clowns with a breaking heart. There is some truth in it, but it is badly stated. It would be more accurate, I think, to say that there is a deep vein of melancholy running through everyone's life and that the humorist, perhaps more sensible of it than some others, compensates for it actively and positively

more sensible of it than some others, compensates for it actively and positively. Humorists fatten on trouble. They have always made trouble pay. They struggle along with a good will and endure pain cheerfully, knowing how well it will serve them in the sweet by and by. You find them wrestling with foreign languages, fighting folding ironing boards and swollen drainpipes, suffering the terrible discomfort of tight boot (or as Josh Billings wittily called them, "tire boots"). They pour out their sorrows profitably, in a form that is not quite a fiction not quite a fact either. Beneath the sparking surface of these dilemmas flows the strong tide of human woe.

Practically everyone is a manic-depressive of sorts, with his up moments and his down moments, and you certainly don't have to be a humorist to taste the sadness of situation and mood. But there is often a rather fine line between laughing and crying, and if a humorous piece of writing brings a person to the point where his emotional responses are untrustworthy and seem likely to break over into the opposite realm, it is because humor, like poetry, has an extra content. It plays close to the bit hot fire, which is truth, and sometimes the reader feels the heat.

1.In the first paragraph the author wants to say that _____.

A.just as scientists can dissect a frog, so analysts can dissect humor

B.detailed, scientific analysis is not appropriate for humor, for it may make humor lose its aesthetic value

C.some people's analysis of humor are too scientific

D.analysts' attempts at humor are not instructive enough to interest the author

2.The author uses the example of the soap bubble blower to show that _____.

A.skill is required to produce humor

B.neither too much exaggeration nor absolute explicitness is fit for humor

C.people should perfect the art of humor just as the bubble blower does to the bubbles

D.humor should make people frantic for a while

3.According to the author, humorists differ from ordinary people in the sense that _____.

A.they give vent to their sorrows in a laughable way

B.they have much trouble in their life and they are melancholy

C.they are more sensible of the sadness of life and they endure and express the pain cheerfully

D.they are mostly clowns with a breaking heart

4.A humorous piece of writing can make the reader's emotional responses untrustworthy because

untrustworthy because _____.

A.it expresses the truth of the sadness of human life with a sparkling surface

B.everyone has his happy moments and unhappy moments

C.there is an obvious line between laughing and crying

D.it is like poetry, very rhythmic

5.The passage's success lies in its extensive use of _____.

A.parallelismB.metaphorsC.metonymyD.similes

2

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in affixing ……legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless abandon . Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays—not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the frontlines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these

information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally slop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

1.We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because_____.

A.they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing

B.they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests

C.time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it

D.it is difficult for them to take effective measures

2.The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is_____.

A.to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion

B.to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection

C.to take radical measures to control environmental pollution

D.to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards

3.The word "tunnel-visioned" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably means "_____".

A.narrow-mindedC.short-sighted

B.blind to the factsD.able to see only one aspect

4.Which of the following, according to the author, should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?

A.Legislation and government intervention.

B.The industry's understanding and support.

C.The efforts of environmental health professionals.

D.The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.

5.Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

A.Efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention instead of on remedial measures.

B.More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.

C.Ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.

D.Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.

3

There's a simple premise behind what Larry Myers does for a living: If you can smell it, you can find it.

Myers is the founder of Auburn University's Institute for Biological Detection Systems, the main task of which is to chase the ultimate in detection devices — an artificial nose.

devices—an artificial nose.

For now, the subject of their research is little more than a stack of gleaming chips tucked away in a laboratory drawer. But soon, such a tool could be hanging from the belts of police, arsoninvestigators and food-safety inspectors.

The technology that they are working on would suggest quite reasonable that, within three to five years, we'll have some workable sensors ready to use. Such devices might find wide use in places that attract terrorists. Police could detect drugs, bodies and bombs hidden in cars, while food inspectors could easily test food and water for contamination.

The implications for revolutionary advances in public safety and the food industry are astonishing. But so, too, are the possibilities for abuse: Such machines could determine whether a woman is ovulating, without a physical exam—or even her knowledge.

One of the traditional protectors of American liberty is that it has been impossible to search everyone. That's getting not to be the case.

Artificial biosensors created at Auburn work totally differently from anything ever seen before. AromaScan, for example, is a desktop machine based on a bank of chips sensitive to specific chemicals that evaporate into the air. As air is sucked into the machine, chemicals pass over the sensor surfaces and produce changes in the electrical current flowing through them. Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures.

Myers says they expect to load a single fingernail-size chip with thousands of odor receptors, enough to create a sensor that's nearly as sensitive as a dog's nose.

1.Which of the following is within the capacity of the artificial nose being developed?

A.Performing physical examinations.B.Locating places which attract terrorists.

C.Detecting drugs and water contamination.D.Monitoring food processing.

2.A potential problem which might be caused by the use of an artificial nose is_____.

A.negligence of public safetyC.a hazard to physical health

B.an abuse of personal freedomD.a threat to individual privacy

3.The word "logged" (Line 4, Para. 7) most probably means "_____".

A.presetC.processedB.enteredD.simulated

4.To produce artificial noses for practical use, it is essential_____.

A.to develop microchips with thousands of odor receptors

B.to invent chips sensitive to various chemicals

C.to design a computer program to sort out smells

C.to design a computer program to sort out smells
D.to find chemicals that can alter the electrical current passing through
5.The author's attitude towards Larry Myers' work is_____.
A.cautiousC.suspiciousB.approvingD.overenthusiastic

4

In the world of entertainment, TV talk shows have undoubtedly flooded every inch of space on daytime television. And anyone who watches them regularly knows that each one varies in style and format. But no two shows are more profoundly opposite in content, while at the same time standing out above the rest, than the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey shows.

Jerry Springer could easily be considered the king of "trash talk". The topics on his show are as shocking as shocking can be. For example, the show takes the ever-common talk show themes of love, sex, cheating, guilt, hate, conflict and morality to a different level. Clearly, the Jerry Springer show is a display and exploitation of society's moral catastrophes, yet people are willing to eat up the intriguing predicamentsof other people 's lives.

Like Jerry Springer, Oprah Winfrey takes TV talk show to its extreme, but Oprah goes in the opposite direction. The show focuses on the improvement of society and an individual's quality of life. Topics range from teaching your children responsibility, managing your work week, to getting to know your neighbors.

Compared to Oprah, the Jerry Springer show looks like poisonous waste being dumped on society. Jerry ends every show with a "final word". He makes a small speech that sums up the entire moral of the show. Hopefully, this is the part where most people will learn something very valuable.

Clean as it is, the Oprah show is not for everyone. The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans. Most of these people have the time, money, and stability to deal with life's tougher problems. Jerry Springer, on the other hand, has more of an association with the young adults of society. These are 18-to-21-year-olds whose main troubles in life involve love, relationship, sex, money and peers. They are the ones who see some value and lessons to be learned underneath the show's exploitation.

While the two shows are as different as night and day, both have ruled the talk show circuit for many years now. Each one caters to a different audience while both have a strong following from large groups of fans. Ironically, both could also be considered pioneers in the talk show world.

1.Compared with other TV talk shows, both the Jerry Springer and the Oprah Winfrey are_____.

A.more family-orientedC.relatively formal

B.more profoundD.unusually popular

2.Though the social problems Jerry Springer talks about appear distasteful, the audience_____.

A.remain indifferent to themC.remain fascinated by them

B.are willing to get involved in themD.are ready to face up to them

3.Which of the following is likely to be a topic of the Oprah Winfrey show?

A.Street violence.C.A new type of robot.

B.Racist hatred.D.Family budget planning.

4.Despite their different approaches, the two talk shows are both_____.

A.cynicalB.instructiveC.sensitiveD.ironical

5.We can learn from the passage that the two talk shows_____.

A.are targeted at different audiencesB.appear at different times of the day

C.have monopolized the talk show circuitD.exploit the weaknesses in human nature

5

Traffic statistics paint a gloomy picture. To help solve their traffic woes, some rapidly growing U.S. cities have simply built more roads. But traffic experts say building more roads is a quick-fix solution that will not alleviate the traffic problem in the long run. Soaring land costs, increasing concern over social and environmental disruptions caused by road-building, and the likelihood that more roads can only lead to more cars and traffic are powerful factors bearing down on a 1950s-style construction program.

The goal of smart-highway technology is to make traffic systems work at optimum efficiency by treating the road and the vehicles traveling on them as an integral transportation system. Proponents of the advanced technology say electronic detection systems, closed-circuit television, radio communication, ramp metering, variable message signing, and other smart-highway technology can now be used at a reasonable cost to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic.

Pathfinder, a Santa Monica, California-based smart-highway project in which a 14-mile stretch of the Santa Monica Freeway, making up what is called a "smart corridor", is being instrumented with buried loops in the pavement. Closed-circuit television cameras survey the flow of traffic, while communication linked to property equipped automobiles advise motorists of the least congested routes or detours.

Not all traffic experts, however, look smart-highway technology as the ultimate solution to traffic gridlock. Some say the high-tech approach is limited

and can only offer temporary solutions to a serious problem.

"Electronics on the highway addresses just one aspect of the problem: how to regulate traffic more efficiently," explains Michael Renner, senior researcher at the world-watch Institute. "It doesn't deal with the central problem of too many cars for roads that can't be built fast enough. It sends people the wrong message. They start thinking "Yes, there used to be a traffic congestion problem, but that's been solved now because we have, advanced high-tech system in place." Larson agrees and adds, "Smart highways is just one of the tools that we use to deal with our traffic problems. It's not the solution itself, just pan of the package. There are different strategies."

Other traffic problem-solving options being studied and experimented with include car pooling, rapid mass-transit systems, staggered or flexible work hours, and road pricing, a system whereby motorists pay a certain amount for the time they use a highway.

It seems that we need a new, major thrust to deal with the traffic problems of the next 20 years. There has to be a big change.

1.Which of the following is the appropriate title for the passage?

A.Smart Highway Projects — The Ultimate Solution to Traffic Congestion

B.A Quick Fix Solution for the Traffic Problems

C.A Venture to Remedy Traffic Woos

D.Highways Get Smart — Part of the Package to Relieve Traffic Gridlock

2.The compound word "quick-fix" in Sentence 3, Para. 1, is closest in meaning to _____.

A.an optional solutionB.an expedient solution

C.a ready solutionD.an efficient solution

3.According to the passage, the smart-highway technology is aimed to_____.

A.develop sophisticated facilities on the interstate highways

B.provide passenger vehicle with a variety of services

C.optimize the highway capabilities

D.improve communication between driver and the traffic monitors

4.According to Larsen, to redress the traffic problem,_____.

A.car pooling must be studied

B.rapid mass transit system must be introduced

C.flexible work hours must be experimented

D.overall strategies must be coordinated

5.Which of the following best describes the organization of the whole passage?

A.Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.

B.A problem is examined and complementary solutions are proposed or offered.

C.Latest developments are outlined in order of importance.

D.An innovation is explained with its importance emphasized.

Unit Five

1

In old days, when a glimpse of stocking was looked upon as something far too shocking to distract the serious work of an office, secretaries were men.

Then came the first World War and the male secretaries were replaced by women. A man's secretary became his personal servant, charged with remembering his wife's birthday and buying her presents; taking his suits to the dry-cleaners; telling lies on the telephone to keep people he did not wish to speak to at bay and, of course, typing and filing and taking shorthand.

Now all this may be changing again. The microchip and high technology is sweeping the British office, taking with it much of the routine clerical work that secretaries did.

"Once office technology takes over generally, the status of the job will rise again because it will involve only the high-powered work—and then men will want to do it again."

That was said by one of the executives (male) of one of the biggest secretarial agencies in this country. What he has predicted is already under way in the U.S. One girl described to me a recent temporary job placing men in secretarial jobs in San Francisco. She noted that all the men she dealt with appeared to be gay so possibly that is just a new twist to the old story.

Over here, though, there are men coming onto the job market as secretaries. Classically, girls have learned shorthand and typing and gone into a company to seek their fortune from the bottom—and that's what happened to John Bowman. Although he joined a national grocery chain as secretary to its first woman senior manager, he has since been promoted to an administration job.

"I filled in the application form and said I could do audio/typing, and in fact I was the only applicant. The girls were reluctant to work for this young, glamorous new woman with all this power in the firm."

"I did typing at school, and then a commercial course. I just thought it would be useful finding a job. I never got any funny treatment from the girls, though I admit I've never met another male secretary. But then I joined the Post Office as a clerk and carelessly played with the typewriter, and wrote letters, and thought that after all secretaries were getting a good 1,000 a year more than

clerks like me. There was a shortage at that time, you see."

"It was simpler working for a woman than for a man. I found she made decisions, she told everybody what she thought, and there was none of that male bitchiness, or that stuff 'ring this number for me dear, ' which men go in for."

"Don't forget, we were a team—that's how I feel about it—not boss and servant but two people doing different things for the same purpose."

Once high technology has made the job of secretary less routine, will there be male takeover? Men should beware of thinking that they can walk right into the better jobs. There are a lot of women secretaries who will do the job as well as men because they are as efficient and well trained to cope with word processors and computers, and men.

1.Before the first World War, female secretaries were rare because they_____.

A.wore stockingsB.were not as serious as men

C.were less efficient than menD.would have disturbed the other office workers

2.A secretary in the future will_____.

A.be better paidB.have less work to do

C.have higher statusD.have more work to do

3.John Bowman was given his first job as a secretary because_____.

A.he was luckyB.no one else applied

C.he had the best qualificationsD.he wanted to work for a woman

4.When he was a post office clerk, secretaries were better paid because_____.

A.they were in shortageB.they were better trained

C.they worked longer hoursD.they had greater responsibility

5.The writer believes that before long_____.

A.men and women will compete for secretarial work

B.men will take over women's jobs as secretaries

C.women will operate most office machines

D.men will be better with machines

2

Sally Kemmerer has, so far, escaped Northern California's rolling blackouts.

But up on the roof for her Oakland home, workers are tapping into, perhaps, the most reliable power source, the sun. It could mean no more worries about blackouts or power rates.

Sally Kemmerer, a homeowner, says, "I hope that we'll be able to zero out,

you know, our electric bill. I mean that's definitely our goal."

Turning the sun's rays into electricity is, of course, nothing new.

But California's power crisis has cast a new light on the technology.

Gary Gerber, a solar power contractor, says, "I might have been getting three phone calls a week a couple of months ago. I'm getting six a day now, it's completely crazy."

Alternative energy is even more attractive, thanks to a state rebate program. So far this month, California's energy commission has received 200 project applications. That is more than the number of applications all last year.

Putting in a solar roof is still a relatively expensive proposition. This project cost around 45,000 dollars. Even taking into account the state subsidy of 12,000 dollars, that leaves a net cost to the homeowner of around 33,000 dollars.

Sally says, "We were happy to find out that, eventually, the system should pay for itself, you know 20-years, maybe."

Aaron Wellendorf has had a p-v (or photovoltaic generator) for more than a year. Like most solar systems, his is not off the grid completely and the utility still kicks in at night, or when there's no sun. But when there is bright light, things change.

Wellendorf says, "I'm turning my meter backward with extra power that I'm generating." Backward?

That's right! Wellendorf's meter tracks how much power goes back into the utility grid. Last year all the paid for electricity was a service charge. That charge was around five dollars a month.

In fact, even after powering his super-efficient household appliances and his converted electric track, Wellendorf generated a net surplus of more than 2,000-kilowatt hours.

Unfortunately, state law doesn't require the utility to pay him for that. Wellendorf says, "I don't get it in money, I just get the satisfaction of helping out the power grid."

And, he gets the satisfaction of being energy self-sufficient.

1.According to the article, the California energy commission has received 200 project applications in one month. If that rate continues, approximately how many applications will they receive his entire year?

A.2,400.B.1,200.C.200.D.3,600.

2.What does "to zero out" mean?

A.To lose a special item or treasure.B.To gain solar power.

C.To pay for more reliable electrical power.D.To owe the electric utility company nothing.

3.In a month of work days (approximately 20), how many calls could the

solar contractor expect if this current rate continues unchanged?

A.60.B.30.C.150.D.120.

4.What does "off the grid" mean in the context of this story?

A.Living in a suburban neighborhood.

B.Living in the only house in a wide area.

C.Living without the utility company's electrical power.

D.Living without any electricity from any source.

5.According to the article, when a homeowner puts in a solar roof, her worries about blackouts or power rates might be over. Why might that be true?

A.Solar power may be less expensive and more reliable than power supplied by utility companies.

B.Her roof won't leak with the heavy solar panels on top of the roof.

C.Putting in a solar roof is still an expensive proposition.

D.Super-efficient appliances use less electricity than regular appliances.

3

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition—a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny globules of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartmentsburied deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients. They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

1.The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that_____.

A.it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives

B.it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter

C.it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter

D.it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition

2.According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria_____.

A.are more evenly distributed in cream

B.multiply more easily in cream than in butter

C.live on less fat in cream than in butter

D.produce less waste in cream than in butter

3.According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by_____.

A.removing its fatB.killing the bacteria

C.reducing its water contentD.altering its structure

4.The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to_____.

A.tiny globulesB.watery regions

C.bacteria communitiesD.little compartments

5.Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack_____.

A.by varying its chemical compositionB.by turning it into a solid lump

C.while keeping its structure unchangedD.while retaining its liquid form

4

For my proposed journey, the first priority was clearly to start learning Arabic. I have never been a linguist. Though I had traveled widely as a journalist, I had never managed to pick up more than a smattering of phrases in any tongue other than French, and even my French, was laborious for want of lengthy practice. The prospect of tackling one of the notoriously difficult languages at the age of forty, and trying to speak it well, both deterred and excited me. It was perhaps expecting a little too much of a curiously unreceptive part of myself, yet the possibility that I might gain access to a completely alien culture and tradition by this means was enormously pleasing.

I enrolled as a pupil in a small school in the center of the city. It was run by a Mr. Beheit, of dapper appearance and explosive temperament, who assured me that after three months of his special treatment I would speak Arabic fluently. Whereupon he drew from his desk a postcard which an old pupil had sent him from somewhere in the Middle East, expressing great gratitude and reporting the astonishment of local Arabs that he could converse with them like a native. It was written in English. Mr. Beheit himself spent most of his time coaching

businessmen in French, and through the thin, partitioned walls of his school one could hear him bellowing in exasperation at some confused entrepreneur: "Non, M. Jones. Jane suis pas francais. Pas, Pas, Pas!" (No Mr. Jones, I'm NOT French, I'm not, not, NOT!) I was gratified that my own tutor, whose name was Ahmed, was infinitely softer and less public in approach.

For a couple of hours every morning we would face each other across a small table, while we discussed in meticulous detail the colour scheme of the tiny cubicle, the events in the street below and, once a week, the hair-raising progress of a window-cleaner across the wall of the building opposite. In between, bearing in mind the particular interest I had in acquiring Arabic, I would inquire the way to some imaginary oasis, anxiously demand fodder and water for my camels, wonder politely whether the sheikh was prepared to grant me audience now. It was all hard going. I frequently despaired of ever becoming anything like a fluent speaker, though Ahmed assured me that my pronunciation was above average for a westerner. This, I suspected, was partly flattery, for there are a couple of Arabic sounds which not even a gift for mimicry allowed me to grasp for ages. There were, moreover, vast distinctions of meaning conveyed by subtle sound shifts rarely employed in English. And for me the problem was increased by the need to assimilate a vocabulary, that would vary from place to place across five essentially Arabic-speaking countries that practiced vernaculars of their own: so that the word for "people", for instance, might be nais, sah'ab or sooken.

Each day I was mentally exhausted by the strain of a morning in school, followed by an afternoon struggling at home with a tape recorder. Yet there was relief in the most elementary forms of understanding and progress. When merely got the drift of a torrent which Ahmed had just released, I was childishly elated. When I managed to roll a complete sentence off my tongue without apparently thinking what I was saying, and it came out right, I beamed like an idiot. And the enjoyment of reading and writing the flowing Arabic script was something that did not leave me once I had mastered it. By the end of June, no-one could have described me as anything like a fluent speaker of Arabic. I was approximately in the position of a fifteen-year old who, equipped with a modicum of schoolroom French, nervously awaits his first trip to Pads. But this was something I could reprove upon in my own time. I bade farewell to Mr. Beheit, still struggling to drive the French negative into the still confused mind of Mr. Jones.

1.Which of the following is NOT characteristic of Mr. Beheit?

A.He had a neat and clean appearance.

B.He was volatile and highly emotional.

C.He was very modest about his success in teaching.

D.He sometimes lost his temper and shouted loudly when teaching.

2.It is known from the passage that the writer_____.

A.had a good command of French

B.couldn't make sounds properly when learning Arabic

C.spoke highly of Mr. Beheit's achievements in language teaching

D.didn't like Ahmed's style of teaching

3.It can be inferred from the passage that Ahmed was_____.

A.a fast speakerB.a boring speaker

C.a laconic speakerD.an interesting speaker

4.The word "modicum" in the last paragraph can be replaced by_____.

A.competenceB.excellenceC.mimicryD.smattering

5.Which of the following statements is FALSE according to the passage?

A.The writer's intended journey created particular difficulties in his learning of Arabic.

B.The reading and writing of the Arabic script gave the writer lasting pleasure.

C.The writer found learning Arabic was a grueling experience but rewarding.

D.The writer regarded Ahmed's praise of his pronunciation as tongue-in-cheek

5

Imagine eating everything delicious you want—with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New "fake fat" products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrientsand can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. So it's up to consumers to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the intestines"grab" molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecules of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the

intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes olestra so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say olestra can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed. It can also prevent the absorption of carotenoids, compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.

Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.

1.We learn from the passage that olestra is a substance that_____.

A.contains plenty of nutrients

B.makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious

C.renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins

D.makes foods easily digestible

2.The result of the search for an easily digestible fat turned out to be_____.

A.just as anticipatedC.quite unexpected

B.commercially uselessD.somewhat controversial

3.Olestra is different from ordinary fats in that_____.

A.it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body

B.it passes through the intestines without being absorbed

C.it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease

D.it prevents excessive intake of vitamins

4.What is a possible negative effect of olestra according to some critics?

A.It may increase the risk of cancer.B.It may spoil the consumers' appetite.

C.It may impair the digestive system.D.It may affect the overall fat intake.

5.Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to olestra?

A.People may be induced to eat more than necessary.

B.It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.

C.It may lead to the over-consumption of vitamins.

D.The function of the intestines may be weakened.

Unit Six

1

In the 1920s, demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted austerityprograms to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been, because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed, and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the items farmers bought remained constant, while prices they received for their products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended throughout the 1930s.

In 1929, under President Herbert Hoover, the Federal Farm Board was organized. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers.

President Hoover's successor attached even more importance to this problem. One of the first measures proposed by President FranklinD.Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently passed by Congress. This law gave the Secretary of Agriculture the power to reduce production through voluntary agreements with farmers who were paid to take their land out of use. A deliberate scarcity of farm products was planned in an effort to raise prices. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the grounds that general taxes were being collected to pay one special group of people. However, new laws were passed immediately that achieved the same result of resting soil and providing flood-control measures, but which were based on the principle of soil conservation. The Roosevelt Administration believed that rebuilding the nation's soil was in the national interest and was not simply a plan to help farmers at the expense of other citizens. Later the government guaranteed loans to farmers so that they could buy farm machinery, hybridgrain, and fertilizers.

1.What brought about the decline in the demand for American farm products?

A.The impact of the Great Depression.

B.The shrinking of overseas markets.

C.The destruction caused by the First World War.

D.The increased exports of European countries.

2.The chief concern of the American government in the area of agriculture in the 1920s was_____.

A.to increase farm productionB.to establish agricultural laws

C.to prevent farmers from going bankruptD.to promote the mechanization

of agriculture

3.The Agricultural Adjustment Act encouraged American farmers to_____.

A.reduce their scale of productionB.make full use of their land

C.adjust the prices of their farm productsD.be self-sufficient in agricultural production

4.The Supreme Court rejected the Agricultural Adjustment Act because it believed that the Act_____.

A.might cause greater scarcity of farm products

B.didn't give the Secretary of Agriculture enough power

C.would benefit neither the government nor the farmers

D.benefited one group of citizens at the expense of others

5.It was claimed that the new laws passed during the Roosevelt Administration were aimed at_____.

A.reducing the cost of farming

B.conserving soil in the long-term interest of the nation

C.lowering the burden of farmers

D.helping farmers without shifting the burden onto other taxpayers

2

In the 1950s, the pioneers of artificial intelligence (AI) predicted that, by the end of this century, computers would be conversing with us at work and robots would be performing our housework. But as useful as computers are, they're nowhere close to achieving anything remotely resembling these early aspirations for humanlike behavior. Never mind something as complex as conversation: the most powerful computers struggle to reliably recognize the shape of an object, the most elementary of tasks for a ten-month-old kid.

A growing group of AI researchers think they know where the field went wrong. The problem, the scientists say, is that AI has been trying to separate the highest, most abstract levels of thought, like language and mathematics, and to duplicate them with logical, step-by-step programs. A new movement in AI, on the other hand, takes a closer look at the more roundabout way in which nature came up with intelligence. Many of these researchers study evolution and natural adaptation instead of formal logic and conventional computer programs. Rather than digital computers and transistors, some want to work with brain cells and proteins. The results of these early efforts are as promising as they are peculiar, and the new nature-based AI movement is slowly but surely moving to the forefront of the field.

Imitating the brain's neuralnetwork is a huge step in the fight direction, says computer scientist and biophysicist Michael Conrad, but it still misses an important aspect of natural intelligence."People tend to treat the brain as if it were made up of color-coded transistors," he explains. "But it's not simply a clever network of switches. There are lots of important things going on inside the brain cells themselves." Specifically, Conrad believes that many of the brain's capabilities stem from the pattern-recognition proficiency of the individual molecules that make up each brain cell. The best way to build an artificially intelligent device, he claims, would be to build it around the same sort of molecular skills.

Right now, the notion that conventional computers and software are fundamentally incapable of matching the processes that take place in the brain remains controversial. But if it proves true, then the efforts of Conrad and his fellow AI rebels could turn out to be the only game in town.

1.The author says that the powerful computers of today_____.

A.are capable of reliably recognizing the shape of an object

B.are close to exhibiting humanlike behavior

C.are not very different in their performance from those of the 1950's

D.still cannot communicate with people in a human language

2.The new trend in artificial intelligence research stems from_____.

A.the shift of the focus of study on to the recognition of the shapes of objects

B.the belief that human intelligence cannot be duplicated with logical, step-by-step programs

C.the aspirations of scientists to duplicate the intelligence of a ten-month-old child

D.the efforts made by scientists in the study of the similarities between transistors and brain cells

3.Conrad and his group of AI researchers have been making enormous efforts to_____.

A.find a roundabout way to design powerful computers

B.build a computer using a clever network of switches

C.find out how intelligence developed in nature

D.separate the highest and most abstract levels of thought

4.What's the author's opinion about the new AI movement?

A.It has created a sensation among artificial intelligence researchers but will soon die out.

B.It's a breakthrough in duplicating human thought processes.

C.It's more like a peculiar game rather than a real scientific effort.

D.It may prove to be in the right direction though nobody is sure of its future prospects.

5.Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "the only game in town" (Line 3, Para. 4)?

A.The only approach to building an artificially intelligent computer.

B.The only way for them to win a prize in artificial intelligence research.

C.The only area worth studying in computer science.

D.The only game they would like to play in town.

3

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhousegases. They take a similar toll of resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle-use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these—in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity—is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and carpoolinghave declined since World War Ⅱ. Even in western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than $1 a liter (about $4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

1.From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will_____.

A.consume half of the oil produced in the world

B.have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations

C.widen the gap between the developed and developing countries

D.impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities

2.The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because_____.

A.most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems

B.the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable

C.other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions

D.it should take a lead in conserving natural resources

3.Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?

A.The designing of highly efficient car engines.B.A reduction of vehicle use in cities.

C.The development of electric cars.D.The use of less polluting fuels.

4.Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?

A.The use of fuels other than gasoline.

B.Improved energy, efficiency.

C.The introduction of less polluting driving systems.

D.Reducing car use by carpooling.

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

A.The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in western Europe.

B.Cars are popular in western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.

C.The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated western Europe.

D.Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

4

The year 1400 opened with more peacefulness than usual in England. Only a few months before, Richard II, weak, wicked, and treacherous—had been deposed, and Henry IV declared king in his stead. But it was only a seeming peacefulness, lasting for but a little while; for though King Henry proved himself a just and a merciful man—as justice and mercy went with the men of iron of those days—and though he did not care to shed blood needlessly, there were many noble families who had been benefited by King Richard during his reign, and who had lost some what of their power and prestige from the coming in of

the new king.

Among these were a number of great lords who had been degraded from their former titles and estates, from which degradation King Richard had lifted them. They planned to fall upon King Henry and his followers and to massacre them during a great tournament which was being held at Oxford. And they might have succeeded had not one of their own members betrayed them.

But Henry did not appear at the lists, whereupon, knowing that he had been lodging at Windsor with only a few attendants, the conspirators marched there against him. In the meantime, the king had been warned of the plot, so that instead of finding him in the royal castle, they discovered through their scouts that he had hurried to London, and that he was marching against them at the head of a considerable army. So nothing was left but fight. One and another, they were all caught and some killed. Those few who found friends faithful and bold enough to afford them shelter dragged those friends down in their own ruin.

1.What does the author seem to think of King Henry?

A.He was the best king England had ever had.B.He was unfair and cowardly.

C.He was just as evil as King Richard.D.He was a better ruler than King Richard.

2.How did King Henry find out about the plot?

A.His scouts discovered it.B.He saw the conspirators coming.

C.One of the conspirators told him.D.He found a copy of the conspirators' plan.

3.How did the conspirators find out that Henry was in London?

A.They saw him leave Windsor.B.Henry's attendants told them.

C.They saw him at the tournament.D.Their scouts told them.

4.Why did the nobles wish to kill Henry?

A.Henry had taken away power given to them by Richard.

B.Henry was weak, wicked, and treacherous.

C.Henry had needlessly killed members of their families.

D.Henry had killed King Richard.

5.It can be inferred that Richard II's reign was_____.

A.peacefulB.corruptC.democraticD.illegal

5

A nine-year-old schoolgirl single-handedly cooks up a science-fair experiment that ends up debunking……a widely practiced medical treatment. Emily Rosa's target was a practice known as therapeutictouch (TT for short), whose advocates manipulate patients' "energy field" to make them feel better and

even, say some, to cure them of various illness. Yet Emily's test shows that these energy fields can't be detected, even by trained TT practitioners. Obviously mindful of the publicity value of the situation, Journal editor George Lundberg appeared on TV to declare, "Age doesn't matter. It's good science that matters, and this is good science."

Emily's mother Linda Rosa, a registered nurse, has been campaigning against TT for nearly a decade. Linda first thought about TT in the late '80s, when she learned it was on the approved list for continuing nursing education in Colorado. Its 100,000 trained practitioners (48,000 in the U.S.) don't even touch their patients. Instead, they waved their hands a few inches from the patient's body, pushing energy fields around until they're in "balance". TT advocates say these manipulations can help heal wounds, relieve pain and reduce fever, The claims are taken seriously enough that TT therapists are frequently hired by leading hospitals, at up to $70 an hour, to smooth patients' energy, sometimes during surgery.

Yet Rosa could not find any evidence that it works. To provide such proof, TT therapists would have to sit down for independent testing—something they haven't been eager to do, even though James Randi has offered more than $1 million to anyone who can demonstrate the existence of a human energy field. (He's had one taker so far. She failed.) A skeptic might conclude that TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line. But who could turn down an innocent fourth-grader? Says Emily, "I think they didn't take me very seriously because I'm a kid."

The experiment was straightforward: 21 TT therapists stuck their hands, palms up, through a screen. Emily held her own hand over one of theirs—left or right—and the practitioners had to say which hand it was. When the results were recorded, they'd done no better than they would have by simply guessing. If there was an energy field, they couldn't feel it.

1.Which of the following is evidence that TT is widely practiced?

A.TT has been in existence for decades.

B.Many patients were cured by therapeutic touch.

C.TT therapists are often employed by leading hospitals.

D.More than 100,000 people are undergoing TT treatment.

2.Very few TT practitioners responded to the $1 million offer because_____.

A.they didn't take the offer seriouslyB.they didn't want to risk their career

C.they were unwilling to reveal their secretD.they thought it was not in line with their practice

3.The purpose of Emily Rosa's experiment was_____.

A.to see why TT could work the way it did
B.to find out how TT cured patients' illnesses
C.to test whether she could sense the human energy field
D.to test whether a human energy field really existed
4.Why did some TT practitioners agree to be the subjects of Emily's experiment?
A.It involved nothing more than mere guessing.
B.They thought it was going to be a lot of fun.
C.It was more straightforward than other experiments.
D.They sensed no harm in a little girl's experiment.
5.What can we learn from the passage?
A.Some widely accepted beliefs can be deceiving.
B.Solid evidence weighs more than pure theories.
C.Little children can be as clever as trained TT practitioners.
D.The principle of TT is too profound to understand.

Unit Seven

1

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system: fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manually driven cars. A special-purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freewaycapacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special-purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a special on-ramp. As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to determine its destination and to ascertain that it had the proper automation equipment in good working order. Assuming it passed such tests, the driver would then be guided through a gate and toward an automated lane. In this case, the transition from manual to automated control would take place on the entrance ramp. An

alternative technique could employ conventional lanes, which would be shared by automated and regular vehicles. The driver would steer onto the highway and move in normal fashion to a"transition" lane. The vehicle would then shift under computer control onto a lane reserved for automated traffic. (The limitation of these lanes to automated traffic would, presumably, be well respected, because all trespasserscould be swiftly identified by authorities.)

Either approach to joining a lane of automated traffic would harmonize the movement of newly entering vehicles with those already traveling. Automatic control here should allow for smooth merging, without the usual uncertainties and potential for accidents. And once a vehicle had settled into automated travel, the driver would be free to release the wheel, open the morning paper or just relax.

1.We learn from the first paragraph that two systems of automated highways_____.

A.are being plannedC.are now in wide use

B.are being modifiedD.are under construction

2.A special-purpose lane system is probably advantageous in that_____.

A.it would require only minor changes to existing highways

B.it would achieve the greatest highway traffic efficiency

C.it has a lane for both automated and partially automated vehicles

D.it offers more lanes for automated vehicles

3.Which of the following is true about driving on an automated highway?

A.Vehicles traveling on it are assigned different lanes according to their destinations.

B.A car can join existing traffic any time in a mixed lane system.

C.The driver should inform his car computer of his destination before driving onto it.

D.The driver should share the automated lane with those of regular vehicles.

4.We know from the passage that a car can enter a special-purpose lane_____.

A.by smoothly merging with cars on the conventional lane

B.by way of a ramp with electronic control devices

C.through a specially guarded gate

D.after all trespassers are identified and removed

5.When driving in an automated lane, the driver_____.

A.should harmonize with newly entering carsB.doesn't have to rely on his computer system

C.should watch out for potential accidentsD.doesn't have to hold on to the

steering wheel

2

We can see how the product life cycle works by looking at the introduction of instant coffee. When it was introduced, most people did not like it as well as "regular" coffee and it took several years to gain general acceptance (introduction stage). At one point, though, instant coffee grew rapidly in popularity and many brands were introduced (stage of rapid growth). After a while people became attached to one brand and sales leveled off (stage of maturity). Sales went into a slight declinewhen freeze-dried coffees were introduced (stage of decline).

The importance of the product life cycle to marketers is this: different stages in the product life cycle call for different strategies. The goal is to extend product life so that sales and profits do not decline. One strategy is called market modification. It means that marketing managers look for new users and market sections. Did you know, for example, that the backpacks that so many students carry today were originally designed for the military?

Market modification also means searching for increased usage among present customers or going for a different market, such as senior citizens. A marketer may reposition the product to appeal to new market sections.

Another product extension strategy is called product modification. It involves changing product quality, features, or style to attract new users or more usage from present users. American auto manufacturers are using quality improvement as one way to recapture world markets. Note, also, how auto manufacturers once changed styles dramatically from year to year to keep demand from falling.

1.According to the passage, when people grow fond of one particular brand of a product, its sales will _____.

A.decrease graduallyB.become unstable

C.improve enormouslyD.remain at the same level

2.The first paragraph tells us that a new product is _____.

A.usually introduced to satisfy different tastesB.often more expensive than old ones

C.often inferior to old ones at firstD.not easily accepted by the public

3.Marketers need to know which of the four stages a product is in so as to _____.

A.work out marketing policiesB.increase its popularity

C.promote its productionD.speed up its life cycle

4.The author mentions the example of "backpacks" (Line 4, Para. 2) to

show the importance of_____.

A.increasing usage among studentsB.exploring new market sections

C.pleasing the young as well as the oldD.serving both military and civil needs

5.In order to recover their share of the world market, U.S. auto makers are _____.

A.improving product qualityB.modernizing product style

C.repositioning their product in the marketD.increasing product features

3

Most episodes of absent-mindedness—forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room—are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe."Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a medicationwith lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table—don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

1.Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important

A.It helps us understand our memory system better.

B.It enables us to recall something from our memory.

C.It expands our memory capacity considerably.

D.It slows down the process of losing our memory.

2.One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that_____.

A.they have a wider range of interests

B.they are more reliant on the environment

C.they have an unusual power of focusing their attention

D.they are more interested in what's happening around them

3.A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because_____.

A.it will easily get lostB.it's not clear enough for you to read

C.it's out of your sightD.it might get mixed up with other things

4.What do we learn from the last paragraph?

A.If we focus our attention on one thing we might forget another.

B.Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.

C.Repetition helps improve our memory.

D.If we keep forgetting things we'd better return to where we were.

5.What is the passage mainly about?

A.The process of gradual memory loss.B.The causes of absent-mindedness.

C.The impact of the environment on memory.D.A way of encoding and recalling.

4

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are walking. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels—a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aeratinglawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them

with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist, and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toe-nails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a high heel wearer than for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grateand being thrown to the ground—possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

1.What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?

A.The multi-functional use of high heels.B.Their attempt to show off their status.

C.The rich variety of high heel styles.D.Their wish to improve their appearance.

2.The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant_____.

A.to be ironicB.to poke fun at women

C.to be fair to the fashion industryD.to make his point convincing

3.The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 3, Para. 2) to refer to high heels_____.

A.to show their fragile characteristicsB.to indicate their feminine features

C.to show women's affection for themD.to emphasize their small size

4.The author's chief argument against high heels is that_____.

A.they pose a threat to lawnsB.they are injurious to women's health

C.they don't necessarily make women beautifulD.they are ineffective as a weapon of defense

5.It can be inferred from the passage that women should_____.

A.see through the very nature of fashion mythsB.boycott the products of the fashion industry

C.go to a podiatrist regularly for adviceD.avoid following fashion toe closely

5

For centuries, explorers have risked their lives venturing into the unknown for reasons that were to varying degrees economic and nationalistic. Columbus went west to look for better trade routes to the Orient and to promote the greater glory of Spain. Lewis and Clark journeyed into the American wilderness to find

out what the U.S. had acquired when it purchased Louisiana, and the Apollo astronauts rocketed to the moon in a dramatic show off technological muscle during the cold war.

Although their missions blended commercial and political-military imperatives, the explorers involved all accomplished some significant science simply by going where no scientists had gone before.

Today Mars loomsas humanity's next great terra incognita. And with doubtful prospects for a short-term financial return, with the cold war a rapidly fading memory and amid a growing emphasis on international cooperation in large space ventures, it is clear that imperatives other than profits or nationalism will have to compel human beings to leave their tracks on the planet's reddish surface. Could it be that science, which has long played a minor role in exploration, is at last destined to take a leading role? The question naturally invites a couple of others: are there experiments that only humans could do on Mars? Could those experiments provide insights profound enough to justify the expense of sending people across interplanetary space?

With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been. The issue of whether life ever existed on the planet, and whether it persists to this day, has been highlighted by mounting evidence that the Red Planet once had abundant stable, liquid water and by the continuing controversy over suggestions that bacterial fossils rode to Earth on a meteoritefrom Mars. A more conclusive answer about life on Mars, past or present, would give researchers invaluable data about the range of conditions under which a planet can generate the complex chemistry that leads to life. If it could be established that life arose independently on Mars and Earth, the finding would provide the first concrete clues in one of the deepest mysteries in all of science: the prevalence of life in the universe.

1.According to the passage, the chief purpose of explorers in going to unknown places in the past was_____.

A.to display their country's military mightB.to accomplish some significant science

C.to find new areas for colonizationD.to pursue commercial and state interests

2.At present, a probable inducement for countries to initiate large-scale space ventures is_____.

A.international cooperationB.nationalistic reasons

C.scientific researchD.long-term profits

3.What is the main goal of sending human missions to Mars?

A.To find out if life ever existed there.

B.To see if humans could survive there.

C.To prove the feasibility of large-scale space ventures.

D.To show the leading role of science in space exploration.

4.By saying "With Mars the scientific stakes are arguably higher than they have ever been" (Line 1, Para. 4), the author means that_____.

A.with Mars the risks involved are much greater than any previous space ventures

B.in the case of Mars, the rewards of scientific exploration can be very high

C.in the case of Mars, much more research funds are needed than ever before

D.with Mars, scientists argue, the fundamental interests of science are at issue

5.The passage tells us that proof of life on Mars would_____.

A.make clear the complex chemistry in the development of life

B.confirm the suggestion that bacterial fossils traveled to Earth on a meteor

C.reveal the kind of conditions under which life originates

D.provide an explanation why life is common in the universe

Unit Eight

1

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kinand neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the "obviousness" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities

alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young troublemakers. Moreover, as Wirth suggested, there may be a link between a community's population size and its social heterogeneity. For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a cosmopolitanoutlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

1.Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

A.Two contrasting views are presented.

B.An argument is examined and possible solutions given.

C.Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.

D.A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.

2.According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents_____.

A.did not have the same interests as their neighbors

B.could not develop long-standing relationships

C.tended to be associated with bad behavior

D.usually had more friends

3.One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors_____.

A.disrupt people's natural relations

B.make them worry about crime

C.cause them not to show concern for one another

D.cause them to be suspicious of each other

4.It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is,_____.

A.the better its quality of life

B.the more similar its interests

B.the more similar its interests

C.the more tolerant and open-minded it is

D.the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress

5.What is the passage mainly about?

A.Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers.

B.Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.

C.The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.

D.The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

2

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchessof Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better—or worse—part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

Where did we go off the track? When did eating butter become a sin, and a little bit of extra flesh unappealing, if not repellent? All religions have certain days when people refrain from eating, and excessive eating is one of Christianity's seven deadly sins. However, until quite recently, most people had a problem getting enough to eat. In some religious groups, wealth was a symbol of probable salvation and high morals, and fatness a sign of wealth and well-being.

Today the opposite is true. We have shifted to thinness as our new mark of virtue. The result is that being fat—or even only somewhat overweight—is bad because it implies a lack of moral strength.

Our obsessionwith thinness is also fueled by health concerns. It is true that in this country we have more overweight people than ever before, and that, in many cases, being overweight correlates with an increased risk of heart and blood vessel disease. These diseases, however, may have as much to do with our way of life and our high-fat diets as with excess weight. And the associated risk of cancer in the digestive system may be more of a dietary problem—too much fat and a lack of fiber—than a weight problem.

The real concern, then, is not that we weigh too much, but that we neither exercise enough nor eat well. Exercise is necessary for strong bones and both heart and lung health. A balanced diet without a lot of fat can also help the body avoid many diseases. We should surely stop paying so much attention to weight.

Simply being thin is not enough. It is actually hazardous if those who get (or already are) thin think they are automatically healthy and thus free from paying attention to their overall life-style. Thinness can be pure vainglory.

1.In the eyes of the author, an odd phenomenon nowadays is that_____.

A.religious people are not necessarily virtuous

B.looking slim is a symbol of having a large fortune

C.being thin is viewed as a much desired quality

D.the Duchess of Windsor is regarded as a woman of virtue

2.Swept by the prevailing trend, the author_____.

A.had to wear highly fashionable clothes

B.had to seek help from rich distant relatives

C.had to go on a diet for the greater part of her life

D.could still prevent herself from going off the track

3.In human history, people's views on body weight_____.

A.changed from time to timeB.led to different moral standards

C.varied between the poor and the richD.were closely related to their religious beliefs

4.The author criticizes women's obsession with thinness_____.

A.from a historical and religious standpointB.from sociological and medical points of view

C.from an economic and educational perspectiveD.in the light of moral principles

5.What's the author's advice to women who are absorbed in the idea of thinness?

A.They should gain weight to look healthy.

B.They should be more watchful for fatal diseases.

C.They should be more concerned with their overall life-style.

D.They should rid themselves of fantasies about designer clothes.

3

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away—straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticidespraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pestproblems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop

problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 40 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

1.Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are_____.

A.sprayed with pesticidesB.facing an infrared scanner

C.in poor physical conditionD.exposed to excessive sun rays

2.In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to_____.

A.estimate the damage to the cropsB.measure the size of the affected area

C.draw a color-coded mapD.locate the problem area

3.Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by_____.

A.resorting to spot-sprayingB.consulting infrared scanning experts

C.transforming poisoned rainD.detecting crop problems at an early stage

4.The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties:_____.

A.the lack of official supportB.its high cost

C.the lack of financial backingD.its failure to help increase production

5.Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of _____.

A.the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce

B.growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops

C.the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture

D.full support from agricultural experts

4

Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation,

a key factor in language maintenance and preservation. It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life. Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that?

Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism(mastery of two languages). Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres —at home, among friends, in community settings—and a global language at work, in dealings with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing forces of globalization. Ironically, the trend of technological innovation that threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

For many endangered languages, the line between revival and death is extremely thin. Language is remarkably resilient, however. It is not just a tool for communicating, hut also a powerful way of separating different groups, or of demonstrating group identity. Many indigenous communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.

1.Minority languages can be best preserved in_____.

A.an increasingly interconnected worldB.maintaining small numbers of speakers

C.relatively isolated language communitiesD.following the tradition of the 20th century

2.According to Para. 2, that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in

the future is_____.

A.uncertainB.unrealisticC.foreseeableD.definite

3.According to the author, bilingualism can help _____.

A.small languages become acceptable in work places

B.homogenize the world's languages and cultures

C.global languages reach home and community settings

D.speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity

4.Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it _____.

A.makes learning a global language unnecessary

B.facilitates the learning and using of those languages

C.raises public awareness of saving those languages

D.makes it easier for linguists to study those languages

5.In the author's view, many endangered languages are _____.

A.remarkable well-kept in this modern world

B.exceptionally powerful tools of communication

C.quite possible to be revived instead of dying out

D.a unique way of bringing different groups together

5

Everyone, it seems, has a health problem. After pouring billions into the National Health Service, British people moan about dirty hospitals. Long waits and wasted money. In Germany the new chancellor, Angela Merkel, is under fire for suggesting changing the financing of its health system. Canada's new Conservative Prime Minister Stephen Harper, made a big fuss during the election about reducing the country's lengthy medical queues. Across the rich world, affluence, ageing and advancing technology are driving up health spending faster than income.

But nowhere has a bigger health problem than America. Soaring medical bills are squeezing wages, swelling the ranks of the uninsured and pushing huge firms and perhaps even the government towards bankruptcy. Ford's announcement this week that it would cut up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of it's "legacy" healthcare costs as of the ills of the car industry. Pushed by polls that show health care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts showing that the retiring baby-boomers will crush the government's finances. George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week's state-of-the-union address.

America's health system is unlike any other. The Unite States spends 16% of its GDP on health, around twice the rich-country average, equivalent to

$6,280 for every American each year. Yet it is the only rich country that does not guarantee universal health coverage. Thanks to an accident of history, most Americans receive health insurance through their employer, with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

This curious hybrid certainly has its strengths. Americans have more choice than anybody else, and their health-care system is much more innovative. Europeans bills could be much higher if American medicine were not doing much of their Research and Development (R&D) for them. But there are also huge weaknesses. The one most often cited—especially by foreigners—is the army of uninsured. Some 46 million Americans do not have cover. In many cases that is out of choice and, if they fall seriously ill, hospitals have to treat them. But it is still deeply unequal. And there are also shocking inefficiencies: by some measures, 30% of American health spending is wasted.

Then there is the question of state support. Many Americans disapprove of the "socialized medicine" of Canada and Europe. In fact, even if much of the administration is done privately, around 60% of America's health-care bill ends up being met by the government. Proportionately, the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) average, and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage. America is, in effect, heading towards a version of socialized medicine by default.

1.Health problems mentions in the passage include all the following EXCEPT _____.

A.poor hospital conditions in UKB.Angela Merkel under attack

C.health financing in GermanyD.long waiting lines in Canada

2.Ford's announcement of cutting up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 indicates that Ford _____.

A.has the biggest health problem of the car industry

B.has made profits from its health-care legacy

C.has accumulated too heavy a health-care burden

D.owes a great deal of debt to its employees

3.In the author's opinion, America's health system is _____.

A.inefficientB.feasibleC.unpopularD.successful

4.It is implied in the passage that _____.

A.America's health system has its strengths and weaknesses

B.the U.S. government pays medical bills for the poor and the elderly

C.some 46 million Americans do not have medical insurance

D.Europeans benefit a lot from America's medical research

5.from the last paragraph we may learn that the "socialized medicine" is _____.

A.a practice of Canada and EuropeB.a policy adopted by the U.S. government

C.intended for the retiring baby-boomersD.administered by private enterprises

Unit Nine

1

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men, according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affects the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals are her increased "opportunities" for stress."It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family numbers, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car

hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

1.Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

A.Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

B.Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.

C.Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.

D.Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

2.Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women_____.

A.need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress

B.have limited capacity for tolerating stress

C.are more capable of avoiding stress

D.are exposed to more stress

3.According to Para. 4, the stress women confront tends to be_____.

A.domestic and temporaryB.irregular and violent

C.durable and frequentD.trivial and random

4.The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck" (Line 5, Para. 5) shows that_____.

A.Alvarez cared about nothing but making money

B.Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses

C.Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs

D.Alvarez paid practically everything by check

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

A.Strain of Stress: No Way Out?B.Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

C.Stress Analysis: What Chemicals SayD.Gender Inequality: Women under Stress

2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are

No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1. 2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

1.In the first paragraph, the author discusses_____.

A.the background information of journal editing

B.the publication routine of laboratory reports

C.the relations of authors with journal publishers

D.the traditional process of journal publication

2.Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

A.It criticizes government-funded research.B.It introduces an effective means of publication.

C.It upsets profit-making journal publishers.D.It benefits scientific research considerably.

3.According to the passage, online publication is significant in that

3.According to the passage, online publication is significant in that_____.

A.it provides an easier access to scientific results

B.it brings huge profits to scientific researchers

C.it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge

D.it facilitates public investment in scientific research

4.With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to_____.

A.cover the cost of its publicationB.subscribe to the journal publishing it

C.allow other online journals to use it freelyD.complete the peer-review before submission

5.Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

A.The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.

B.A new mode of publication is emerging.

C.Authors welcome the new channel for publication.

D.Publication is rendered easier by online service.

3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,

average height—5′9for men, 5′4for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C.Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass. , ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

1.Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to_____.

A.illustrate the change of height of NBA players

B.show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.

C.compare different generations of NBA players

D.assess the achievements of famous NBA players

2.Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the passage

A.Genetic modification.B.Natural environment.

C.Living standards.D.Daily exercise.

3.On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree

A.Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.

B.Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.

C.Americans are the tallest on average in the world.

D.Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

4.We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future_____.

A.the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size

B.the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged

C.genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen

D.the existing data of human height will still be applicable

5.The passage intends to tell us that_____.

A.the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern

B.human height is becoming even more predictable

C.Americans have reached their genetic growth limit

D.the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the months of his slaves.

That's far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings' children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

1.George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to_____.

A.show the primitive medical practice in the pastB.demonstrate the cruelty

of slavery in his days

C.stress the role of slaves in the U.S. historyD.reveal some unknown aspect of his life

2.We may infer from the second paragraph that_____.

A.DNA technology has been widely applied to history research

B.in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations

C.historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life

D.political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history

3.What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

A.His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.

B.His status as a father made him free the child slaves.

C.His attitude towards slavery was complex.

D.His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

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

A.Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.

B.Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.

C.Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.

D.Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

5.Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his_____.

A.moral considerationsB.military experience

C.financial conditionsD.political stand

5

When Thomas Keller, one of America's foremost chefs, announced that on Sept. 1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners. These three groups are all committed to tipping as they quickly made clear on Web sites. To oppose tipping, it seems, is to be anticapitalist, and maybe even a little French.

But Mr. Keller is right to move away from tipping—and it's worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense. "Waiters know that they won't get paid if they don't do a good job" is how most advocates of the system would put it. To be sure, this is a tempting, apparently rational statement about economic theory, but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn, an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, has conducted dozens of studies of

tipping and has concluded that consumers' assessments of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled. In the words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good. Mr. Lynn's studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What's more, consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases. Thus, the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call "upwelling": every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket. Aggressive upwelling for tips is often rewarded while low-key, quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition, the practice of tip poling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter In an unreasonable outcome, you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one. indeed, there appear to be little connection between tipping and good service.

1.It may be inferred that a European-style service_____.

A.is tipping-freeB.charges little tip

C.is the author's initiativeD.is offered at Per Se

2.Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?

A.Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.

B.Waiters don't care about tipping.

C.Customers generally believe in tipping.

D.Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.

3.According to Michael Lynn's studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they_____.

A.have performed good serviceB.frequently refill customers' water glass

C.win customers favorD.serve customers of the same sex

4.We may infer from the context that "upwelling" (Line 2, Para. 6) probably means_____.

A.selling something upB.selling something fancy

C.selling something unnecessaryD.selling something more expensive

5.This passage is mainly about_____.

A.reasons to abolish the practice of tippingB.economic sense of tipping

C.consumer's attitudes towards tippingD.tipping for good service

Unit Ten

1

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gall bladderremoved by surgeons operating via computer from New York. It was the first complete telesurgery procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.

In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service provided by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc., which enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaborationamong medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon regularly perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians. More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a"third revolution" in surgery within the last decade. The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomenand thoraxdo not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where complicated software algorithmsenhance the safety of the surgeon's movements during a procedure, making them more

accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus natural to imagine that this distance-currently several meters in the operating room-could potentially be up to several thousand kilometers.

1.The title that best expresses the main idea is "_____".

A.How the Second Revolution in Surgery Comes Out

B.The Telesurgery Revolution

C.A Patient Was Saved

D.Dream Comes True

2.The italicized word "telesurgery" (Line 3, Para. 1) can be best explained as_____.

A.an operation done over a distanceB.an operation done on television

C.an operation demanding special skillD.an operation demanding high technology

3.How long did it take the patient to resume her normal activity after the operation?

A.24 hours.B.48 hours.C.About a week.D.Almost a month.

4.What is the major barrier to telesurgery?

A.DistanceB.Advanced technology.

C.DelayD.Medical facilities.

5.The writer implies that_____.

A.difficult operation can be successfully performed all over the world now

B.compared to the "third revolution" in surgery, the first two are less important

C.all patients can be cured by a gall bladder-removal operation

D.a new breakthrough has been made in surgery

2

The multi-billion-dollar Western pop music industry is under fire. It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide. "The most worrisome development is a culture of drug-friendliness that seems to be gaining prominence," said the UN's 13-member International Narcotics Control Board in a report released in late February 1998.

The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures. "Some lyrics advocate the smoking of marijuanaor taking other drugs, and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person's life-style," the study says.

Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose. "Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of 'recreational' drug use," it notes. Since the 1970s, several internationally famous singers and movie stars—including Elvis Presley, Janice Joplin, John Belushi, Jimi Hendrix, Jonathan Melvin and Andy Gibbs—have died of either drug abuse or drug related illnesses. With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin. "In most countries, the names of certain pop stars have become familiar to the members of every household," the study says.

The UN study also blames the media for its description of certain drug issues—especially the use of marijuana and issues of liberalization and legalization—which encourages, rather than prevents, drug abuse. "Over the last years, we have seen how drug abuse is increasingly regarded as being acceptable or even attractive," says Hamid Ghodse, president of the Board. "Powerful pressure groups run political campaigns aimed at legalizing controlled drugs," he says. Ghodse also points out that all these developments have created an environment which is tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse and spoils international drug prevention efforts currently underway.

The present study, he says, focuses on the issue of demand reduction and prevention within an environment that has become tolerant of drug abuse. The Board calls on governments to do their legal and moral duties, and to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture to which young people increasingly are being exposed.

1.Which of the following statements does the author tend to agree with?

A.The use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes is an acceptable part of a person's life-style.

B.The spreading of pop music may cause the drug abuse to go beyond country, boundaries.

C.No efforts have been made to prevent the spreading of drug abuse.

D.The governments have no ability to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture.

2.The italicized phrase "under fire" (Line 1, Para. 1) means_____.

A.in an urgent situationB.facing some problems

C.being criticizedD.quite popular

3.Under the influence of drug-friendly pop music, what might the youth think of the death of some pop stars caused by overdose?

A.They tend to mourn the pop stars as role models.

B.They are shocked to know even pop stars may abuse drugs.

C.They try to confront the deadly effect of "recreational" drug use.

D.They may stop abusing the drugs.

4.Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor that has contributed to creating an environment tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse?

A.The spreading of pop music.

B.The media.

C.Political campaigns run by powerful pressure groups.

D.The low price of some drugs.

5.The pop music_____.

A.has a great influence on young people of most cultures

B.only appeals to a small number of young people

C.is not a profitable industry

D.is the only culpritresponsible for drug amuse

3

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northern most state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permanently frozen ground. A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately $8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the

costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagements, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1.The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's_____.

A.operating costsB.employeesC.consumersD.construction

2.The italicized word "it" (Line 3, Para. 1) refers to_____.

A.pipelineB.oceanC.stateD.village

3.The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the_____.

A.climateB.lay of the land itself

C.local vegetationD.kind of soil and rock

4.How many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?

A.3.B.4.C.8.D.12.

5.Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?

A.How much oil field land each company owned.

B.How long each company had owned land in the oil fields.

C.How many people worked for each company.

D.How many oil wells were located on the company's land.

4

Margherita is a London girl and arriving at Capital was like coming home. "I grew up listening to Capital Radio," she says. "People say, 'Wasn't it frightening, joining such well-known presenters?' But everyone here is so down to earth. It would be off-putting if the others had people doing their make-up, or star signs on their office doors. But there's none of that—Mick Brown, for instance, finishes his show and wanders off to get the bus home with everyone else."

Margherita says that her own musical tastes varied. But she doesn't pick her own music for her shows. The Capital computer selects the records in advance from a list approved by the station managers. "The station has a certain sound, and if we all picked our own music, it wouldn't sound like Capital," she says."But for someone who likes music, this is a dream job. I get to go to concerts and meet the bands you can hear on my show. It's great to hear the 'behind the scenes' gossip."

Most people would expect that a presenter's most important qualities are a

nice voice and huge amounts of confidence, but Margherita say that basic maths is handy as well. "You have to make sure that you've got an eye on everything that's going on in the studio, but you've got to be able to add and subtract and think in minutes and seconds," she says. "You're dealing with timed records, and with announcements and commercials that are also timed precisely, and you have to be ready to switch to the news at exactly the right second. If you're going over to a live event, you need to be ready, for that on time, not a second earlier or later."

This isn't the sort of girl to let the rock'n'roll life-style go to her head. Even if she did her family would bring her down to earth. "When I started at Capital the only thing my brothers asked was whether they'd get free records," she remembers. "And my mum couldn't even find the station on her radio."

Margherita Taylor is very nice and very easy-going, but very much in control. She is so much a"Capital Radio girl" that you might think she is just doing a good job for the station's publicity, department, although you know what she's saying really comes from the heart. She smiles a lot, laughs a lot and is generally a great advert for Capital.

1.What does the italicized word "that" (Line 4, Para. 1) refer to?

A.The fame of the other presenters.

B.Margherita's fear of the other staff.

C.Self-important behaviour by the other presenters.

D.Bad treatment of Margherita by the other staff.

2.One point Margherita makes about her job is that_____.

A.she has changed her attitude to music

B.she is unhappy that records she plays are chosen for her

C.she likes most of the music that she plays on her show

D.she enjoys talking to the people whose records she plays

3.What does Margherita say about presenting a show?

A.It is essential to keep in mind what is going to happen next.

B.It is more complicated than she had previously thought.

C.The ability to add and subtract is the most important requirement.

D.The contend of a show is sometimes changed suddenly.

4.How have Margherita's family reacted to her success?

A.With caution.B.Without interest.

C.With surprise.D.Without excitement.

5.In the final paragraph, what does the author say about Margherita?

A.She was different from what she had expected.

B.She genuinely believes that Capital is a good radio station.

C.She feels it necessary to talk about Capital Radio all the time.

D.She has already changed her job at Capital radio.

5

"I promise." "I swear to you it'll never happen again." "I give you my word" "Honestly. Believe me." SureI trust. Why not? I teach English composition at a private college. With a certain excitement and intensity, I read my students' essays, hoping to find the person behind the pen. As each semester progresses, plagiarismappears. Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won't detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer, but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer. Writers have styles like fingerprints and after several assignments, I can match a student's work with his or her name even if it's missing from the upper left-hand corner.

Why is learning less important than a higher grade-point average (GPA)? When we're threatened or sick, we make conditional promises. "If you let me pass math I will..." "Lord, if you get me over this before the big homecoming game I'll..." Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises. Human nature? Perhaps, but we do use that cliche to get us out of uncomfortable bargains. Divine interference during distress is asked; gratitude is unpaid. After all, few fulfill the contract so why should anyone be the exception. Why not?

Six years ago, I took a student before the dean. He had turned in an essay with the vocabulary and sentence structure of Ph.D.thesis. Up until that time, both his out-of-class and in-class work were borderline passing.

I questioned the person regarding his essay and he swore it I'd understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given, but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked. He sat one hour, then turned in part of a page of unskilled writing and faulty logic. I confronted him with both essays.

"I promise...I'll not lying. I swear to you that I wrote the essay. I'm just nervous today."

The head of the English department agreed with my finding, and the meeting with the dean had the boy's parents present. After an hour of discussion, touching on eight of the boy's previous essays and his grade-point average, which indicted he was already on academic probation, the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized. His parents protested, "He's only a child" and we instructors are wiser and should be compassionate. College people are not really children and most times would resent being labeled as such... Except in this uncomfortable circumstance.

1.According to the author, students commit plagiarism mainly for_____.

A.moneyB.degreeC.higher GPAD.reputation

2.The sentence "Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises" implies that_____.

A.students usually keep their promises

B.some students tend to break their promises.

C.the promises are always behind the situation

D.we cannot judge the situation in advance, as we do to the promises

3.The words "borderline passing" (Line 3, Para. 3) probably means_____.

A.fairly goodB.extremely poor

C.above averageD.below average

4.The boy's parents thought their son should be excused mainly because_____.

A.teachers should be compassionateB.he was only a child

C.instructors were wiserD.he was threatened

5.Which of the following might serve as the title for this passage?

A.Human NurtureB.Conditional Promises

C.How to Detect CheatingD.The Sadness of Plagiarism

Unit Eleven

1

Each year, millions of people in Bangladesh drink ground water that has been polluted by naturally high levels of arsenic poison. Finding safe drinking water in that country can be a problem. However, International Development Enterprises has a low-cost answer. This non-governmental organization has developed technology to harvest rainwater.

People around the world have been harvesting rainwater for centuries. It is a safe, dependable source of drinking water. Unlike ground water, rainwater contains no minerals or salts and is free of chemical treatments. Best of all, it is free.

The rainwater harvesting system created by International Development Enterprises uses pipes to collect water from the tops of buildings. The pipes stretch from the tops of buildings to a two-meter tall storage tank made of metal. At the top of the tank is a so-called "first-flush" device made of wire screen. This barrier prevents dirt and leaves in the water from falling inside the tank.

A fitted cover sits over the "first-flush" device. It protects the water inside the tank from evaporating. The cover also prevents mosquito insects from laying eggs in the water.

Inside the tank is a low coat plastic bag that collects the water. The bag sits inside another plastic bag similar to those used to hold grains. The two bags are

inside another plastic bag similar to those used to hold grains. The two bags are supported inside the metal tank. All total, the water storage system can hold up to three-thousand-five-hundred liters of water. International Development Enterprises says the inner bags may need to be replaced every two to three years. However, if the bags are not damaged by sunlight, they could last even longer.

International Development Enterprises says the water harvesting system should be built on a raised structure to prevent insects from eating into it at the bottom. The total cost to build this rainwater harvesting system is about forty dollars. However, International Development Enterprises expects the price to drop over time. The group says one tank can provide a family of five with enough rainwater to survive a five-month dry season.

1.People in Bangladesh can use_____as a safe source of drinking water.

A.ground waterB.rainwaterC.drinking waterD.fresh water

2.Which of the following contributes to the low-cost of using rainwater?

A.Rainwater is free of chemical treatments.

B.People have been harvesting rainwater for centuries.

C.The water harvesting system is built on a platform.

D.Rainwater can be collected using pipes.

3.Which of the following actually prevents dirt and leaves from falling inside the tank?

A.a barrierB.a wire screenC.a first-flushD.a storage tank

4.The bags used to hold water are likely to be damaged by_____.

A.mosquito insectsB.a fitted coverC.a first-flush deviceD.sunlight

5.What should be done to prevent insects from eating into the water harvesting system at the bottom?

A.The two bags holding the water should be put inside the metal tank.

B.The inner bags need to be replaced every two years.

C.The water harvesting system should be built on a platform.

D.A cover should be used to prevent insects from eating it.

2

Where one stage of child development has been left out, or not sufficiently experienced, the child may have to go back and capture the experience of it. A good home makes this possible, for example by providing the opportunity for the child to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train up to any age if he still needs to do so. This principle, in fact, underlies all psychological treatment of children in difficulties with their development, and is the basis of work in child clinics.

The beginnings of discipline are in the nursery. Even the youngest baby is taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals

taught by gradual stages to wait for food, to sleep and wake at regular intervals and so on. If the child feels the world around him is a warm and friendly one, he slowly accepts its rhythm and accustoms himself to conforming to its demands, Learning to wait for things, particularly for food, is a very important element in upbringing, and is achieved successfully only if too great demands are not made before the child can understand them.

Every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feeling of failure and states of anxiety in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural zest for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Learning together is a fruit source of relationship between children and parents. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents. Toys and games which both parents and children can share are an important means of achieving this co-operation. Building-block toys, jigsaw puzzles and crossword are good examples.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness or indulgence towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over times of coming home at night, punctuality for meals or personal cleanliness. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness and well-being.

1.The principle underlying all treatment of developmental difficulties in children_____.

A.is to send them to clinics

B.offers recapture of earlier experiences

C.is in the provision of clockwork toys and trains

D.is to capture them before they are sufficiently experienced

2.The child in the nursery_____.

A.quickly learns to wait for food

B.doesn't initially sleep and wake at regular intervals

C.always accepts the rhythm of the world around them

D.always feels the world around him is warm and friendly

3.The encouragement of children to achieve new skills_____.

A.can never be taken too farB.should be left to school teachers

C.will always assist their developmentD.should be balanced between two

extremes

4.Jigsaw puzzles are_____.

A.toe difficult for childrenB.a kind of building-block toy

C.not very entertaining for adultsD.suitable exercises for parent-child cooperation

5.Parental controls and discipline_____.

A.serve a dual purposeB.should be avoided as much as possible

C.reflect the values of the communityD.are designed to promote the child's happiness

3

More than half of all Jews married in U.S. since 1990 have wed people who aren't Jewish. Nearly 480,000 American children under the age of ten have one Jewish and one non-Jewish parent. And, if a survey compiled by researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles is any indication, it's almost certain that most of these children will not identify themselves as "Jewish" when they get older.

That survey asked college freshmen, who are usually around age 18, about their own and their parents' religious identities. Ninety-three percent of those with two Jewish parents said they thought of themselves as Jewish. But when the father wasn't Jewish, the number dropped to 38 percent, and when the mother wasn't Jew, just 15 percent of the students said they were Jewish, too.

"I think what was surprising was just how low the Jewish identification was in these mixed marriage families." Linda Sax is a professor of education at UCLA.She directed the survey which was conducted over the course of more than a decade and wasn't actually about religious identity specifically. But Professor Sax says the answers to questions about religion were particularly striking, and deserve a more detailed study. She says it's obvious that interfaith marriage works against the development of Jewish identity among children, but says it's not clear at this point why that's the case. "This new study is necessary to get more in-depth about their feelings about their religion. That's something that the study that I completed was not able to do. We didn't have information on how they feel about their religion, whether they have any concern about their issues of identification, how comfortable they feel about their lifelong goals. I think the new study's going to cover some of that," she says.

Jay Rubin is executive director of Hillel, a national organization that works with Jewish college students. Mr. Rubin says Judaism is more than a religion, it's an experience. And with that in mind, Hillei has commissioned a study of Jewish attitudes towards Judaism. Researchers will concentrate primarily on young

adults, and those with two Jewish parents, and those with just one, those who see themselves as Jewish and those who do not. Jay Rubin says Hillel will then use this study to formulate a strategy for making Judaism more relevant to the next generation of American Jews.

1.The best title for this passage is "_____".

A.Jewish and Non-Jewish in AmericanB.Jewish Identity in America

C.Judaism—A Religion?D.College Jewish Students

2.Among the freshmen at UCLA_____ thought themselves as Jewish.

A.most

B.93% of those whose parents were both Jewish

C.62% of those only whose father were Jewish

D.15% of those only whose mother were Jewish

3.The phrase "interfaith marriage" in Para. 3 refers to the_____.

A.marriage of people based on mutual belief

B.marriage of people for the common faith

C.marriage of people of different religious faiths

D.marriage of people who have faith in each other

4.Which of the following statements is NOT true about professor Sax's research?

A.The research indicates that most students with only one Jewish parent will not think themselves as Jewish.

B.The survey was carried out among Jewish Freshmen.

C.The research survey didn't find out what and how these Jewish students think about their religion.

D.The research presents a new perspective for the future study.

5.Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

A.Mr. Rubin is the founder of Hillel.

B.Mr. Rubin thinks that Judaism is not a religion and it's an experience.

C.Hillel is an organization concerned with Jewish college students in the world.

D.Hillel has asked certain people to carry out a study about Jewish attitudes towards Judaism.

4

Governments that want their people to prosper in the burgeoning world economy should guarantee two basic rights: the right to private property and the fight to enforceable contracts, says Mancur Olson in his book Power and Prosperity. Olson was an economics professor at the University of Maryland until his death in 1998.

Some have argued that such fights are merely luxuries that wealthy societies bestow, but Olson turns that argument around and asserts that such rights are essential to creating wealth. "Incomes are low in most of the countries of the world, in short, because the people in those countries do not have secure individual rights," he says.

Certain simple economic activities, such as food gathering and making handicrafts, rely mostly on individual labor; property is not necessary. But more advanced activities, such as the mass production of goods, require machines and factories and offices. This production is often called capital-intensive, but it is really property-intensive, Olson observes.

"No one would normally engage in capital-intensive production if he or she did not have rights that kept the valuable capital from being taken by bandits, whether roving or stationary," he argues. "There is no private property without government—individuals may have possessions, the way a dog possesses a bone, but there is private property only if the society protects and defends a private right to that possession against other private parties and against the government as well."

Would-be entrepreneurs, no matter how small, also need a government and court system that will make sure people honor their contracts. In fact, the banking systems relied on by developed nations are based on just such an enforceable contract system. "We would not deposit our money in banks.., if we could not rely on the bank having to honor its contract with us, and the bank would not be able to make the profits it needs to stay in business if it could not enforce its loan contracts with borrowers," Olson writes.

Other economists have argued that the poor economies of Third World and communist countries are the result of governments setting both prices and the quantities of goods produced rather than letting a free market determine them. Olson agrees there is some merit to this point of view, but he argues that government intervention is not enough to explain the poverty of these countries. Rather, the real problem is lack of individual rights that give people incentive to generate wealth. "If a society has clear and secure individual rights, there are strong incentivesto produce, invest, and engage in mutually advantageous trade, and therefore at least some economic advance," Olson concludes.

1.Which of the following is true about Olson?

A.He was a fiction writer.

B.He edited the book Power and Prosperity.

C.He taught economics at the University of Maryland.

D.He was against the ownership of private property.

2.Which of the following represents Olson's point or view?

A.Protecting individual property fights encourages wealth building.

B.Only in wealthy societies do people have secure individual rights.

C.Secure individual rights are brought about by the wealth of the society.

D.In some countries, people don't have secure individual rights because they're poor.

3.What does Olson think about mass production?

A.It's capital intensive.B.It's property intensive.

C.It relies on individual labor.D.It relies on individual skills.

4.What is the basis for the banking system?

A.Contract system that can be enforced.

B.People's willingness to deposit money in banks.

C.The possibility that the bank can make profits from its borrowers.

D.The fact that some people have surplus money while some need loans.

5.According to Olson, what is the reason for the poor economies of Third World countries?

A.government interventionB.lack of secure individual rights

C.being short of capitalD.lack of a free market

5

Security and commodity exchanges are trading posts where people meet who wish to buy and sell. The exchanges themselves do no trading, they merely provide a place where prospective buyers and sellers can meet and conduct their business.

Wall Street, although the best known, is not home of exchanges in the United States. There are the cotton exchanges in New Orleans and Chicago; the Mercantile Exchange which deals in many farm products in Chicago; and grain exchanges in many of the large cities of the Midwest. Some exchanges, like Chicago Board of Trade, provide market services for several kinds of products. These trading posts where products may be brought or sold are called commodity exchanges.

The security exchanges, on the other hand, are meeting places where stocks and bonds are traded. Like the commodity exchanges, they help serve the economic life of the country. But when their operations get out of hand, they may become very dangerous. In 1929, the security exchange, or stock market, contributed to a crash—a sudden sharp decline in the value of securities. Many people lost fortunes; many corporations were bankrupted; many workers lost their jobs. The crash of 1929 has been attributed to many causes, among them wild and unwise speculation by many people and dishonest practices on the part of some business and of some members of the exchanges.

Today, however, investing through security exchanges and trading on commodity exchanges has been made safer by regulations set up by the exchanges themselves and by regulations of the United States government. In 1922, the government instituted the Commodity Exchange Commission which operates through the Department of Agriculture; and in 1934, the Securities Exchange Commission, to protect investors and the public against dishonest practices on the exchanges.

1.Security and commodity exchanges are meeting places for buyers and sellers of_____.

A.stocksB.securitiesC.productsD.all of the above

2.A sudden, sharp decline in the value of securities is called_____.

A.a tradeB.speculationC.investmentD.a crash

3.Which of the following is the reason for the crash in 1929?

A.High taxation for trade.B.Tricks of some businessmen.

C.Speculation of some people.D.Strict regulation of the state.

4.Investing in securities has been safer by the_____.

A.Chicago Mercantile ExchangeB.Chicago Board of Trade

C.Securities Exchange CommissionD.Commodity Exchange

5.The passage suggests that _____.

A.buying and selling securities is dishonest

B.investing in securities is unwise

C.some exchanges provide market services for several kinds products

D.the government has been playing an important role in controlling dishonest practices on the exchanges

Unit Twelve

1

The energy crisis, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the careless use of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to the brink of disaster. The over-development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near destruction of our cities. The disaster has arrived in the form of the energy crisis.

Our present situation is unlike war, revolution or depression. Worldwide resources exploitation and energy use have brought us to a state where long range planning is essential. What we need is not a continuation of our present serious state, which endangers the future of our country, our children, and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and effectively on planetary problems.

effectively on planetary problems.

This country has been falling back under the continuing exposures of loss of morality and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land. There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a way in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any people have been able to devote themselves wholeheartedly.

This is the first time that we have been asked to defend ourselves and what we hold dear in cooperation with all the other inhabitants of this planet, who share with us the same endangered air and the same endangered oceans. There is a common need to reassess our present course, to change that course and to devise new methods through which the world can survive. This is a priceless opportunity.

To grasp it we need a widespread understanding of nature if the crisis confronting us—and the world—is a crisis that is no passing inconvenience, no by product of the ambitions of the oil producing countries, no environmentalists' mere fears, no byproduct of any present system of government. What we face is the outcome of the invention of the last four hundred years. What we need is a transformed life-style. This new life-style can flow directly from science and technology, but its acceptance depends on a sincere devotion to finding a higher quality of life for the world's children and future generation.

1.Which condition does the author feel has nearly destroyed our cities?

A.Lack of financial planning.B.The breakup of the family.

C.Natural disasters in many regions.D.The excessive growth of motors.

2.The author in the second paragraph states what we need in our present situation is_____.

A.a continuation of our present serious state

B.worldwide resources exploitation and energy use

C.a movement forward to a new norm to planet research work

D.a state where long range planning is essential to us

3.According to the author, what is one example of our loss of morality?

A.Disregard for law.B.Lack of devotion.

C.Lack of cooperation.D.Exploitation of resources.

4.By comparing past problems with present ones, the author draws attention to the_____.

A.significance of this crisisB.inadequacy of governments

C.similarity of the past to the presentD.hopelessness of the situation

5.According to the last paragraph, what contribution does the author feel people must now make?

A.Search for new energy sources.B.Outlaw motor transportation.
C.Accept a new life-style.D.Adopt a new form of government.

2

Futurists have identified two changes that seem to be central to contemporary social life. First, the United States is being restructured from an industrial to an information society. Second, modern societies are increasingly shifting from a national to a global economy. Futurists have applied a good many metaphors to these changes, including Daniel Bell's "postindustrial society", Alvin Toffier's "the third wave" and John Naisbitt's "megatrends". Common to these metaphors is the notion that American society is shifting from the production of goods to the production of services and from society based on the coordination of people and machines to a society organized around knowledge. These changes, it is contended, will afford a myriad of choices. The world will increasingly be one of many flavors, not just vanillaor chocolate.

Many observers of contemporary American life believe that we are witnessing a historical change and the first major impact of the shift from an energy economy to an information economy. For 300 years technology has been cast in a mechanical model, one based on the combustion processes that go on inside a star like the sun. The steam engine opened the mechanical age, and it reached its peak with the discovery of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion, which replicated the energy producing processes of a star. We now seem to be moving toward a biological model based on information and involving the intensive use of materials. Although biological processes need physical energy and materials, they tend to substitute information for both. Biological processes "miniaturize" size, energy, and materials by "exploding" information. The human brain is some ten times the size and weight of the brain of a lemur, but it handles a billion times more information. As a result, high tech industries are information intensive rather than energy or material intensive.

Sociologists have played and will continue to play an important role in assessing and interpreting these developments and other aspects of change.

1.It can be inferred that underlying the two changes is the change of_____.
A.the instrument of productionB.the size of the society
C.the social structureD.the economic market
2.With what does the mechanical age reach its highest point?
A.The steam engine.B.Nuclear power production.
C.The combustion process.D.The energy producing process of the sun.
3.With the coming of the information age, the society is becoming_____.

A.more intolerableB.largerC.more variedD.a more pleasant place

4.What characterizes the information society?

A.The amount of knowledge to be learned.B.Physical energy and materials.

C.Rapid change and its social effects.D.Small size and high capacity.

5.What is the attitude of the author towards the function of sociologists in the great changes?

A.Critical.B.Positive.C.Negative.D.Indifferent.

3

In the past oysters were raised in much the same way as dirt farmers raised tomatoes—by transplanting them. First, farmers selected the oyster bed, cleared the bottom of old shells and other remains, and then scattered clean shells about. Next they "planted" fertilized oyster eggs, which within two or three weeks hatched into larvae. The larvae drifted until they attached themselves to the clean shells on the bottom. There they remained and in time grew into baby oysters called seed or spat. The spat grew larger by drawing in seawater from which they derived microscopic particles of food. Before long, farmers gathered the baby oysters, transplanted them in other waters to speed up their growth, and then transplanted them once more into another body of water to fatten them up.

Until recently the supply of wild oysters and those crudely farmed were more than enough to satisfy people's needs. But today the delicious seafood is no longer available in abundance. The problem has become so serious that some oyster beds have vanished entirely.

Fortunately, as far back as the early 1900's marine biologists realized that if new measures were not taken, oysters would become extinct or at best a luxury food. So they set up well-quipped hatcheries and went to work. But they did not have the proper equipment or the skill to handle the eggs. They did not know when, what, and how to feed the larvae. And they knew little about the predators that attacked and ate baby oysters by the millions. They failed, but they doggedlykept at it. Finally, in the 1940's a significant breakthrough was made.

The marine biologists discovered that by raising the temperature of the water, they could induce oysters to lay eggs not only in the summer but also in the fall, winter, and spring. Later they developed a technique for feeding the larvae and rearing them to spat. Going still further, they succeeded in breeding new strains that were resistant to diseases, grew faster and larger, and flourished in water of different salinitiesand temperatures. In addition, the cultivated oysters tasted better!

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

A.The Threatened Extinction of Marine LifeB.The Cultivation of Oysters

C.The Discoveries Made by Marine BiologistsD.The Varieties of Wild Oysters

2.At what stage of oysters did farmers begin to speed up their growth and fatten them up in the past?

A.Shell.B.Egg.C.Larvae.D.Spat.

3.According to the passage, which of the following words best describes the efforts of the marine biologists working with oysters?

A.Persistent.B.Intermittent.C.Traditional.D.Fruitless.

4.In the passage, the author mentions that the new strains of oyster are_____.

A.cheaperB.shaped differentlyC.better texturedD.healthier

5.Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

A.Step by step description of the evolution of marine biology.

B.Discussion of chronological events concerning oyster production.

C.Random presentation of facts about oysters.

D.Description of oyster production at different geographic locations.

4

Writing to learn makes it possible to show learning in writing. Much of the writing you will do in college and at work will ask you to demonstrate what you have learned. The success of that demonstration will depend on, among other things, revising your writing to show your knowledge to best advantage. When you have begun to see what you want to say (frequently this becomes clear at the very end of a first draft), it is time to start thinking about how to present your ideas to others. It is time to start thinking about revising.

Revising can be described as the most important (and frequently most neglected) part of writing. Novelists Doris Lessing has said that many novels miss greatness because authors are unwilling or unable to revise them. James Michaner explains the importance of revision in this way: I have never thought of myself as a good writer. Anyone who wants reassurance of that should read one of my first drafts. But I'm one of the world's great revisers.

Revising takes many forms. It means thinking about the audience for your writing. Who will read your work and why? It also means developing an overall plan for the writing that will make your ideas clear. Often the organization of a first draft will reflect your process of discovery, but that may not be the best way to present your ideas to someone else.

Revising also gives attention to the style of language, to the structure of a paragraph, and to the shape of sentences and other forms that show learning to

its best advantage in order to understand your point and change a word or a phrase to make your meaning clearer.

Writing to learn and writing to show learning are never, of course, entirely separate processes. Writers frequently consider issues of demonstrating learning while writing to learn, and writing to show learning often leads to new understanding. In drafting, for example, you may start thinking about what an audience will need to know in order to understand your point and change a word or a phrase to make your meaning clearer. But understanding the differences between writing to learn and writing to show learning is central to seeing writing as a process.

1.The author thinks that revising starts when_____.

A.you want to show what you knowB.you think about your audience

C.you have discovered your ideaD.you have developed an overall writing plan

2.The chief purpose in revising your writing is for you to_____.

A.learn in the course of writingB.show your learning to its best advantage

C.add new ideas to your writingD.use an appropriate style of language

3.According to the passage, it is a fact that_____.

A.in revising, one should only correct some spelling mistakes

B.a good writer does not need to revise his writing much

C.the organization of a first draft is sure to be the best way to convey author's ideas

D.according to James Michaner he is a good reviser before he is a great writer

4.What Doris Lessing said helps to support the idea that_____.

A.he is one of the world's great revisersB.he is not a good writer

C.revising is very importantD.many writers are unwilling to revise their works

5.Which of the following statements can be the best title for the passage?

A.The Importance of RevisingB.The Importance of Writing

C.How to Compose Good WritingD.How to Revise Your Writing

5

Bird wings have a much more complex job to do than the wings of an airplane, for in addition to supporting the bird they must act as its engine, rowing it through the air. Even so the wing outline ora bird conforms to the same aerodynamic principles as those eventually discovered by people when designing airplanes, and if you know how different kinds of aircraft perform, you can predict the flight capabilities of similarly shaped birds.

Short, stubby wings enable a tanager and other forest-living to swerve and dodge at speed through the undergrowth, just as they helped the fighter planes of the Second World War to make tight turns and acrobatic maneuvers in a dog-fight. More modern fighters achieve greater speeds by sweeping back their wings while in flight, just as peregrines do when they go into a 130 kph dive, swooping to a kill. Championship gliders have long, thin wings so that, having gained height in a thermal up-current they can soar gently down for hours and an albatross, the largest of flying birds, with a similar wing shape and a span of 3 meters, can patrol the ocean for hours in the same way without a single wing beat. Vultures and hawks circle at very slow speeds supported by a thermal and they have the broad rectangular wings that very slow-flying aircraft have. People have not been able to adapt wings to provide hovering flight. That has only been achieved with the whirling, horizontal blades of a helicopter or the downward-pointing engines of a vertical landing jet. Hummingbirds have paralleled even this. They tilt their bodies so that they are almost upright and then beat their wings as fast as 80 times a second producing a similar downdraft of air. So the hummingbird can hover and even fly backwards.

1.Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A.Bird wings have to support the bird.

B.Bird wings must act as the bird's engine.

C.Airplane's wings must act as the airplane's engine.

D.Similar wing shapes in aircraft and birds produce similar flight capabilities.

2.Modern fighter planes can be compared to_____in the way they move.

A.tanagersB.hawksC.peregrinesD.hummingbirds

3.Which of the following birds beats its wings the least while flying?

A.Redwing.B.Albatross.C.Parakeet.D.Swallow.

4.Why can the hummingbird can hover and even fly backwards?

A.Because its wings are large enough.

B.Because it can tilt its body.

C.Because it has whirling and horizontal blades like a helicopter.

D.Because it can produce down-draft of air by beating their wings very fast.

5.What's the main idea of the passage?

A.Bird wings are more complex than airplane wings.

B.People design airplane by looking at the wing shapes of birds.

C.How can we make the airplane wings more efficient.

D.The wings of birds and airplanes conform to the same aerodynamic principles.

60

Unit One

1

1.B

slump“”decline“”slouch“”increase“”slumpstamp“”B

2.B

“Motorolathe world's second-largest mobile phone maker”A“is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals”“Burgess said the new business will not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business.”B“but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint.”CDB

3.C

“Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.”ABDC“its competitors will want to buy the technology from it”

4.D

“Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS (Global Packet Radio Service) standard.”D

5.A

A“GPRS offers faster access to data through 'always on' network connections, and customers are charged only for the information they retrieve, rather than the length of download.”

B“The inventor of the cell phone”

C“Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips”

D“The company, long known for its top-notch engineering culture”

2

1.B

A“undercut the support of the socialist labor movement”A“”motivated……

2.C

A“”B“”C“”D“”ABC“experienced an unprecedented rash of growing industrialization”D

3.A

A“employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from

employer negligence...”BAfter World WarⅡin the early 19th centuryC“”CDD have the courage≠face a number of tough legal barriers

4.D

A“and in most states the maximum benefit levels were lower...”B“worker's compensation insurance in the U.S.become more favorable to workers”so thatC DB

5.C

“”CDdrain“”

3

1.C

“You must make a buck to survive the day.”C

2.A

work ethicthisA

3.B

“Unexpected precincts are being heard from in a show of discontent by blue collar and white”B

4.C

“In factwhat all of us are looking for is a calling, not just a job.”C

5.C

C

4

1.B

BLebow's callBthe worship of consumerismconsumption has become a central pillar of life and is even embedded in social valuesconsumerist definitions of successAretailingAACegoismour ego satisfactionC

2.B

Bconcept definitionCCimportant impetus to high consumptionCenormous productivity“?”“”

3.D

D

4.D

DAC“”B“”

5.C

C

5

1.B
chainswhipsB
2.D
“Words not understood... send back their meanings.”D
3.D
in hatredbalefully“”menacingly“”indulgently“”vacantly“”forlornly“”D balefully
4.B
“”“”B
5.D
“”D

Unit Two

1

1.A
A
2.D
“unfortunately we parents also insist on sharing the frustrations of our work lives.“”“”D
3.C
“Instead, the most common wish (among 34%) was that parents would be less stressed and tired by work.”C
4.C
“It's not about getting up earlier in the morning so you can get more done,” she says.“It's about saying no and making choices.”Levin“‘’”“paring them down”C
5.D
D

2

1.A
“……”A“”BCDA
2.D
A“”C“”B“”“——”D“”D
3.C
C“”C
4.B
“”B””B

5.A
BCDA

3

1.A
“‘’”A“”A
2.C
ABDC“”
3.D
“……”D“”
4.C
“”C“”C
5.A
BDCA“”A

4

1.B
——social scientistsLooks do mattermore than most of us realize. B
2.D
D
3.B
Asocial scientistsCDsocial scientistsB
4.C
professorexplanation
5.A

5

1.A

2.C
B“”But
3.B
misunderstanding
4.D
funhappinessC“”
5.A

Unit Three

1

1.B

home schoolerspublic school advocateshome school advocatesDhome schooled children

2.A

3.C

C

4.D

home schoolersreligion plays a role 85 percent of the timehome schoolers strict religious doctrine

5.C

Some home schoolers want their children to learn not only traditional subject matter but also “strict religious doctrine and..., that the family is the most important institution in society.” schools teach whatever they teach inappropriately

2

1.A

“...no difference exists in the peak sound level of ads and programming” “...sound levels in commercials tend to stay at or near peak levels.”

2.B

3.C

C

4.D

its dramatic sound quality, viewer's attention is immediately drawn to itD

5.D

“”D

3

1.C

subculturescientific communityC

2.B

“Since it touches almost every facet of our life, educated people need at least some acquaintance with its structure and operation”B“”

3.A
A
4.D
——D“”
5.B
“This book is written for...”B“”

4

1.A
ABCDA
2.D
the poles flipdecline“”intensify“”fluctuate“”reverse“”Dreverseflip
3.A
A
4.C
How and why they occur, however, has been widely debated. C
5.A

5

1.B
“whereas problem solving which demands intense concentration of a reasoning type produces much larger changes in the distribution of blood in the brain.”B
2.C
“there is still a considerable gap, but reasonable deduction seems possible to try and understand what happens to the brain.”C
3.A
“To overcome this she has to raise her level of arousal and concentration but beyond a certain point the automatic is lost”DseldomA
4.D
“...is partly because the number of occasions with dirt in the bottle is low”D
5.C
“when short of sleep they raised their arousal level and better at...”C

Unit Four

1

1.B

“Humor can be dissected... dies in the process”B
2.B
“Humor is a little like that... it is a complete mystery”B
3.C
CABD
4.A
“Beneath the sparking surface... human woe”A
5.B
parallelism“”metaphor“”metonymy“”simile“”B

2

1.B
ADCB
2.B
BCpositiveradical
3.D
Dtunnel“”vision“”tunnel-visioned“”be tunnel-visionedvisualize issues from every perspectiveA“”B“”C“”D“”
4.C
CIt is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the differenceit is those of us who must lead the chargethose of usthose of us environmental health professionals.
5.A
Atechnical information in a form that citizens can understandC...may be we can finally stop environmental pollution, and merely hold it back...will be stopped by the end of this decadeDBB

3

1.C

2.D
D31%Babuseabuse“”“”child abuse
3.B
presetenterprocesssimulatelogintoB
4.A

5.B
cautiousapprovingsuspiciousoverenthusiasticB

4

1.D

talk showtalk showtalk showD

2.C

Jerry Springer“”

3.D

Jerry SPringerOprah Winfrey“talk show”Oprah WinfreyD“”

4.B

,“”BOprah Winfrey“”Jerry Springer“”Jerry SpringerHopefullythis is the part where most people will learn something very valuableD“”C“”A“”46%

5.A

talk showOprah WinfreyJerry Springer18~21talk show

5

1.D

A“Not all traffic experts... look smart-highway technology as the ultimate solution to traffic gridlock”B“... building more roads is a quick-fix solution”C smart-highwayDsmart-highwaypart of the packageD

2.B

quick-fix“”Expedient“”readya ready answer to the question a ready solution to the problemB

3.D

“The goal of smart-highway technology is to... as an integral transportation system.”“... to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic.”smart-highwayD

4.D

“Larson agrees and adds, Smart highways is just one... just part of the package. There are different strategies”D

5.B

ACDsmart-highwayBa problemsmart-highwayB

Unit Five

1

1.D

“In old days, when a glimpse of stocking was looked upon as something far too shocking to distract the serious work of an office, secretaries were men.”C

2.C

C
3.B
“He was the only applicant”John Bowmanno one else appliedB
4.A
“There was a shortage at that time, you see.”A
5.A
“There are a lot of women secretaries who will do the job as well as they because they are as efficient and well trained to cope with word processors and computers, and men.”A

2

1.A
200200×12=2400A
2.D
zero out“……”D
3.D
“I'm getting six a day now”66×20=120D
4.C
grid“”off the gridC
5.A
“perhaps, the most reliable power source, the sun. It could mean no more worries about blackouts or power rates”“eventually, the system should pay for itself, you know 20-years, maybe”A

3

1.A

2.B

3.D

4.C
“”
5.D
whilein the course of

4

1.C

Mr. BeheitMr. BeheitC

2.B

“there are a couple of Arabic sounds which not even a gift for mimicry allowed me to grasp for ages”B

3.B

“we discussed in meticulous detail the colour scheme of the tiny cubicle, the events in the street below and, once a week, the hair-raising progress of a window-cleaner across the wall of the building opposite”AhmedB

4.D

modicum“”Dsmattering“”“competenceexcellencemimicry”

5.A

A

5

1.B

olestra

2.C

2060olestraolestra“”

3.B

olestraIt just slides through the intestines without being broken down.

4.A

olestraADEKolestra

5.A

A

Unit Six

1

1.B

2020ACDB

2.C

2020

3.A

BCDself-sufficient

4.D

D

5.B

BD

2

2

1.D

DA“are capable of reliably recognizing...”“struggle to reliably recognize...”C① performance2050②

2.B

“AIAI”B

3.C

ConradConradConradC

4.D

Conradturn out to be the only game in town

5.A

the only game in town“Conrad”

3

1.B

1/4BACD

2.C

C

3.C

C

4.A

A

5.B

B180%ACD

4

1.D

“”D

2.C

“And they might have succeeded had not one of their own members betrayed them.”C

3.D

“they discovered through their scouts that he had hurried to London”D

4.A

“there were many noble families who had been benefited by King Richard during his reign, and who had lost some what of their power and prestige from the coming in of the new king.”A

5.B

ACDB

5

1.C
TTBcure“”Dundergo“”BDATT is widely practicedevidence
2.C
“...TT practitioners are afraid to lay their beliefs on the line”CC
3.D

4.D
“”
5.A
CDB① TT② BTT

Unit Seven

1

1.A
drawing boarddrawing board“”“”
2.B
“...but it promises the greatest gains in freeway capacity.”
3.C
CABBon suitably equipped roadsD
4.B
BCC
5.D
D

2

1.D
people became attached to one brandsales leveled off
2.D
CAB
3.A

4.B

5.A

3

1.B

2.D
Btheywomenmemory
3.C
ADBclear
4.A
BD
5.B

4

1.D
ABAB“”CCFashion myths have led women...D
2.A
ironicirony“n. ”poke fun at“……”D“”the positive side of high heelsCFor the sake of fairnessB
3.C
fragile“”those babies“baby”
4.B

5.D
BCA“”D“”

5

1.D
reasonspurposeDimperativen. & a.purposeACAC
2.C
BDA
3.A
BCD
4.D
ABCD
5.D
ABBCCproof of live on Mars

Unit Eight

1

1.A
A“”
2.B
B“”B
3.C
impersonal“”Adisrupt“”CA
4.C
CAbut the quality of life doesn't differ between town and cityDNor are residents...
5.A
A

2

1.C
our timesCA“”BDDuchchess of WindosorB
2.C
Cnarrow designer clotherhighly fashionable clothesABDDC
3.A
todayBCDreligiousreligiousreligioustodayAD
4.B
BCAD
5.C
C

3

1.C
“”“”
2.D

3.A

4.C
10
5.B

4

1.C

“The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.”ABDC

2.A

“It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead.”uncertain“”A

3.D

bilingualism“In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing forces of globalization.”DD

4.B

——“...some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues.”“Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.”BB

5.C

“the line between revival and death is extremely thin”“language is remarkably resilient”“Many indigenous communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.”CC

5

1.B

“Angela Merkel, is under fire for suggesting changing the financing of its health system.”·B

2.C

20123000“soaring bills are squeezing wages, swelling the ranks of the uninsured and pushing huge firms and perhaps even the government towards bankruptcy”CC

3.A

AGDP16%BCDA

4.D

implied“”DD

5.A

“Americans disapprove of the 'socialized medicine' of Canada and Europe.” AA

Unit Nine

1

1.A

“Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men.”vulnerablesusceptibleA

2.D

Dr. Yehuda“It's just that they (women) have so much more to cope with”

DABCD

3.C

“I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature.”chronic or repeated, durable and frequentC

4.B

Alvarez“I lived from paycheck to paycheck”“...pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt.”“I lived from paycheck to paycheck”“”B

5.D

D

2

1.D

BDchangeDtraditionalDD

2.C

OECDso far, made handsome profitschangeCupset“”C

3.A

online publicationA

4.A

“There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published.”A

5.B

online publicationBB

3

1.A

NBAChamberlain“The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the year”NBAA

2.C

“In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go”“But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years”AmodificationBDC

3.B
ACD BB
4.D
“...you could use today's data...”DD
5.C
NBA“...apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s.”C

4

1.D
is mentioned to1998DNA··DABC
2.B
infer30BACD
3.C
JeffersonJeffersonC
4.A
Jefferson18003/5A
5.B
“...believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black solders during the Revolutionary War.”WashingtonB

5

1.A
European-style“He would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with European-style service charge.”itthe practice of tippingcharges little tiptipping-freeA
2.B
ACDB“I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners”B
3.C
“Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers... not when the service is good.”C
4.C
upwelling“every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket”extraCC
5.A
BCDA

Unit Ten

1

1

1. B
B
2. A
A
3. C
48C
4.C
“The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay.”C
5. D
“The computer systems used to controlsurgicalmovement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians.” D

2

1. B
B“With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin.”
2.C
under fire“It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide.”
3.A
A“Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose.‘Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of recreational drug use’”
4.D
D
5.A
A“The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures.”

3

1.D
D
2.A
it“The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean.”A

3. C
C
4.C
C“In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs.”
5.A
A“Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings.”

4

1.C
Cthat
2. D
D“But for someone who likes music, this is a dream job. I get to go to concerts and meet the bands you can hear on my show. It's great to hear the 'behind the scenes' gossip.”
3.B
BMargherita
4.D
DMargherita
5.A
AMargherita

5

1.C
plagiarism“Why is learning less important than a higher grade-point average (GPA)”GPAC
2.B
“When we're threatened or sick, we make conditional promises.'if you let me pass math I will 1' Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises.” …… BB
3.D
“He had turned in an essay with the vocabulary and sentence structure of Ph.D. thesis. Up until that time, both his out-of-class and in-class work were borderline passing.” borderline passingACpassing“”BD
4.B
“His parents protested, 'He's only a child' and we instructors are wiser and

should be compassionate.”ACDB

5.D

ACDplagiarismD

Unit Eleven

1

1.B

B

2.A

A

3.B

first-flushactually“”B

4.D

D

5.C

C

2

1.B

B

2.B

B

3.D

Don the other hand

4.D

D

5.A

A

3

1.B

B

2.B

93%B

3.C

interfaith marriagemixed marriage“”C

4.B

B

5.D
DHillel

4

1.C
COlson1998
2.A
AOlson
3.B
BOlson
4.A
A
5.B
BOlson

5

1.D
D“These trading posts where products may be brought or sold are called commodity exchanges.”“The security exchanges, on the other hand, are meeting places where stocks and bonds are traded.”
2.D
D“In 1929, the security exchange, or stock market, contributed to a crash—a sudden sharp decline in the value of securities.”
3.C
C“The crash of 1929 has been attributed to many causes, among them wild and unwise speculation by many people and dishonest practices on the part of some business and of some members of the exchanges.”
4.C
C“the Securities Exchange Commission, to protect investors and the public against dishonest practices on the exchanges.”
5.D
D

Unit Twelve

1

1.D
D“The over-development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed

to the near destruction of our cities.”

2.D

D“where long range planning is essential”

3.B

B“There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a way in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any people have been able to devote themselves wholeheartedly.”“Lack of devotion”

4.A

A

5.C

C

2

1.A

A“”“”“”

2.B

B300“The steam engine opened the mechanical age, and it reached its peak with the discovery of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion”

3.C

C“These changes, it is contended, will afford a myriad of choices. The world will increasingly be one of many flavors, not just vanillaor chocolate.”“”

4.D

D“”1010“”

5.B

B

3

1.B

B

2.D

D“There they remained and in time grew into baby oysters called seed or spat. The spat grew larger by drawing in seawater from which they derived microscopic particles of food. Before long, farmers gathered the baby oysters, transplanted them in other waters to speed up their growth, and then transplanted them once more into another body of water to fatten them up.”

3.A

A2040

4.D

D“they succeeded in breeding new strains that were resistant to diseases, grew faster and larger, and flourished in water of different salinitiesand temperatures.”

5.B

B

4

1.C

C“When you have begun to see what you want to say (frequently this becomes clear at the very end of a first draft), it is time to start thinking about how to present your ideas to others. It is time to start thinking about revising.”

2.C

Cshow your knowledge to best advantage

3.D

D“James Michaner explains the importance of revision in this way: I have never thought of myself as a good writer. Anyone who wants reassurance of that should read one of my first drafts. But I'm one of the world's great revisers.”

4.C

C

5.A

A

5

1.C

C“Bird wings have a much more complex job to do than the wings of an airplane, for in addition to supporting the bird they must act as its engine”ABDC

2.C

C“More modern fighters achieve greater speeds by sweeping back their wings while in flight, just as peregrines do when they go into a 130 kph dive, swooping to a kill.”

3.B

B“an albatross, the largest of flying birds, with a similar wing shape and a span of 3 meters, can patrol the ocean for hours in the same way without a single wing beat.”

4.D

D“Hummingbirds have paralleled even this. They tilt their bodies so that

they are almost upright and then beat their wings as fast as 80 times a second producing a similar downdraft of air. So the hummingbird can hover and even fly backwards.”

5.B

B“Even so the wing outline of a bird conforms to the same aerodynamic principles as those eventually discovered by people when designing airplanes, and if you know how different kinds of aircraft perform, you can predict the flight capabilities of similarly shaped birds.”