We all want to raise kids who are happy and successful, but we often mistakenly think that money is the key to that happiness and success. In fact, the amount of money parents possess has little to do with how children turn out. The attitudes and actions of parents around money issues, though, have a tremendous effect.

On the positive side, parents who exhibit healthy money behaviors communicate strong values to their children. When parents talk openly and constructively about financial issues, avoid engaging in frequent money battles and use their financial resources to help the disadvantaged, children learn lessons about respect, love and giving.

On the negative side, "bad" money behaviors can distort the values parents want to communicate; they also make their children tremendously unhappy. Repeated fights about money may communicate to kids that money isn't worth having because it is the cause of anger, hostility, resentment and tension. When parents are workaholics who are rarely home, they communicate that making money and supporting a wealthy lifestyle are more important than having meaningful family time.

Financially intelligent parents know how to emphasize the positive impact and minimize the negative one. They understand that money itself is neither good nor bad; it's what they do with it and what they teach their children about it that are important. Becoming this type of parent is a function of awareness and effort. You need to be aware of the beliefs and practices that define financially intelligent parenting and then resolve to translate this awareness into action.

1. The passage deals mainly with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a family's wealth and children's happiness

B) the influence of parents' attitude toward money on children

C) the positive and negative sides of money

D) the relationship between money and children's success

答案：B

2. The author holds the view that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) what parents do with money is influential in shaping their children's outlook on life

B) how parents earn money influences the lifestyles of their children

C) a wealthy family may negatively affect children's independence

D) money is the root of all evils

答案：A

3. If parents are generous in helping those in need, their children are likely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) to get less involved in money battles when grown up

B) to be warm-hearted

C) to learn how to make good use of their financial resources

D) to communicate better with parents

答案：B

4. In the presence of children, financially intelligent parents would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) talk about how hard it is to earn money

B) express their wish for a wealthy lifestyle

C) show some effective ways to manage money

D) step away from an open conflict about money

答案：D

5. To help children develop positive values about life, parents should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) fully beware the harmful effects of money

B) earn money in an honest way

C) demonstrate a correct attitude toward money in daily life

D) put children's education above their concern for money

答案：C

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

If we come right out and tell someone, "I disagree," we tend to turn away the friendship of that person. Successful negotiators (谈判者) would rather label their intentions, such as a desire to provide a suggestion, than label disagreement. Problems are likely to increase if we put all our needs aside to focus on another person's perspective. The other party may think we have no needs and be quite taken back when we introduce them all of a sudden.

In order to avoid such unproductive shock, I like the idea of briefly saying something along these lines. "I see that we look at this issue from different perspectives. While I want to share my needs and views with you later, let me first focus on your thoughts, needs, and observations." At this point, we can now put our needs aside, attempt to truly listen, and say: "So, help me understand what your concerns are regarding..."

That is the easy part. The difficulty comes in fulfilling such a resolution to really listen to resist the tendency to interrupt with objections, no matter how unfounded some of the comments may be. Instead of telling someone that we understand, we can be much more effective by revealing exactly what it is that we understand. All along we must resist, as we listen, the temptation to bring up our viewpoints and concerns. In trying to comprehend, we may need to put our understanding in terms of a question, or a tentative statement. This way we show true awareness.

We may have to refine our statement until the other person approves it as a correct understanding of his position or need. It is necessary not only to understand, but for the other person to feel understood. Only now can we begin to explain our perspective and expect to be fully listened to. Once we have laid out our concerns, we can focus on a creative solution. If we have had no history with someone, or a negative one, we need to use more caution when disagreeing. The possibility for a disagreement to be side-railed into argument is always there. It helps if we have made goodwill deposits over time.

6. Expressing disagreement with the viewpoint of the other party in negotiation, you would leave an impression that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) you don't have enough interest in the viewpoint of the other party

B) you have no needs for negotiating with the other party

C) you are not friendly

D) you have taken back your intentions

答案：B

7. If disagreement emerges during a negotiation, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) lend an attentive ear to the needs of the other party

B) pretend to truly listen to the other party

C) try to solve the easy part of the negotiation

D) avoid unproductive shock

答案：A

8. According to the author, what is really challenging while the other party is stating its concerns is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) you put forward your viewpoint at an appropriate time

B) you show your consideration for the other party's position

C) you argue in the form of a question or a tentative statement

D) you keep listening without expressing objection to unreasonable remarks

答案：D

9. You can state your perspective only after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the other party finishes his

B) you express your understanding of the other party's position

C) the other party confirms your comprehension of his concerns

D) the negotiation environment becomes friendly

答案：C

10. Which of the following would the author disagree?

A) Disagreeing, if not properly treated, may quite possibly grow into arguing.

B) Solving disagreement requires creativity.

C) Centering on your needs is essential for the success of negotiation.

D) Frequently asking questions shows your true awareness of the other party's concerns.

答案：C

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Ask children about their favorite animal and it is highly likely that at least one will respond enthusiastically with the name of a dinosaur. Despite the fact that they were extinct long before humans set foot on the Earth, these huge reptiles have captured our imaginations.

Many children collect models of the most various species and they are experts on their preferred habitat and favorite food. One of the most popular exhibits in London's Natural History Museum is the enormous Tyrannosaurus Rex, which never seems to lose its appeal, shrugging off stiff competition from hi-tech cyber versions.

Archaeologists (考古学家) continue to amaze us with their remarkable discoveries — the latest being a 66-million-year old fossil of a dinosaur heart. Such findings enable them to shed further light on these fascinating creatures.

The word "dinosaur" also has another definition: it can be used as an adjective to describe something unwieldy and outdated. It may not be too long before some of the animals we currently take for granted join the dinosaurs in extinction and our inheritors will be visiting museums rather than zoos in order to learn about them.

Eminent scientists are warning governments around the world that the current rate of extinction is 1,000 to 10,000 times above normal and that a quarter or more species are reaching the brink of disappearance. Giant pandas are amongst those under threat. Their rapidly decreasing number is partly due to the shrinking of their natural habitat and the difficulty of breeding them in captivity.

The world's largest living land mammal, the elephant, is another favorite which could become a rarity in years to come. Fortunately, a ban on ivory has been enforced over the past decade and astute former hunters recognize that there are profits to be gained from the eco-tourist trade. Nowadays, visitors to national parks prefer to see the tusks on a living creature as opposed to a souvenir trinket (小装饰品) on their shelves back home.

However, debates continue as to the effects of such tourism on wildlife. Our planet comprises a rich web of life. No organism can survive without affecting its environment; our lives are inextricably entwined (缠住) so that the quality of our respective lives depends on the behavior of those around us. Every so often we should stop and think of the consequences of our actions, however small they may seem at the time. Are we humans really the super intelligent beings we proclaim ourselves to be?

1. Which of the following statements is true?

A) People lost their interest in dinosaurs because they were extinct long before humans appeared on the Earth.

B) The non-stop archaeological discoveries enable us to get further information about dinosaurs.

C) Our inheritors will be visiting the already extinct animals alive in the future zoo.

D) Children love to collect models of the various extinct species instead of the existing ones.

答案：B

2. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?

A) Endangered Animals

B) The Two Definitions of Dinosaurs

C) How to Clone the Extinct Animals

D) Scientific Research on Dinosaurs

答案：A

3. According to the passage, "shrug off" means \_\_\_\_.

A) maximize

B) raise

C) continue

D) minimize

答案：D

4. Scientists are warning governments around the world that \_\_\_\_.

A) the number of Giant pandas is decreasing due to the shrinking of their natural habitat

B) the current rate of extinction is more than million times above normal

C) one fourth or more species are facing the danger of extinction

D) B and C

答案：C

5. The former elephant hunters now find that they can earn big money from \_\_\_\_.

A) keeping elephant domestically

B) selling ivory

C) ecology-associated tourism

D) making souvenir trinket

答案：C

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Biological diversity has become widely recognized as a critical conservation issue only since the past two decades. The rapid destruction of the tropical rain forests which are the ecosystems with the highest known species diversity on Earth has awakened people to the importance and fragility of biological diversity. The high rate of species extinctions in these environments is jolting, but it is important to recognize the significance of biological diversity in all ecosystems. As the human population continues to expand, it will negatively affect one after another of Earth's ecosystems. In terrestrial ecosystems and in fringe marine ecosystems (such as wetlands), the most common problem is habitat destruction. In most situations, the result is irreversible. Now humans are beginning to destroy marine ecosystems through other types of activities, such as the disposal and runoff of poisonous waste; in less than two centuries, by significantly reducing the variety of species on Earth, they have unraveled cons of evolution and irrevocably redirected its course.

Certainly, there have been periods in Earth's history when mass extinctions have occurred. The extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by some physical event, either climatic or cosmic. There have also been less dramatic extinctions, as when natural competition between species reached an extreme conclusion. Only 0.1 percent of the species that have lived on Earth have survived to the present, and it was largely chance that determined which species survived and which died out.

However, nothing has ever equaled the magnitude and speed with which the human species is altering the physical and chemical world and demolishing the environment. In fact, there is wide agreement that it is the rate of change humans are inflicting, even more than the changes themselves, that will lead to biological devastation. Life on Earth has continually been in flux as slow physical and chemical changes have occurred on Earth, but life needs time to adapt — time for migration and genetic adaptation within existing species and time for the proliferation of new genetic material and new species that may be able to survive in new environments.

6. Which is the best title of the passage?

A) The Variety of Species

B) The Rapid Destruction of the Tropical Rain Forest

C) Species' Adaptation to New Environment

D) The Impact of Human Activities on Earth's Ecosystems

答案：D

7. According to the passage, how do humans destroy marine ecosystems?

A) Through shipping a lot of goods.

B) Through disposal and runoff poisonous waste.

C) Through destroying Earth's ecosystem.

D) Through hunting fish.

答案：B

8. What determines which species survived and which died out?

A) Slow chemical changes.

B) Impact of human activities.

C) Chance.

D) Some physical event.

答案：C

9. What will lead to biological devastation?

A) Climatic or cosmic event.

B) Chemical change.

C) The rate of change humans are inflicting.

D) Physical change.

答案：C

10. The natural evolutionary change is different from change caused by humans in that it \_\_\_\_.

A) is irreversible

B) affects the ecosystem

C) occurs at a faster rate

D) occurs at a much slower rate

答案：D

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

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 the government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices will there be 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 is 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 change.

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 three goals in this decade, maybe we can eventually stop 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 reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests

B) time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it

C) they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing

D) it is difficult for them to take effective measures

答案：A

2. The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is \_\_\_\_.

A) to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards

B) to take radical measures to control environmental pollution

C) to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion

D) to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection

答案：D

3. The word "tunnel-visioned" (Sentence 2, Para. 4) most probably means "\_\_\_\_".

A) short-sighted

B) able to see only one aspect

C) blind to the facts

D) narrow-minded

答案：B

4. Which of the following, according to the author, should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?

A) The industry's understanding and support.

B) The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.

C) The efforts of environmental health professionals.

D) Legislation and government intervention.

答案：C

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) Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.

C) More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.

D) Ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.

答案：A

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (保护区) (ANWR) to help secure America's energy future? President Bush certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR's oil would help ease California's electricity crisis and provide a major boost to the country's energy independence. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth with the last government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels.

The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U.S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two or three decades, the lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to all shipments to the U.S. from Saudi Arabia. Sounds good. An oil boom would also mean a multibillion-dollar windfall (意外之财) in tax revenues, royalties (开采权使用费) and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal government. Best of all, the advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. "We've never had a document case of oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice," says Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan.

"Not so far", say the environmentalists. Sticking to the low end of government estimates, the National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more than 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining over leases, environmental permits and regulatory review. As for ANWR's impact on the California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output — and just 3% of the nation's.

6. What does President Bush think of tapping oil in ANWR?

A) It will increase America's energy consumption.

B) It will help reduce the nation's oil imports.

C) It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves.

D) It will help secure the future of ANW

答案：B

7. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry \_\_\_\_.

A) believes that drilling for oil in ANWR will produce high yields

B) expects to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia

C) shows little interest in tapping oil in ANWR

D) tends to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil

答案：A

8. Those against oil drilling in ANWR argue that \_\_\_\_.

A) it will not have much commercial value

B) it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region

C) it can do little to solve energy problems

D) it can cause serious damage to the environment

答案：C

9. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so far" (Sentence 1, Para.3)?

A) The oil drilling should be delayed.

B) Oil exploitation takes a long time.

C) Don't expect fast returns.

D) Don't be too optimistic.

答案：D

10. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth \_\_\_\_.

A) will enable the to be oil independent

B) remains a controversial issue

C) is expected to get under way soon

D) involves a lot of technological problems

答案：B

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

As all forms of electricity generation involve some harmful environmental effects, the conservation of energy is being encouraged by environmentalists and by Government as an alternative means of easing the problems. Indeed conservation has been referred to as the "fourth fuel" because of the possibility of meeting electricity demand by improving the efficiency of use rather than building additional power stations. Conservation cannot of itself replace the other three — fossil, nuclear and renewable — but by reducing the amount of energy required can lessen the environmental consequences (后果).

Properly applied, conservation of energy involves considering the whole energy cycle including mining, processing, conversion and use, and includes manufacture and disposal of all equipment used within the energy cycle. One step in the process is to ensure that energy is produced as efficiently as possible, but present methods of using fossil fuels, nuclear power and renewable energy are already close to the theoretical limit as regards efficiency of conversion, so great improvements cannot be reached.

However, with regard to the usage of energy there are very significant savings to be made in all sorts of ways — the better heat insulation (保温) of houses and the development and acceptance of fuel-efficient cars are but two examples. In the longer term society may have to accept that the current usage of energy is unsustainable (不可持续的) and that fundamental decisions about our way of life will have to be taken. But conservation can only be taken so far. Energy, including electricity, will always be needed by society. Power stations will still have to be built and they will still have environmental consequences.

1. Which of the following cannot be learned from the first paragraph?

A) There are four types of fuel in the world.

B) Conservation can make the environment problems less serious.

C) The environment has much to do with energy production.

D) Nuclear power station is harmful to the environment.

答案：A

2. Conservation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is applicable only in the use of energy

B) is applicable in all aspects of energy generation

C) has a great role to play in energy conversion

D) should be properly applied

答案：B

3. Present methods of electricity generation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is not efficient enough due to a lack of advanced theories

B) is not efficient enough due to the low qualities of fossil fuels

C) is almost as efficient as it can be

D) both A and B

答案：C

4. Energy conservation has a bright future in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) mining

B) processing

C) the recycle of equipment

D) the uses of energy

答案：D

5. As far as the environmental problems are concerned, the author would disagree that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) we will have to change our way of life

B) saving is the ultimate means for solving environmental problems

C) as long as there are power stations, there are environmental problems

D) the energy available cannot allow us to consume energy as we are doing now

答案：B

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

It is possible that the world is heading towards a global energy crisis due to a decline in the availability of cheap oil. This has led to more intensive research in alternative fuels, such as fuel cell technology, hydrogen fuel, solar energy, and wind energy. To date, only hydroelectricity and nuclear power have been significant alternatives to fossil fuel, with big ecological problems (wastes and water spending). Hydrogen gas is currently produced at a net (净的) energy loss from natural gas, which is also experiencing declining production in North America and elsewhere. When not produced from natural gas, hydrogen still needs another source of energy to create it, also at a loss during the process. This has led to hydrogen being regarded as a "carrier" of energy rather than a "source".

There have been alarming predictions that the world would run out of oil in the early 21st century. Although technology has made oil extraction more efficient, the world is having to struggle to provide oil by using increasingly costly and less productive methods such as deep sea drilling, and developing environmentally sensitive areas such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The world's population continues to grow, increasing the consumption of energy. The per capita (每人) energy consumption of China, India and other developing nations continues to increase as the people living in these countries adopt more energy intensive lifestyles. At present a small part of the world's population consumes a large part of its resources, with the United States and its population of 300 million people consuming far more oil than China with its population of 1.3 billion people.

Efficiency mechanisms such as Negawatt power can encourage significantly more effective use of current generating capacity. It is a term used to describe the trading of increased efficiency, using consumption efficiency to increase available market supply rather than by increasing plant generation capacity. As such, it is a demand-side as opposed to a supply-side measure.

6. We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) hydroelectricity is clean energy, without any environmental problems

B) hydrogen fuel can hardly be a significant alternative to fossil fuel

C) nuclear power is not totally safe at present

D) the production of hydrogen fuel in North America is declining

答案：B

7. Hydrogen is now considered a "carrier" of energy because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the energy in hydrogen is transformed from other forms of energy

B) during the process of hydrogen production some energy is lost

C) it can be easily turned into other forms of energy

D) it carries powerful energy

答案：A

8. The extraction of oil from deep sea is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) as productive as that on the land

B) more efficient than that on the land

C) environmentally less sensitive

D) one of the ways out of the insufficient oil supplies

答案：D

9. What is the main point of the second paragraph?

A) The extraction of oil on land is not sufficient for world's need for oil.

B) The growing population and more energy being consumed in some developing countries are big pressures on oil supplies.

C) The USA consumes too much energy.

D) The warning that the world will run out oil in the near future is not groundless.

答案：D

10. Negawatt power is adopted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) to increase energy generating capacity

B) to increase energy generating efficiency

C) to encourage the energy-use efficiency

D) to encourage more energy trading

答案：C

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The Oxford Dictionary offers many definitions of independent, including "not depending on the authority of others" and "not dependent on others for forming an opinion". Making up your own mind, in other words. But what does that really mean? Does it mean forming an opinion without input from others? No, of course not, otherwise we "reinvent the wheel" every time we make a decision. We all need relevant information and data on which to base our opinions. It's the way that we seek information and how we apply it that makes us dependent or independent thinkers. If we uncritically accept whatever values or ideas we've been taught by parents, teachers or church, never questioning these ideas or asking ourselves if these ideas really make sense, then we are dependent thinkers (even if the ideas are true!).

If we reject what our parents, teachers or church have taught us simply because they say something is right, does that make us independent thinkers? No, that's just what psychologists call "anti-conformity (反对一致)" rather than non-conformity. Making up your own mind is an action, not a reaction.

Independent thinking means making sense of the world based on your own observations and experiences rather than just depending on the word of others. It means trusting your own ability to make judgments, even if they contradict what others say. It means acting in accordance with these judgments, even if you sometimes make mistakes. An independent thinker knows it's psychologically better to make your own mistakes than someone else's.

Independent thinking is not necessarily sensible or critical. Sometimes you make mistakes; sometimes it's difficult to know if your beliefs are your own or simply uncritically borrowed. No one ever said independent thinking is easy.

Critical thinking is a tool that you as an independent thinker can use. It can help you decide whether your old beliefs are sensible. It can help you examine new ideas or help you solve problems in reasonable ways.

1. If we "reinvent the wheel (Para. 1)" for making a decision, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) think independently

B) act on the basis of our own experiences

C) don't need input from others

D) do something in a least efficient way

答案：D

2. To be an independent thinker, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) should take an anti-conformity attitude

B) should have our own ways to seek information

C) should not swallow other people's ideas

D) should not make an erroneous decision

答案：C

3. Refusing to accept what is correct is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) an unreasonable reaction

B) an action not in conformity with tradition

C) the first step toward independent thinking

D) necessary for making up one's independent decision

答案：A

4. An independent thinker wouldn't like to make mistakes of someone else's. This is because making such an error is an indication that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) he didn't think sensibly

B) he uncritically borrowed someone's opinion

C) he didn't go against conformity

D) he didn't learn any lessons from his own experiences

答案：B

5. In what follows, the author would most probably explore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) how independent thinking differs from dependent thinking

B) how one can think independently

C) what critical thinking is

D) why one should think critically

答案：C

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

There have been claims that warming on Mars and Pluto are proof that the recent warming on Earth is caused by an increase in solar activity, and not by greenhouse gases. But we can say with certainty, even if Mars, Pluto or any other planets have warmed in recent years, it is not due to changes in solar activity. The Sun's energy output has not increased since direct measurements began in 1978. If it is increased, we should be seeing warming on all the planets and their moons, not just Mars and Pluto.

All stars in our solar system have their basic atmosphere, and thus a climate of sorts. Their climates will be affected by local factors such as orbital variations (变化), changes in reflectance (反射) and even volcanic eruptions (火山爆发), so it would not be surprising if several planets and moons turn out to be warming at any one time. However, given that a year on Mars is nearly two Earth years long, and that a year on Pluto lasts for 248 Earth years, it is rather early to start drawing conclusions about long-term climate trends on the outer bodies of the Solar System.

Images of Mars suggest that between 1999 and 2005, some of the frozen carbon dioxide that covers the south polar region has turned into gas. This may be the result of the whole planet warming. One theory is that winds have recently swept some areas of Mars clean of dust, darkening the surface and leading to further increases in windiness. There is a great deal of uncertainty, though. The warming could be a regional effect. And recent results from the thermal (热的) imaging system on Mars suggest that the polar cap is not shrinking at all, but varies greatly from one Martian year to the next, although the details have yet to be published.

Observations of the thickness of Pluto's atmosphere in 2002 suggested the planet was warming even as its orbit took it further from the Sun. The finding puzzled astronomers at the time, and the cause has yet to be determined. It has since been suggested that this is due to a greenhouse effect: as it gets closer to the Sun, Pluto may warm enough for some of the methane ice on its surface to turn into a gas. This would cause further warming, which would continue for a while even after Pluto's orbit starts to take it away from the Sun.

6. Those who argue against the recent claims believe that there is no change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) in Mars' climate

B) in Pluto's climate

C) in solar activity

D) in the basic atmosphere of our solar system

答案：C

7. Which of the following can be learned from the passage about warming on Mars?

A) The dust is not to blame for warming on Mars.

B) The temperatures in some areas of Mars are undergoing changes.

C) The change of carbon dioxide into warm gas turns Mars into a hotter place.

D) A longer Martian year might cause warming on Mars.

答案：B

8. Astronomers were once bewildered why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a greenhouse effect takes place on Pluto

B) some of the methane ice on the Pluto's surface turns into a gas

C) the temperature on Pluto is lowering when it is closer to the sun

D) the temperature on Pluto is rising when it is farther away from the sun

答案：D

9. The author of the passage is sure that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) changes in solar activities will affect all the planets

B) warming on Mars and Pluto is caused by greenhouse gases

C) it is more windy on Mars

D) the polar region of Mars is getting smaller

答案：A

10. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

A) Recent Claims: Mars and Pluto Are Warming

B) Climate Myths: Mars and Pluto Are Warming

C) Heated Discussion: Mars and Pluto Are Warming

D) Proper Causes: Mars and Pluto Are Warming

答案：B

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960s and 1970s, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation world-wide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal Nature shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in Arctic (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasolines and thus enabled scientists to differentiate (区分) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal Ambio, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the north-eastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the Ambio study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the ecosystem (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

1. The study published in the journal Nature indicates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results

B) lead deposits in Arctic snow are on the increase

C) lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected

D) the US is the major source of lead pollution in Arctic snow

答案：D

2. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) was discouraged

B) was enforced by law

C) was prohibited by law

D) was introduced

答案：B

3. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?

A) By analyzing the data published in journals like "Nature" and "Ambio".

B) By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.

C) By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.

D) By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.

答案：D

4. The authors of the Ambio study have found that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected

B) lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with

C) lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US

D) the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions

答案：A

5. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution

B) feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline

C) still consider lead pollution a problem

D) lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

答案：C

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

When astronaut Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon for the first time, on July 20, 1969, it represented one of the most inspiring achievements in man's history to millions of people throughout the world. But to a small organization called the International Flat Earth Research Society, it was nothing more than a piece of cleverly stage-managed science-fiction trickery.

Armstrong's historic words when stepping down from the Eagle module (宇宙飞船船舱) onto the dusty lunar surface about 240,000 miles from Earth — "one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind" — was a phrase that could have come only from the pen of a scriptwriter.

As for the pictures reputedly (一般被认为) taken in space showing the Earth to be a rotating sphere, well, they were just too ludicrous (可笑的) for words. "The sun", say the Flat Earthers, "circuits the Earth instead of the Earth revolving around the sun — a notion that most people take for granted."

The society, whose membership is currently estimated to be about 1,400, dismisses much of accepted modern thinking about the shape of the Earth as sheer nonsense and is convinced that the entire human race is being subjected to the greatest hoax (骗局) in history.

From its headquarters in Lancaster, California, the society wages a war of words through newsletters and pamphlets against the evils of science.

The society was founded in about 1800 in Great Britain and the United States and, says its American president Charles Johnson, was descended from the Zetetic society, which took its name from an ancient Greek philosophical school of skeptics. It survived under this name until 1956, when its general secretary, Samuel Shenton, of Kent, England, changed the name to the present title.

The society's belief is this: the Earth is flat, with the land masses grouped around the central point of the North Pole.

The Antarctic region is not the compact island mass it is commonly believed to be but an impenetrable ice-cold girdle (环形物) around the Earth. The Flat Earthers argue that the trans-antarctic expeditions have never happened. Explorers, misled by instrument faults, merely traveled an icy arc within the girdle.

6. To the International Flat Earth Research Society, man's first landing on the moon was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) one of the most inspiring events in man's history

B) only a well-conducted experiment

C) just a smartly-performed trick

D) a science-fiction piece produced by a certain scriptwriter

答案：C

7. Which of the following is NOT true about the society?

A) It now has about 1,400 members.

B) Its headquarters are in both Great Britain and the United States.

C) After its foundation in 1800, it was called the Zetetic Society.

D) In 1956, Samuel Shenton changed its name to the present title.

答案：D

8. According to the society's belief, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the Earth is flat and the Arctic is an impenetrable ice-cold girdle around the Earth

B) the Antarctic region is a compact island mass

C) some explores had made successful trans-antarctic expeditions

D) much of the accepted modern thinking about the shape of the Earth is sheer nonsense

答案：B

9. Which of the following is an appropriate title for the passage?

A) The International Flat Earth Research Society

B) Man's First Landing on the Moon

C) The Zetetic Society

D) The Evils of Science

答案：A

10. The piece is written \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) in a matter-of-fact way

B) in a sarcastic tone

C) with a touch of irony

D) as a joke

答案：D

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

El Nino means “little boy” in Spanish; when capitalized, it refers to the Christ child. This innocent-sounding name originated in the 19th century, when Peruvian sailors noticed that every few years around Christmastime, waters near the coasts warmed up and the current shifted southward. But this “little boy” plays havoc around the globe.

El Nino’s vast impact on humans has often been catastrophic. The El Nino of 1982‒1983 inflicted $13 billion in damage and claimed some 2,000 lives. In Australia day turned to night when a dust storm blanketed Melbourne; brush fires raged in its wake. In place of its normal monsoon, Southern India got dried-up crops and the threat of mass starvation. At the same time, violent rainstorms devastated the Western Hemisphere: Peru’s fishing industry once one of the richest in the world was wiped out, and seaside towns were washed into the Pacific.

Is there a good side to El Nino? There can be. Zebiak notes that the number of tropical hurricanes in the Atlantic is reduced during an El Nino year. One theory is that winds created by El Nino shear off the tops of Atlantic hurricanes, aborting them before they reach full force. And a team of scientists in Israel who study tree rings and satellite cloud pictures concluded that El Nino may bring precious moisture to the thirsty Middle East. "It is perhaps fitting that El Nino the Christ child should have a link to the Holy Land,” notes scientist Dan Yakir.

This year, scientists around the world are keeping a sharp eye on El Nino. They know that the greater the temperature rise in Pacific waters off South America, the more powerful the El Nino. And this year’s waters have heated up unusually fast.

El Nino’s effects won’t just be climatic, of course the global economy is sure to suffer as well. Drought in Brazil and flooding in Colombia may result in higher prices for coffee and other crops. And fishing industries from Ecuador to California are already being hurt.

Clearly, the more accurately scientists can forecast El Nino, the more people everywhere can prepare. Insurance companies, farmers, power and irrigation companies, public-safety agencies and even tourist boards could benefit from knowing in advance when El Nino will strike.

“Reliable forecasting is still in its infancy,” states Mark Cane. Someday, perhaps, scientists will be able to predict exactly how El Nino will behave. But for now, batten down the hatches and get ready for some wild weather!

1. The phrase “play havoc” in paragraph 1 means “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A) cause trouble, damage or destruction

B) bring benefit or happiness

C) play an important role

D) have greenhouse effect

答案：A

2. According to one theory mentioned in paragraph 3, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the winds created by El Nino will strengthen Atlantic hurricanes

B) the winds created by El Nino can stop Atlantic hurricanes from reaching full force

C) El Nino may bring floods to Middle East which is regarded as the Holy Land

D) El Nino will not bring disaster to the Holy Land, because it is the Christ child

答案：B

3. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) there are both good and bad sides to El Nino

B) El Nino causes global economy to suffer a lot

C) El Nino may bring precious moisture to the thirsty Middle East

D) the El Nino of 1982‒1983 caused little damage to Peru’s fishing industry

答案：D

4. From the phrase “in its infancy” of the last paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the forecasting of El Nino is reliable

B) insurance companies and farmers benefit a lot from the forecasting of El Nino

C) the forecasting of El Nino has only just started to develop

D) scientists can already predict exactly how El Nino will behave now

答案：C

5. From the passage we can see the author’s attitude toward El Nino is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) optimistic

B) pessimistic

C) supportive

D) objective

答案：D

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Given a good shopping position and the right amount of money available, an educated person ought to be able to make a small, steady living out of a bookshop. It is not a difficult trade to learn and the large chain-stores can never force the small independent bookseller out of existence as they have done to the corner shop and the local milkman. But the hours of work are very long ― I was only a part-time employee, but my employer put in a seventy-hour week, apart from regular journeys out of shopping hours to buy books. It is an unhealthy life too. As a rule a bookshop is very cold in winter, because if it is too warm the windows get steamed up, and a bookseller depends on the display in his windows trying to bring customers into his shop. Books give off more dust and dirtier dust than anything else yet invented, and the top of a book is the place where every fly prefers to die.

But the real reason why I should not like to be back in the book trade for life is that while I was in it, I lost my love of books. A bookseller cannot always tell the truth about his books, and that gives him a dislike for them; still worse is the fact that he is always dusting them and moving them to-and-fro. There was a time when I really did love books ― loved the sight and smell and feel of them ― if they were fifty or more years old, that is. Nothing pleased me quite so much as to buy a bargain lot of them for 50 pence at a country auction sale. There is a peculiar flavor about the knocked-about unexpected books you pick up in that kind of collection; little-known eighteenth-century poets, out-of-date geography books, one or two volumes of forgotten novels. For occasional reading ― in your bath, for instance, or late at night when you are too tired to go to sleep ― there is nothing as good as a very old picture storybook.

But as soon as I went to work in the bookshop I stopped buying books. Seen in a mass, five or ten thousand at a time, books were dull and even a little sickening. Nowadays I do buy one occasionally, but only if it is a book that I want to read and can’ t borrow, and I never buy rubbish.

6. What does the author mean in the first sentence of the passage?

A) If an educated person wants to make a living, he should run a bookshop.

B) It is easy for an educated person to earn money by running a bookshop.

C) When an educated person is given a good shopping position and a certain amount of money he should open a bookshop.

D) If an educated person has proper money and finds a suitable shopping location, he could open a bookshop for steady income.

答案：D

7. Running a bookshop is a good way to make a living because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the owner will never be forced out of business by bigger shops

B) there are many corner shops to help

C) even the local milkmen come to buy books

D) the bookseller is independent

答案：A

8. Bookshops are kept cold in winter because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it is a rule which must be followed

B) booksellers want customers to see the display clearly through the windows

C) more customers come to buy books in winter

D) customers like them kept cold

答案：B

9. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the author was tired of cleaning books and moving them about in the bookshop

B) his telling lies about the books made him lose his love of them

C) running a bookshop is not a difficult trade to learn

D) the author did not like any books

答案：D

10. The author once took great pleasure in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) buying old books and reading them occasionally

B) taking bath occasionally late at night

C) buying all kinds of books

D) buying books quite often which he was unable to borrow

答案：A

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Careers for women should not be any different from careers for men. Decisions about gainful and satisfying employment for women should be made on the basis of individual interest and abilities. A variety of factors can help women find better jobs. Women need better career planning and counseling. They should be encouraged to develop personal goals that will enable them to compete for good jobs in light of their abilities, desires and training. Career guidance should begin at the junior high school level, or even at the elementary school level, with the assistance of counselors, teachers and parents. Some women must change their career aspirations. Since openings in the usual women’s occupations will not be sufficient to supply jobs for all women seeking work, they must choose alternatives in other occupations. Many of these jobs may pay higher wages and offer greater opportunities for promotion. In the past, too many women were forced to settle for second best. Others were willing to settle for inferior jobs because they felt that their stay in the labor force would be temporary. However, the situation is changing as more and more women become aware of the possibility of combining the roles of wife, mother, and homemaker with that of paid worker. Employer’s attitudes about women’s roles and desires to work need to be changed. Perhaps, the overriding factors and the myths that employers, policymakers, and others in our society have unfairly associated with the work patterns of women. One such myth is that women are not seriously attached to the labor force, as they work only for pocket money. However, one recent study shows that of the 33 million women in the labor force, more than half are working because of pressing economic needs. These women comprise a group who are either single, widowed, divorced, separated, or married to men with incomes of less than $ 5,000 a year. Women constitute nearly two fifths of the work force. However, because of foregone conclusions about their interests and abilities, women are unfairly restricted in the kinds of jobs they hold. Their concentration in the less rewarding, lower paying occupations with fewer chances for advancement. Personal choice in the world of work will begin to become a reality when the guidance counselor, the shop teacher, the plant employer, and women themselves are able to develop an appreciation for the differences in personal abilities and desires.

1. Which of the following is the thing that the author advises women to do?

A) To stay at home and become proficient with domestic work.

B) To take jobs reserved for men when other jobs are unavailable.

C) To remain in jobs usually dominated by women.

D) To settle for second best jobs.

答案：B

2. According to this essay, women have often settled for inferior jobs because \_\_\_\_\_.

A) they only work for pocket money

B) they do not expect to work very long

C) employers have put much emphasis on factory laborers

D) they think they are inferior to men

答案：B

3. According to the essay, which one is NOT mentioned?

A) Women should appreciate their desires and personalities in choosing jobs for themselves.

B) Women should plan their careers and consult others.

C) Women should apply for jobs which offer higher pay and promotion.

D) Women should, first of all, be good housewives whatever they do, or wherever they aim.

答案：D

4. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this essay?

A) Equality for men and women in employment is easier said than done.

B) There should not be any difference between careers for men and women.

C) Women should not have a sense of inferiority.

D) Women are being treated unfairly in employment.

答案：B

5. Which is stated that is beneficial and helpful for women in job hunting?

A) Employment direction.

B) A peculiar self-introduction.

C) Keeping relaxed in the interview.

D) Concentrating on inferior jobs.

答案：A

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006’s World Cup tournament you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses：a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills. b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity which increases soccer stamina. c) soccer mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime at the annual peak of soccer mania. d) none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in “none of the above.” Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment nearly years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. “With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training his digit span had risen from 7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls. “He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers.”

This success coupled with later research showing that memory itself was not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just predominance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming are nearly always made, not born.

6. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) emphasize the significance of professional training

B) spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup

C) introduce the topic of what makes expert performance

D) state the importance of gifts in playing soccer

答案：C

7. The word “mania”（Paragraph 2）most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A) fun

B) craze

C) hysteria

D) excitement

答案：B

8. According to Ericsson, good memory \_\_\_\_\_.

A) depends on meaningful processing of information

B) results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises

C) is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors

D) requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration

答案：D

9. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) talent plays a dominating role in professional success

B) biographical data provide the key to excellent performance

C) the role of talent tends to be overlooked

D) high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture

答案：D

10. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey？

A) “Look before you leap.”

B) “One reaps what one sows.”

C) “Practice makes perfect.”

D) “Where there’s a will, there’s a way.”

答案：C

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

In many ways, today’s business environment has changed qualitatively since the late 1980s. The end of the Cold War radically altered the very nature of the world’s politics and economics. In just a few short years, globalization has started a variety of trends with profound consequences: the opening of markets, true global competition, widespread deregulation (解除政府对……的控制) of industry, and an abundance of accessible capital. We have experienced both the benefits and risks of a truly global economy, with both Wall Street and Main Street (平民百姓) feeling the pains of economic disorder half a world away.

At the same time, we have fully entered the Information Age, startling breakthroughs in information technology have irreversibly altered the ability to conduct business unconstrained by the traditional limitations of time or space. Today, it’s almost impossible to imagine a world without intranets, e-mail, and portable computers. With stunning speed, the Internet is profoundly changing the way we work, shop, do business, and communicate.

As a consequence, we have truly entered the Post-Industrial economy. We are rapidly shifting from an economy based on manufacturing and commodities to one that places the greatest value on information, services, support, and distribution. That shift, in turn, place an unprecedented premium on “knowledge workers,” a new class of wealthy, educated, and mobile people who view themselves as free agents in a seller’s market.

Beyond the realm of information technology, the accelerated pace of technological change in virtually every industry has created entirely new business, wiped out others, and produced a Pervasive (广泛的) demand for continuous innovation. New product, process, and distribution technologies provide powerful levers for creating competitive value. More companies are learning the importance of destructive technologies — innovations that hold the potential to make a product line, or even an entire business segment, virtually outdated.

Another major trend has been the fragmentation of consumer and business markets. There’s a growing appreciation that superficially similar groups of customers may have very different preferences in terms of what they want to buy and how they want to buy it. Now, new technology makes it easier, faster, and cheaper to identify and serve targeted micro-markets in ways that were physically impossible or prohibitively expensive in the past. Moreover, the trend feeds on itself, a business’s ability to serve sub-markets fuels customers’ appetites for more and more specialized offerings.

1. According to the first paragraph, the changes in the business environment in the past decades can be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) technological advances

B) worldwide economic disorder

C) the fierce competition in industry

D) the globalization of economy

答案：D

2. What idea does the author want to convey in the second paragraph?

A) The rapid development of information technology has taken businessmen by surprise.

B) Information technology has removed the restrictions of time and space in business transactions.

C) The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable computers have penetrated every corner of the world.

D) The way we do business today has brought about startling breakthroughs in information technology.

答案：B

3. If a business wants to thrive in the Post-Industrial economy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it has to invest more capital in the training of free agents to operate in a seller’s market

B) it should try its best to satisfy the increasing demands of mobile knowledgeable people

C) it should not overlook the importance of information, services, support, and distribution

D) it has to provide each of its employees with the latest information about the changing market

答案：C

4. In the author’s view, destructive technologies are innovations which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) can eliminate an entire business segment

B) demand a radical change in providing services

C) may destroy the potential of a company to make any profit

D) call for continuous improvement in ways of doing business

答案：A

5. With the fragmentation of consumer and business markets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) an increasing number of companies have disintegrated

B) manufacturers must focus on one special product to remain competitive in the market

C) it is physically impossible and prohibitively expensive to do business in the old way

D) businesses have to meet individual customers’ specific needs in order to succeed

答案：D

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

A strange thing about humans is their capacity for blind rage. Rage is presumably an emotion resulting from survival instinct, but the surprising thing about it is that we do not deploy it against other animals. If we encounter a dangerous wild animal ― a poisonous snake or a wild cat ― we do not fly into a temper. If we are unarmed, we show fear and attempt to back away; if we are suitably armed, we attack, but in a rational manner not in a rage. We reserve rage for our own species. It is hard to see any survival value in attacking one’s own, but if we take account of the long competition, which must have existed between our own subspecies and others like Neanderthal man ― indeed others still more remote from us than Neanderthal man ― human rage becomes more comprehensible.

In our everyday language and behavior there are many reminders of those early struggles. We are always using the words “us and them”. "Our” side is perpetually trying to do down the “other” side. In games we artificially create other subspecies we can attack. The opposition of “us” and “them” is the touchstone of the two-party system of “democratic” politics. Although there are no very serious consequences to many of these modern psychological representations of the “us and them” emotion, it is as well to remember that the original aim was not to beat the other subspecies in a game but to exterminate it.

The readiness with which humans allow themselves to be regimented has permitted large armies to be formed, which, taken together with the “us and them” blind rage, has led to destructive clashes within our subspecies itself. The First World War is an example in which Europe divided itself into two imaginary subspecies. And there is a similar extermination battle now in Northern Ireland. The idea that there is a religious basis for this clash is illusory, for not even the Pope has been able to control it. The clash is much more primitive than the Christian religion, much older in its emotional origin. The conflict in Ireland is unlikely to stop until a greater primitive fear is imposed from outside the community, or until the combatants become exhausted.

6. A suitable title for this passage would be\_\_\_\_.

A) Why Human Armies Are Formed

B) Man’s Anger Against Rage

C) The Human Capacity for Rage

D) Early Struggles of Angry Man

答案：C

7. According to the author, the surprising aspect of human anger is \_\_\_\_.

A) its lengthy and complex development

B) a conflict such as is now going on in Northern Ireland

C) that we do not fly into a temper more often

D) that we reserve anger for mankind

答案：D

8. The passage suggests that\_\_\_\_.

A) historically, we have created an “us” versus “them” society

B) humans have had a natural disinclination toward formal grouping

C) the First World War is an example of how man has always avoided domination

D) the emotional origin of the war in Ireland is lost in time

答案：A

9. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_.

A) the artificial creation of a subspecies unlike us is something that never happens

B) games are psychologically unhealthy

C) any artificially created subspecies would be our enemy

D) the real or imagined existence of an opposing subspecies is inherent in man’s activities

答案：D

10. The author believes that a religious explanation for the war in Northern Ireland is\_\_\_\_.

A) founded in historical fact

B) deceptive

C) apparent

D) probably accurate

答案：B

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

        Speeding off in a stolen car, the thief thinks he has got a great catch. But he is in for an unwelcome surprise. The car is fitted with a remote immobilizer (锁止器), and a radio signal from a control centre miles away will ensure that once the thief switches the engine off, he will not be able to start it again.

        For now, such devices are only available for fleets of trucks and specialist vehicles used on construction sites. But remote immobilization technology could soon start to trickle down to ordinary cars, and should be available in the UK in two months.

        The idea goes like this. A control box fitted to the car contains a mini-cellphone, a micro-processor and memory, and a GPS satellite positioning receiver. If the car is stolen, a coded cellphone signal will tell the control centre to block the vehicle’s engine management system and prevent the engine being restarted.

        In the UK, a set of technical fixes is already making life harder for car thieves. “The pattern of vehicle crime has changed,” says Martyn Randall, a security expert. He says it would only take him a few minutes to teach a person how to steal a car, using a bare minimum of tools. But only if the car is more than 10 years old.

        Modern cars are far tougher to steal, as their engine management computer won’t allow them to start unless they receive a unique ID code beamed out by the ignition (点火) key. In the UK, technologies like this have helped achieve a 31% drop in vehicle-related crime since 1997.

        But determined criminals are still managing to find other ways to steal cars, often by getting hold of the owners' keys. And key theft is responsible for 40% of the thefts of vehicles fitted with a tracking system.

        If the car travels 100 meters without the driver confirming their ID, the system will send a signal to an operations centre that it has been stolen. The hundred meters minimum avoids false alarms due to inaccuracies in the GPS signal.

        Staff at the centre will then contact the owner to confirm that the car really is missing, and keep police informed of the vehicle’s movements via the car’s GPS unit.

1. What’s the function of the remote immobilizer fitted to a car?

A) To help the police make a surprise attack on the car thief.

B) To allow the car to lock automatically when stolen.

C) To prevent the car thief from restarting it once it stops.

D) To prevent car theft by sending a radio signal to the car owner.

答案：C

2. By saying “The pattern of vehicle crime has changed” (Lines 1-2. Para. 4), Martyn Randall suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it takes a longer time for the car thief to do the stealing

B) self-prepared tools are no longer enough for car theft

C) the thief has to make use of computer technology

D) the thief has lost interest in stealing cars over 10 years old

答案：B

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is essential in making a modem car tougher to steal.

A) A coded ignition key

B) A unique ID card

C) A special cellphone signal

D) A GPS satellite positioning receiver

答案：A

4. Why does the tracking system set a 100-metre minimum before sending an alarm to the operations centre?

A) To leave time for the operations centre to give an alarm.

B) To keep police informed of the car’s movements.

C) To give the driver time to contact the operations centre.

D) To allow for possible errors in the GPS system.

答案：D

5. What will the operations centre do first after receiving an alarm?

A) Start the tracking system.

B) Contact the car owner.

C) Block the car engine.

D) Locate the missing car.

答案：B

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

        According to some individuals, if your house is built in the right position, this may affect your success in life, which seems strange to many people. However, to believers in Feng-Shui, or the art of geomancy, not only the position but also the choice of decorations and even the color of your home can mean the difference between good fortune and disaster. This art has been practiced for centuries in China and is still used all over South East Asia. Even the huge Hong Kong banks call in a geomant if they are planning to build new offices.

        Like many Oriental beliefs the geomant’s skill depends on the idea of harmony in nature. If there is no imbalance between the opposing forces of Yin and Yang, the building will bring luck to its inhabitants. This means that the house must be built on the right spot as well as facing the right direction, and also be painted an auspicious color. For instance, if there are mountains to the north, this will protect them from evil influences. If the house is painted red, this will bring happiness to the occupants while green symbolizes youth and will bring long life. The geomant believes that unless all these are considered when choosing a site for construction, the fortune of the people using it will be at risk.

        Indeed, to ignore the geomant’s advice can have fatal results. The death of the internationally famous Kung-Fu star, Bruce Lee, has been used as an example. It is said that when Lee found out that the house he was living in was an unlucky one, he followed a geomant’s advice and installed an eight-sided mirror outside his front door to bring him luck. Unfortunately, a storm damaged the mirror and the house was left unprotected from harmful influences. Soon afterwards Lee died in mysterious circumstances.

        Not only is Feng-Shui still used in South East Asia, but it has also spread right across the world. Even in modern New York a successful commercial artist called Milton Glaser has found it useful. He was so desperate after his office was broken into six times that he consulted a geomant. He was told to install a fish tank with six black fish and fix a red clock to the ceiling. Since then he has not been burglarized once. It may seem an incredible story, but no other suitable explanation has been offered.

6. From the passage we can infer that Feng-Shui is NOT used in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Japan

B) New York

C) Hong Kong

D) China

答案：A

7. Geomants believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) houses must only be painted red

B) houses must face mountains

C) nature and life should be in harmony

D) green is an unlucky color

答案：C

8. Geomants think that the reason for Bruce Lee’s death is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) he didn’t follow the geomants’ advice

B) he installed an eight-sided mirror

C) he misunderstood the geomant’s advice

D) a storm damaged the protection for his house

答案：D

9. The story of Milton Glaser shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) colors are not important in geomancy

B) geomancy is used in the West

C) geomancy is used by artists

D) the fight against crime is being won

答案：B

10. Which of the following best describes geomancy?

A) It is a style of Oriental decoration.

B) It is a type of painting.

C) It is an ancient Chinese belief called Feng-Shui.

D) It is an architectural design.

答案：C