



TOEFL

托福高分范文大全

- 全、新话题，把握最新考试趋势
- 高分范文，全方位展现写作技巧

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- ◎ 精选近年考生亲历机经题目，几乎涵盖全部托福作文话题
- ◎ 提供145篇独立写作高分范文，全面展现写作论证技巧
- ◎ 精编10道综合写作仿真题目，模拟考试情境，提供高质量范文
- ◎ 范文均经中外写作专家严格审阅，可供考生精读、背诵或模仿



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前言

PREFACE

目前，各国已普遍采用托福网考的新模式，即大家所熟知的TOEFL iBT (internet-Based Test)，考试结构与考试内容也随着考试模式的变化而有所改变。新托福改革了旧托福的试题框架，新增了口语测试，同时也加强了写作的测试力度，更注重考查应试者的英语综合能力。留学生若想在纯英文环境下完成艰巨的学习任务，扎实的语言功底是必须具备的能力，而托福考试成绩能够比较客观地反映留学生的英语水平，所以受到美、欧、澳、亚各类学校的普遍重视，因而取得傲人的托福高分是考生的共同梦想。

近年来，全球平均每年参加托福考试的人数高达80万。ETS公布的数据显示，2012年中国托福考生人数较2011年增长了32%，预计此增长势头在2013年及以后几年仍将持续。面临如此激烈的竞争，各位考生必须从容应对。而托福写作是考生获取高分必须攻克的一道难关。

在备战托福写作时，许多中国考生为不能快速、有效地提高写作能力而烦恼。而一本高质量的托福范文书则是祛除这块心病的一剂良药。但是，目前市面上的托福范文书所选题目太过陈旧，明显不会再出现在托福写作考试中；有的托福范文中涵盖的写作技巧不够全面，总是用一两种方法写作，并不适合写作基础千差万别的考生；有的托福范文遣词造句不够地道，谈不上有精彩之处，对考生提升写作能力没有太大帮助。倘若备考资料的范文水平不高，又怎么能期待考生的写作水平迅速提高呢？而盲目的练习、背诵与模仿容易使考生陷入写作备考的误区，导致“事倍功半”的尴尬，甚至导致考生留学梦想的破灭。

为了帮助考生以科学的方法攻克托福写作难关，向赴异国求学的光辉目标迈进，这本融入了作者多年心血的《托福高分范文大全》应运而生了。

本书具有以下特色：

特色一：题目新、真、全

新：书中精选的题目全部是最近几年才考过的新题；

真：书中的题目全部来自考生亲历的全真机经；

全：书中题目涵盖教育、科技、传媒、文化、社会、环保等几乎全部托福作文话题。

特色二：通过范文阐释写作技巧

范文应用了托福写作的各种论证技巧，如例证法、对比法、拆分法等。

以范文为媒介，向考生全方位、多角度展现写作技巧是如何运用于写作实践的。

考生可通过精读范文、背诵经典段落以及模仿范文来提高自己的写作水平。

特色三：注重多样化，避免重复单一

范文具备多样化的特色，即实现了文章结构、段落结构、句型结构以及用词的多样化，从而帮助考生开拓思路，且掌握多样化的写作技巧，最终为自己的文章增光添彩，赢得阅卷人的青睐。

特色四：权威把关，精益求精

每篇范文均经过海外资深写作专家的精心润饰，并且由国内顶级托福名师严格审阅把关，力求做到精益求精。

诚然，写作能力的培养绝非易事，但拥有一本优秀的范文书，就如同拥有一位好老师，莘莘学子会在她的指引下，找到开启成功之门的钥匙，进而为快速、有效地提高自己的写作水平奠定稳固的基础，《托福高分范文大全》无疑就是这样一位好老师。衷心祝愿广大考生能够跟随她的脚步，在托福写作备考过程中不断积累、不懈奋斗，并最终在考场上取得梦寐以求的优异成绩！

编 者

第一章 托福写作简介

托福写作由两部分组成，第一部分为综合写作（The Integrated Writing Task），第二部分为独立写作（The Independent Writing Task）。

一、独立写作简介

独立写作部分要求考生在30分钟之内就某个话题完成一篇300字以上的文章。

1. 典型题目

◆ Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

你是否赞成下列观点：跟团旅行是最佳旅行方式？请用具体原因详细论证你的观点。

2. 评分标准

◆ HOW WELL YOU DEVELOP YOUR IDEAS（观点是否充分展开）

◆ HOW WELL YOU ORGANIZE YOUR ESSAY（文章结构是否有条理）

◆ HOW WELL YOU USE LANGUAGE OR EXPRESS YOUR IDEAS（语言运用与观点表达是否恰当准确）

3. 满分（5分）作文评分标准

◆ effectively addresses the writing topic and task（有效地阐明了主题）

◆ is well developed and well organized, using clearly appropriate explanations, exemplifications, and / or details（运用了明确恰当的论据使论点充分展开，结构有条理）

◆ displays unity, progression, and coherence（文章保持统一性、渐进性和连贯性）

◆ displays consistent facility in the use of the language, demonstrating syntactic variety, appropriate word choice, and idiomaticity（语言流畅，句法多样，用词恰当、地道）

二、独立写作“四步走”战略

1. 第一步，审题并确定立场

认真阅读题目，根据主题内容，迅速确定自己的立场。一般有三种立场可以选择：①同意；②不同意；③妥协中立。注意：尽量选择自己在写作此类题目时最易发挥的立场。

（1）独立写作常考主题类别

◆ 友谊

◆ 教育、学习

◆ 个人成功

◆ 人生观、价值观

- ◆ 家庭、社会
- ◆ 科技、环保
- ◆ 经济、文化
- ◆ 传媒

(2) 与常考主题相关的表达、论点、论据

(以“个人成功”为例)

① 常用表达包括: achieve one's goal (实现目标), make good efforts (努力), the stepping stone toward success (通往成功之路的垫脚石), ...pave the way for one's personal success (.....为个人成功铺路), never give up (永不放弃), try one's best to... (尽全力争取.....), sense of honor (荣誉感), sense of achievement (成就感) 等。

② 备选的论点包括: 成功可以带来财富; 成功源于自信; 竞争激励人们努力拼搏; 潜力预示成功; 失败是成功的动力; 压力可转化为动力; 团结协作有助于成功; 谦虚使人进步等。

③ 备选的论据包括:

名言警句: Success often depends upon knowing how long it will take to succeed. (Charles Montesquieu, 法国思想家孟德斯鸠); There is only one success—to be able to spend your life in your own way. (Christopher Morley, 美国作家克里斯托弗·莫利); Self-trust is the first secret of success. (Emerson, 美国作家爱默生) 等。

名人轶事: 当代名人: 比尔·盖茨; 迈克尔·乔丹; 奥普拉·温弗瑞等。已故名人: 史蒂夫·乔布斯; 爱迪生; 居里夫人; 爱因斯坦; 牛顿等。

2. 第二步, 确定分论点, 搭建文章结构框架

托福作文的惯用结构为: 开头段+主体段+结尾段。主体段通常由三个段落组成, 每段围绕一个中心论点展开论述。主题句通常为段落首句。迅速列出各分论点, 作为各个段落的主题句, 形成文章结构主框架。例如:

First of all, there is no denying that paying a visit to a museum ①**teaches people a great deal about a nation's past.**

Secondly, visiting museums can also ②**supply people with ample knowledge about the present magnificence of a country.**

As a matter of fact, in addition to museum visits, there are also ③**other ways to learn about a country.**

3. 第三步, 详细展开论证

(1) 开头段

提出论题, 并表明自己的观点立场。例如:

Today, a number of college students choose to live off-campus by renting

an apartment in a community. They may have their own reasons to justify this choice. However, in spite of the freedom and comfort gained from living outside the university, most students still prefer to live in dormitories. **From my standpoint, dormitory life is more meaningful and suitable for students who are pursuing higher education.**

(2) 主体段

以每段主题论点为中心展开详细论证。论证时需注意以下几点：

① 用词地道准确，语言灵活多变

例如，可以用下列更精妙的副词代替very（非常）：

extremely, highly, amazingly, astonishingly, surprisingly, shockingly, overwhelmingly, strikingly, awfully, exceedingly, dramatically, strongly

② 尽可能多变换句式，避免表达单一

◆ 可将正常语序转化为倒装句，例如：

People seldom use pens and paper to write articles or letters now. → **Seldom do people use** pens and paper to write articles or letters now.

◆ 也可将陈述句转化为疑问句，以加强语气，例如：

It is necessary to carry out this plan. → **Isn't it necessary to carry out this plan?**

③ 论证方法的多样性

◆ 例证法：提出论点→列举例证→分析例证→得出结论，例如：

In addition, some educational computer games familiarize children with practical skills or useful knowledge. **A popular game named RichMan, for example, guides players to plan and arrange incomes and investments intelligently.** Young children can obtain a primary understanding of what financial transactions mean.

◆ 因果论证法：提出论点→提出原因→分析条件→得出结果，例如：

Besides, TV is also an effective teaching tool that helps enhance learning efficiency. The large variety of education programs are specially designed to make study time more enjoyable. **Follow me**, a popular English learning program, is a perfect example. The superior visual and sound effects help leave a deeper impression on the viewers and improve their learning effectiveness. **Therefore, TV does not merely serve for delight but also for education.**

④ 多种论据全方位有力支撑，切忌空泛之谈

有效论据包括名人轶事、历史事件、新闻报道、自己身边的事，或科学道理和原理、谚语、成语和名言，或统计数据、研究成果、调查报告等。例如：

Having an intelligent partner by our side is just like receiving charcoal when the snow falls. He is competent enough to offer sincere and applicable suggestions that could drag us out of troubled waters. By making full use of our combined wisdom, problems can be solved easily. **Take my cousin as an example: He has just set up his own company. At the very beginning, he was faced with a series of problems in business administration. After consulting his best friend, an MBA student in Harvard, he smoothly tackled those problems.** As an old Chinese saying goes, '**he who gets in contact with vermilion will become red**'. A friend's wisdom and accomplishments can directly influence us in positive ways.

(3) 结尾段

总结前文论述，重申自己的立场。例如：

In sum, the mobile and diversified functions of telephones have considerably extended their impact on people's lives in the modern world. Comparatively speaking, the position of TV is no longer as important as it was in the last century. Judging from the reasons listed above, **we can easily draw the conclusion that the modern telephone has greater influence than TV.**

4. 第四步，检查纠错，及时修改

检查重点包括以下几个方面：

①拼写错误

②语法错误

常见语法错误包括：时态错误、主谓不一致、关联词语重复。例如：

◆ 时态错误：Before we **leave** school, she told us that she was the happiest person on earth.

应改为：Before we **left** school, she told us that she was the happiest person on earth.

◆ 主谓不一致：The distinct side effects incurred through advertising **is** being intensified in this information age.

应改为：The distinct side effects incurred through advertising **are** being intensified in this information age.

◆ 关联词语重复：Although all members are playing different roles in a match, **but** they are embracing the same dream to win.

应改为：Although all members are playing different roles in a match, they are embracing the same dream to win.

③逻辑错误

例如：Because **I passed the test**, I had been working hard.

应改为：Because **I had been working hard**, I passed the test.

再如：Money isn't everything, **and** humans can never do without it

应该为：Money isn't everything, **but** humans can never do without it.

三、托福写作技巧

1. 句法技巧

恰当应用下列黄金句型：

(1) 强调句。例如：

It is the harmful remarks or actions **that** prove fatal and dangerous.

(2) 倒装句。例如：

Not only will it help one keep a good balance between work and rest, but it can also further benefit him both spiritually and physically.

Good medicine tastes bitter but cures diseases and saves life, **so does honest advice**.

Never can distance hinder the stable friendship between people who live apart.

(3) 并列结构。例如：

Tremendous investments are being made to **construct more roads, build more overpasses and develop new bus and subway lines**.

(5) 修辞问句。例如：

How could a person show pure friendliness to others while wearing a smiling mask?

Isn't it a better idea to...?

(6) 虚拟语气。例如：

But for his iron determination and golden spirit, **he could never have become** such a respected international icon.

(7) 插入语。例如：

Nowadays, **however**, nuclear families are taking up the greatest ratio of social build-up.

2. 重点句型

牢记各种重点句型：

(1) 表示举例的句型。例如：

Cell phones manufactured today, **for instance**, have been made as smart as a micro-computer or a versatile portable device.

Take politics as an example.

History is full of similar examples for us to learn from.

(2) 数字的表达句型。例如：

According to the statistics conducted by the authority, these fees could **bring traffic volumes down by between 10 to 20 percent, and increase the speed of traffic flow by up to 20 percent.**

(3) 表示比较与分析的句型。例如：

Unfortunately, **contrary to the past, more and more** adults today have begun to neglect keeping frequent ties with family members.

(4) 表示原因的句型。例如：

First of all, residents can experience different lifestyles **owing to** the diversity of climate.

Grades **contribute** much **to** stimulating a student's passion for learning.

Health is **a determinant factor in** sustaining life and allowing it to continue.

四、灵活运用多种论证技巧

1. 例证法

例证法就是举例证明，例证法的关键在于如何选择和运用具有典型意义的一个或多个事例来论证某个论点。可举的例子包括名人轶事、历史事件、新闻报道、自己身边的事情等。

例如，在本书的范文中，有一篇是关于政府对基础教育资金投入问题的，为了给段落主题论点寻找支撑，作者以“希望工程”在中国的成功实施为例，试图证明基础教育的确更需要官方支援：The prestigious Hope Project initiated by... So far this project has financed millions of poor rural students.

可见，例证法使文章论据充分、有说服力。因此，平时应注重对各种典型实例的积累。

2. 引证法

引证法即引用众所周知的科学道理和原理、富含人生哲理的谚语、成语和名人名言等，从而使文章更具科学性和说服力。

例如，在论述体育教给人们的道理时，作者引用了法国大思想家伏尔泰的“生命在于运动”理论：Above all, playing sports shows us an important truth that life is always in motion. This famous notion was first brought up by a French thinker named Voltaire. 从而加强了文章的感召力与可信度。

3. 拆分论证法

在写作构思过程中，往往需要对论点进行合理拆分，从不同侧面展开论述，以达到论证逻辑的全面性。最常用的方法是并列法，结构为：

总论点

分论点一

在A方面，在B方面，在C方面.....

分论点二

分论点三

例如，在一篇有关旅伴的范文中，有如下段落：

Secondly, traveling expenditures may be cut down and much money can be saved. **Regarding the accommodation on the journey**, companions can share a double room in a hotel. Thus, each of them only has to pay half of the room price. **The same is true with eating.** It is a most popular choice for travelers to go dutch when having meals in restaurants. In this way, not only can they enjoy more dishes, but they can also spend less money than people who dine alone. **In addition, on the trip, there might be the necessity to rent vehicles.** Likewise, transportation costs can be shared equally between them as well.

4. 因果论证法

因果论证是深入探讨事物间因果关系的论证方法，巧妙运用因果论证使文章逻辑连贯、论证透彻严密。例如：

No one wishes to fall behind. Thus, once a competition is started among the classmates, learning efficiency might be enhanced.

5. 对比论证法

对比论证法是把两种事物加以对照比较后，推导出它们之间的差异点，映衬出结论。例如：

When facing a certain problem, people of the same age may have similar views. Conversely, older friends may contribute totally fresh ideas that win the heart and mind of the person needing support.

“冰冻三尺，非一日之寒；水滴石穿，非一日之功。”大家平时应注意积累，勤于实践；考试时认真执行“四步走”战略，灵活运用各种论证技巧，合理分配30分钟内的每一秒，沉着冷静地应对写作题目带来的挑战，那么获得高分乃至满分的梦想就不再是幻想。

第二章 独立写作高分范文

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It's better to watch serious movies to get deeper thoughts than to watch movies that amuse or entertain you.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut Paste Undo

? Help

1 . Movies: serious or entertaining?

The world's movie industry has witnessed **unprecedented boom** in recent years. Delighted with **an ample supply of** excellent motion pictures, global audiences are thankful for the combined efforts made by film crews. Among these popular productions, serious movies and entertaining movies are the most influential. Some viewers are **in favor of** the former, saying serious ones evoke deeper thoughts, while other fans support the latter due to their humor. According to my preference, I would express my appreciation for serious movies.

To begin with, one of the most essential goals in movie-making is to enrich people's inner world. **To some extent**, serious movies are playing the role of pilots that can guide people psychologically. Books can **provide humans with food for thought** and so can serious movies. An outstanding serious movie encourages the audience to make full use of their imaginations and common sense to think logically. Normally, mysteries are hidden in these movies so as to arouse people's curiosity. With a burning desire to find the answer, the viewers try hard to find the answer before the movie concludes. One example is a classic movie entitled ***Murder on the Orient Express***. The plot is so thought-provoking that viewers are turned into detectives themselves. In the movie, a murder is **committed** on the train and a number of passengers are **brought under suspicion**. Motivated to discover the real murderer, viewers are willing to make their own judgment. **Needless to say**, watching such a movie is just like **going on an** unforgettable inner **journey**.

In addition, the social and historical background of serious movies provides people with an opportunity to comprehend a vast amount of knowledge. The complicated social reality as well as what is lying deeper inside can also be sensed. ***Gone with the Wind***, a most popular movie starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, presents a story during the Civil War. The social realities during that special period in history were vividly shown in the plots. Another example is Tom Hank's master work ***Forrest Gump***. **A series of** historic events are also included inside the movie. The legendary life of Forest Gump **leaves a profound impression on** all audiences. His frequent encounters of **epoch-making** events, his unique way of thinking and his attitude toward life **along with** his loving heart have made him a forever hero in people's minds.

Even though movies for amusement help people feel relaxed and happy for a while, they might soon be forgotten. By contrast, the influences of serious movies last longer and are more easily treasured as memories. After all, the best art is to be remembered, not to be forgotten. As a matter of fact, seldom do I watch funny movies more than once. After a temporary laugh, nothing meaningful is left, whereas serious movies are cherished as treasures which are appreciated as often as possible. Each viewing will **bring about** fresh thoughts or deeper comprehension.

Therefore, the merits **encompassed** within serious movies **far outweigh** those of funny movies. No matter which feature attracts the largest audience, all producers of serious movies, the directors and the actors, continue their efforts of creating more **memorable** works. **As long as** the film industry advances toward further development, fans of serious movies are always ready to **render** their support.

1. 严肃电影还是娱乐电影？

近年来，世界电影业经历了前所未有的繁荣。全球观众对优秀影片的充足供应颇感满意，并且对电影工作者所作出的共同努力充满了感激之情。在这些受欢迎的作品中，严肃电影和娱乐电影堪称最有影响的两大类。一些观众偏好前者，认为严肃电影可以启发更深入的思考，而其他观众因影片中充满幽默而支持后者。对于我而言，我更欣赏严肃电影。

首先，电影制作的最基本目标之一在于丰富人们的内心世界。从某种程度来说，严肃电影犹如给予人们心灵引导的领航员。书能够为人类提供精神食粮，严肃电影亦然。一部杰出的严肃电影鼓励观众充分利用其想象力和常识进行逻辑思考。这些电影中通常隐含一些奥秘以激发人们的好奇心。抱着揭开谜底的强烈渴望，观众在影片结束之前会试图自己寻找答案。经典影片《东方快车谋杀案》就是一个范例。其情节引人入胜，就连观众自己也变成了侦探。影片中，火车上发生了一起谋杀案，某些乘客遭到了怀疑。期待找出真正凶手的观众宁愿作出自己的判断。很显然，观看此类电影就如同进行一次难忘的心灵之旅。

此外，严肃电影中的社会与历史背景为人们提供了一个领悟大量知识的机会。同时，复杂的社会现实以及其根源也可获得观众的认知。《飘》（又名《乱世佳人》）是一部由克拉克·盖博和费雯·丽共同主演的佳作。影片讲述了一个发生于美国内战期间的故事，故事情节生动地展现出那个特殊历史时期的社会现实。汤姆·汉克斯的代表作《阿甘正传》是另一部典范之作。一系列历史性事件也出现在此影片当中。阿甘的传奇生活给观众留下了深刻的印象。他屡次遭遇的划时代的重大事件，他独特的思维方式以及他对生活的态度和温暖的爱心使他成为人们心中永远的英雄。

尽管娱乐电影能够使人们暂时放松并开心起来，但它们可能很快就会被遗忘。相比之下，严肃电影的影响则会更长久地持续，且更容易珍藏于记忆中。不管怎样，最好的艺术是要被铭记于心而并非被忘记的。事实上，我几乎不看幽默电影。（幽默电影）在一阵笑声过后，留不下任何有价值的东西。相反，严肃电影却可被视如至宝，并可不厌其烦地屡次观看，每一次观赏都会激发新鲜的想法或更深入的理解。

因此，严肃电影的优点远远超过了幽默电影。无论哪类电影吸引最多的观众，所有严肃电影的从业者，包括导演和演员在内，会继续致力于创作更令人难忘的作品。只要电影行业的发展步伐还未停止，严肃电影的影迷们就会始终给予不懈的支持。

注释

unprecedented **adj.** 空前的，史无前例的

boom **n.** 繁荣

an ample supply of 充足的供应

in favor of 支持；赞同

to begin with 首先

to some extent 在某种程度上，在一定程度上

...provide humans with food for thought 为人类提供精神食粮（此句中provide...with...为固定搭配，表示“为.....提供.....”。）

Murder on the Orient Express 《东方快车谋杀案》（此电影根据英国侦探小说女王阿加莎·克里斯蒂（Agatha Christie）同名小说改编。）

commit **vt.** 犯罪；做错事

bring...under suspicion 使.....遭到猜疑

needless to say 毫无疑问，不用说

go on a journey 去旅行；启程

in addition 此外，另外

Gone with the Wind 《飘》

Forrest Gump 《阿甘正传》（根据同名小说改编的美国电影，小说作者为温斯顿·格卢姆（Winston Groom）。电影荣获1995年最佳影片奖、最佳男主角奖、最佳导演奖等6项奥斯卡大奖。）

a series of 一系列的；一连串的

leave a profound impression on... 给.....留下深刻的印象

epoch-making **adj.** 划时代的；开创新纪元的；意义重大的

along with 连同.....一起；与.....一道

bring about 引起，导致

encompass **vt.** 包含；包围，环绕

far outweigh 远远超过

memorable **adj.** 难忘的；值得纪念的

as long as 只要

render **vt.** 给予

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? For future career success, is relating well to other people more important than studying hard at school?

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut Paste Undo

? Help

2. Is relating well to others more important than studying hard?

Robinson Crusoe is only a dream hero existing in people's **fancy** world of imagination. As **social beings**, humans **can never do without** the help and support from others. **Isolation** is the strongest enemy in one's career life. It has been widely **acknowledged** that relating well to others **paves the way for** people to achieve professional success. However, that does not mean what has been learned in class is not **worthwhile**. In my opinion, building good relationship with others is as important as studying hard at school.

Above all, knowledge is power, just as **Thomas Jefferson** once expressed. To some extent, the essences contained within all school subjects simply **resemble** the concrete frames of architecture. Without them, the building would soon **collapse**. In order to achieve success in one's future career life, **it is imperative** for students **to** study hard at school. Therefore, there is no excuse for any student to **shun** the most fundamental task of studying. The "**No pains, no gains**" concept should be deeply rooted in the mind. Diligence is the **premise** of a bright future. **In this regard**, we may refer to **Madam Curie**, a Polish physicist and chemist famous for her pioneering research on **radioactivity**. She studied hard at school and earned her higher degrees. The **subsequent** scientific research made her the first person honored with two Nobel Prizes—in physics and in chemistry. She was the first female professor at the University of Paris. Evidently, these unprecedented achievements **owed much to** Madame Curie's **untiring** efforts at school.

Secondly, the modern world values teamwork, which is a key to career success. Only through **interactions** with partners can one master the art of cooperation. This vividly demonstrates the significance of relating well to others. At school, there are many projects or group work assigned to students. The participation in any project requires the united efforts of all group members. During the course of a group task, each individual has to work together with their partners. **Bearing in mind** their common goal, all members are devoted to their **assigned** part of the task. Just like different components of an engine, everyone is interrelated. If a single part refuses to function, the whole engine may suddenly stop or even break down. **It is** such a **dramatic** effect **that depicts** the value of working harmoniously and **resolving** any conflicts.

Nevertheless, even though we have **ascertained** the value of diligence at school and also **testified to** the importance of building good relationships with others, there is still one point that must be especially emphasized. To illustrate, it is not wise to become bookworms and spend all one's school time reading textbooks. By no means could one succeed if he or she is only good at reciting theories and cannot **put** what has been

learned **into practice**. Therefore, a practical study plan ought to be made. After all, every student **is entitled to** spend some time with their friends.

To sum up, working diligently at school is a fundamental task **on the part** of students. On the other hand, learning how to relate well to others before entering employment is also important. Every single day spent **on campus** ought to **be made full use of**, as this crucial period in life definitely **constitutes a stepping stone** to a brighter future.

2. 搞好人际关系比努力学习更重要吗？

鲁滨逊·克鲁索仅仅是存在于人们想象世界中的梦幻英雄人物而已。作为社会人的人类无法离开他人的帮助与支持。在一个人的职业生涯中，孤立是最强大的敌人。维系良好的交际圈为事业成功铺平道路，这已为人们所公认。尽管如此，这并不意味着在课堂上学到的知识毫无价值。在我看来，在学校建立良好的交际圈与用功学习同等重要。

首先，正如托马斯·杰斐逊曾经所述，知识就是力量。从某种程度而言，所有学校课程中所蕴含的精髓简直就像建筑物的坚固框架，没有其支撑，建筑物很快就会倒塌。为了能够在未来的事业中取得成功，学生们在学校必须努力学习。因此，任何学生都没有理由推卸最基本的学习任务。“一分耕耘，一分收获”的观念应该深入人心。勤奋是光明未来的前提。在这一点上，我们可以以居里夫人为例，居里夫人是因对放射现象的开创性研究而闻名于世的波兰裔物理学家和化学家。在学校时，她刻苦攻读并获得了高学位。之后的科学研究使得她成为第一位同时获得物理和化学两项诺贝尔奖的人。同时，她还是巴黎大学的第一位女教授。不容置疑，这些空前的成就与居里夫人在校期间的不懈努力息息相关。

其次，当今世界注重团队协作，因为团队协作是事业成功的关键。一个人只有通过同伴互动才能掌握合作的技巧。这生动地展示了良好交际的重要性。在学校期间，有很多项目或团队任务分配给学生去完成。参与其中任何一个项目都需要所有成员的共同努力。在完成小组任务的过程中，每一个人都必须与同伴团结协作。由于怀着共同的目标，所有成员都会竭尽全力完成他们分内的工作。每个人如同构成一个引擎的部件一样紧密相连。如果某个部件出现故障，整个引擎就会突然停止运转，甚至彻底崩溃。正是这种戏剧性的效果描绘出了和谐工作以及克服任何冲突的价值所在。

但是，尽管我们确认了在学校勤奋用功的价值，也证实了与他人建立良好关系的重要性，仍然有一点需要引起特别重视。具体而言，使自己变成将整个学校生涯都用在读书上的书虫是不明智的。若一个人只善于背诵理论而不能将所学知识应用于实践的话，那么他／她无论如何都不会成功。因此，必须制订出一个务实的学习计划。不管怎样，每个学生都有权利与好朋友共度一些校园时光。

总之，在学校勤奋读书是学生的一个根本任务。另一方面，在进入职业生涯之前学会与他人交往也很重要。在学校中的每一天都应充分加以利用，因为人生中的这一重要时期无疑是成就光明未来的基石。

注释

fancy *adj.* 想象的，幻想的

social being *n.* 社会人；社会存在

can never do without... 不能没有.....

isolation **n.** 孤立；隔离

acknowledge **vt.** 承认

pave the way for... 为.....铺平道路；为.....做准备

worthwhile **adj.** 值得的

Thomas Jefferson 托马斯·杰斐逊（美利坚合众国第三任总统（1801年~1809年），也是《独立宣言》（1776年）的主要起草人，美国开国元勋中最具影响力的人物之一。）

resemble **vt.** 类似，相似，像

collapse **vi.** 倒塌；瓦解

it is imperative to... 做.....是势在必行的

shun **vt.** 逃避；回避

No pains, no gains. 一分耕耘，一分收获。

premise **n.** 前提

in this regard 就这一点而言；在这一点上

Madam Curie 居里夫人（波兰裔法国籍女物理学家、放射化学家。1903年6月25日，居里夫人发现了镭。1903年和丈夫皮埃尔共同获得了诺贝尔物理学奖，1911年又因放射化学方面的成就获得诺贝尔化学奖，从而成为第一位两次荣获诺贝尔奖的科学家。）

radioactivity **n.** 放射现象；放射性；放射能力

subsequent **adj.** 随后的

owe much to... 多亏了.....

untiring **adj.** 坚持不懈的；不知疲倦的；不屈不挠的

interaction **n.** 互动；相互作用

bear in mind 将.....牢记在心

assign **v.** 分配；指派

it is...that... 是强调句，被强调的成分为“such a dramatic effect”。

dramatic **adj.** 引人注目的；激动人心的

depict **vt.** 描述；描绘

resolve **vt.** 解决矛盾（争端、冲突、问题等）

ascertain **vt.** 确定

testify to 证明；说明

put...into practice 将.....付诸实践

be entitled to... 有权做.....，有资格做.....

on the part of... 就.....而言

on campus 在校园

be made full use of 被充分利用

constitute **vt.** 构成，组成；形成

stepping stone 垫脚石

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Grades (marks) encourage students to learn.

Test **Section** **?**
Quit **Exit** **Time** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

3. Do grades encourage students to learn?

Having a glimpse of the current situation in education around the globe, we may **marvel at** the large variety of examinations students must take each semester. Apparently, giving grades is considered the most common method to **evaluate** the performance of a student. The entire teaching system cannot do without it. **In a sense**, pursuing high grades is indeed an essential **stimulus** for students to concentrate on their textbooks. It is admitted that marks really encourage the students to learn, but their importance should not be **exaggerated**.

Evidently, the grading system **urges** students to study hard for the "Top One", a **sacred** position in their eyes. No one wishes to fall behind. Thus, once a competition is started among the classmates, learning efficiency might be enhanced. Those who win will make greater efforts to **safeguard** their **superior** results, whereas those who lose in the competition will work harder to erase past mistakes and continue the fight for a better outcome next time. It is due to such a mental state that students gain the **initiative** to learn. Researchers at China Academy of Social Sciences conducted a survey in 10 key high schools in Shanghai. They **drafted** a list of questions centering on motives to study hard at school and asked the students to **fill out** the **questionnaire**. Among the 2,000 students who wrote out their answers, over half of them mentioned the desire to gain high grades in the **National College Entrance Examination**.

Grades also help **reveal** a student's shortcomings in studies. Whenever a new round of **assessments** is done and the final grades are announced, students will have the opportunity to discover their weak points on some subjects. They may go all out to find the reasons for the loss of marks. After a brief review, it is natural for them to finally notice what has been neglected **previously** and obtain an objective attitude toward their school performance. From then on, their attention might be focused on those **drawbacks** indicated in the test. As a common **notion** suggests, learning from past mistakes helps avoid future ones. If such a **function** works, progress can be made.

Nevertheless, "high grade, but low ability" has become an undesirable feature in some students. Meanwhile, lower grades might also lead to the complete loss of confidence in studies. As a result, schools ought to avoid such two extremes. The learning process is a **comprehensive** one that **involves** more than obtaining grades and passing examinations. For instance, starting a large variety of programs **aimed at** broadening the mind and **cultivating** interests, offering students to take part-time jobs to increase experience, organizing colorful activities, all these enjoyable opportunities to learn may encourage better academic performance and prepare them for future challenges upon entry into the **work force**.

Consequently, as long as the grading system is managed appropriately at schools,

students will always **cherish** the dream of gaining high marks and thus have the impetus to fight for it. Concerning all the details mentioned above, **there is every reason to believe that** grades **contribute** much **to** stimulating a student's passion for learning.

3. 分数鼓励学生学习吗？

纵观当今全球教育界，我们也许会对学生每个学期需要参加的考试的繁多种类感到惊叹。很显然，评分制被认为是评价学生表现的最普遍的方法。整个教学体系没有评分制就难以运转。从某种意义上来说，追求高分的确是促使学生专心于教科书的关键激励因素。我们不能否认分数确实能鼓励学生去学习，但是，我们也不应夸大其重要性。

不言而喻，评分制促使学生为争得“第一名”而努力学习。第一名在他们眼中是一个神圣的位置。没有人愿意落后。于是，一旦竞争在学生中展开，学习效率也许会得到提升。那些获胜者会更加努力捍卫自己的优势地位，而那些在竞争中失败的学生也会更加努力，从而抹去以前的失误并继续为下次能取得更好的成绩而奋斗。正是这种心理状态给予了学生学习的动力。中国社会科学院的研究人员在上海10所重点高中进行了一项调查。他们拟出了一系列关于在学校努力学习的动力因素的问题，并让学生填写问卷。在2000位参与调查的学生中，有超过半数的学生提到渴望在高考中取得优异成绩。

分数同时也帮助学生发现自己学习中的不足。每当新一轮测试结束且最终结果公布时，学生们都将会有机会发现他们在某些课程上的弱点。他们会竭尽全力寻找丢分的原因。在总体回顾之后，他们自然而然会最终注意到以前所忽视的，从而获得对自己学业的客观态度。从此以后，他们会将注意力更加集中在考试中所暴露出的不足之处上。这正如一个普通道理所阐述的，从过去的失误中获取经验教训有助于避免犯新的错误。倘若这个作用起效，学生就会取得进步。

然而，“高分低能”已经成为某些学生的不可取之处。与此同时，低分也许也会导致一部分学生对学习彻底丧失信心。因此，学校应该避免这两个极端的产生。学习是一个综合性的过程，并非仅仅包括获得分数和通过考试。例如，学校可以开展各种旨在拓宽思维及培养兴趣的项目，为学生提供兼职工作以积累工作经验，组织丰富多彩的活动，所有这些颇受学生喜爱的学习机会都可以鼓励他们取得更好的学习成绩，并帮助他们迎接未来加入劳动大军时所面临的挑战。

可见，只要分数制度在学校内合理运作，学生会始终梦想取得高分，并拥有为此拼搏的动力。综上所述，我们完全有理由相信，分数的确有助于激发学生学习的热情。

注释

have a glimpse of... 瞥一眼；看一眼

marvel at... 对.....感到惊奇

evaluate **vt.** 评价

in a sense 从某种意义上来说

stimulus **n.** 激励；刺激；刺激物

exaggerate **vt.** 夸张，言过其实
urge **vt.** 力劝，催促；驱策，推进
sacred **adj.** 神圣的；庄严的
safeguard **vt.** 保护；护卫
superior **adj.** 优秀的，出众的
initiative **n.** 主动权
draft **vt.** 起草；设计
fill out 填写
questionnaire **n.** 问卷，调查表
National College Entrance Examination 高考
reveal **vt.** 显示，透露；揭露
assessment **n.** 评定；估价
previously **adv.** 以前，在以前；从前
drawback **n.** 缺点
notion **n.** 概念；见解
function **n.** 作用；功能；职能
comprehensive **adj.** 综合的；广泛的
involve **vt.** 包含；牵涉
aim at 针对；瞄准；目的在于
cultivate **vt.** 培养
work force 劳动力；劳动大军
cherish **vt.** 抱有（希望）；珍爱
there is every reason to believe that... 有充分的理由相信
contribute to 有助于；促成；造就

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Many teachers assign homework to students every day. Do you think that daily homework is necessary for students? Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Test Section **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** **137** 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4. Is daily homework necessary for students?

Tracing back to my school years, teachers used to give us a heavy load of homework. In fact, the tradition of doing assignment after school is still adopted in all schools today. Just as **Confucius** once said, "**To learn with constant perseverance and practice what you have learned is a pleasure.**" The process of doing homework is a perfect conduction of this notion. However, pressure caused by too much homework might bring about negative consequences. In my view, assigning homework every day is necessary, but its amount should not be **excessive**.

Primarily, homework helps the students to review what has been learned and prepare for the new. Needless to say, a period of time is needed to carefully **digest** the accumulated knowledge. Doing homework is an effective way to **assimilate** knowledge. Through having a suitable amount of exercises and memorizing tasks, further comprehension is obtained. Afterwards, a brief preview **familiarizes** the students **with** the new knowledge, thus making it easier for them to understand what will be taught the next day. According to a report from a major education website, over 90% of high school teachers assign homework every day. Many of them agree that students who can actively complete their homework are more able to make progress in their studies.

Furthermore, doing homework helps parents to cooperate with teachers. The signature of a parent is usually required to indicate that he or she is also involved in the education process. **From a certain angle**, parents are regarded as good teachers at home. By taking advantage of the chance to **go through** their children's homework, parents could have detailed discussions with their children about their studies. They are also **in the position to** supervise their children **in case** difficulties arise and instruct them in ways to solve these problems. Evidence of this can be found in many Chinese families nowadays.

However, too much homework every day **takes up** the students' leisure time. They deserve more time for relaxing and for hobbies and other beneficial activities. Education should not **be confined to** what has been taught at school. If they are deprived of the freedom to do anything they like, their enthusiasm in learning might fade considerably. In addition, the amount of homework should be reduced. Excessive homework can only lead **to rebel psychology** on the part of the students. The balance between work and play is of paramount importance for the comprehensive development of an individual. Just as an old saying describes, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." In recent years, the policy of "**reducing the students' load**" was implemented by the Chinese government, with the purpose of freeing children from excessive pressure from school.

Consequently, ensuring the smooth development of education in modern society, homework needs to be assigned to the students after class. Based on all the reasons listed above, I **reiterate** my **standpoint** that doing homework is a tradition that should

be carried out, but it is not supposed to be a heavy daily burden on the students.

4. 学生有必要每天都做家庭作业吗？

追溯到我的学生时代，当时老师经常给我们布置繁重的家庭作业。事实上，直至今天，布置课后作业的传统在所有的学校依然未变。正如孔子曾经说过的：“学而时习之，不亦说乎？”做家庭作业正是将这句话付诸行动。然而尽管如此，过多的家庭作业所导致压力可能会产生负面影响。在我看来，每天布置家庭作业是有必要的，然而作业量不宜过多。

首先，家庭作业帮助学生复习学过的知识并预习新内容。毋庸置疑，学生们需要利用一段时间来仔细消化所积累的知识，而写作业就是吸收知识的有效途径之一。通过完成适量的练习题以及一些记忆任务，学生可以进一步理解所学知识。之后简单的预习可以使学生初步熟悉新知识，这样他们更容易理解第二天老师即将教授的内容。一个主流教育网站的报道显示，超过90%的高中老师会每天给学生布置作业。许多老师都认为，积极完成家庭作业的学生更有可能学习进步。

另外，做作业可以促进老师与家长之间的合作。老师通常请家长在家庭作业后签字，以此来表明家长也同样参与到其子女的教育过程当中。从某种角度来讲，父母被看作良好的家庭教师。家长可以利用检查家庭作业的时机与孩子详细讨论其学习情况。他们还可以对孩子进行监督，当孩子在学习中遭遇困难时，他们可以指导孩子解决这些问题。关于这方面的实例可以在很多现代中国家庭中探寻到。

然而，每天过多的作业负担占据了学生的课余时间。他们应当有更多的时间放松身心，培养自己的爱好或参与其他有益的活动。教育不应当仅仅限制在课堂上所学的知识范围内。如果剥夺了他们做自己喜欢做的事的自由，那么，他们的学习热情也可能将被极大地削弱。此外，功课的负担应当减轻。超负荷的作业量只能导致学生的逆反心理。劳逸结合对于一个人的全面发展是至关重要的。正如一句古老的名言所述，“只工作，不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻。”近年来，中国政府实施了“学生减负”政策，旨在将学生从繁重的功课压力中解脱出来。

因此，老师应当给学生布置课后作业，因为这样可以确保现代社会教育的平稳发展。回顾以上所述，我要重申自己的立场，那就是：做家庭作业应当作为一种传统被继续发扬下去，然而它不能成为压在学生肩上沉重的日常负担。

注释

trace back to... 追溯到.....

Confucius 孔子（中国春秋末期著名的思想家、教育家，儒家学派创始人，其思想及学说对后世产生了极其深远的影响。）

To learn with constant perseverance and practice what you have learned is a pleasure.
学而时习之，不亦说乎？

excessive **adj.** 过多的；极度的；过分的

primarily **adv.** 首先

digest **vt.** 消化，吸收；融会贯通

assimilate **vt.** 吸收

familiarize...with 使.....熟悉

from a certain angle 从某种角度来说

go through 仔细检查

in the position to do... 有能力做.....

in case 万一；假使

take up 占据

be confined to... 局限于.....；限制在.....

rebel psychology 逆反心理

reducing the students' load “学生减负（政策）”

reiterate **vt.** 重申；重述

standpoint **n.** 立场；观点

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The ability to write well is more important than that of speaking.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut Paste Undo

? Help

5. Is the ability to write well more important than that of speaking?

What is **supposed to** be the major elements that make up one's overall quality? The answer lies in those essential skills that anyone who dreams of a bright future ought to be equipped with. Among these abilities, both speaking and writing are to be **emphasized**. A general **controversy** rises up when the two are presented together. Some people attach greater importance to speaking than writing, while others hold the opposite attitude. In my view, speaking is no less important than writing.

With reference to the skill of speaking, **eloquence** is a most direct indication of one's outstanding talent, thus paving the way toward career success. We could trace evidence to **Oprah Winfrey**, the world-renowned talk show queen. Her **unparalleled** talking skills **appeal to** all ages and races. Her fearless courage and ability to emphasize key points indicate that she is able to connect with the hearts and souls of her guests and audiences.

Martin Luther King is another role model. His famous address "I have a dream" was delivered without a draft and touched the hearts of all. Actually, he was speaking **on behalf of** the entire human race and the influence of his speech will last forever.

Moreover, a competent speaker is able to communicate to others **with ease**. Thus, understanding can be achieved and the **circle of friendship** can be broadened and strengthened. The careful choice of words while speaking helps to determine one's communicative abilities. No one wishes to make friends with those who are poor at speaking. In most cases, improper remarks may **considerably** hurt others' feelings. Therefore, in order to be welcomed by others, it is imperative to improve one's oral expressions. My roommate Linda used to be a bad speaker. For the first two years in college, she had very few good friends and led a lonely life. As soon as she realized the importance of speaking, she chose to **enroll on a relevant** training course. Her efforts finally **paid off**. Before graduation, she **boasted** a large number of close friends.

The significance of a person's writing ability should also be mentioned. Excellent writing skills do not merely ensure one's academic and professional success, but also help produce **far-reaching** influences in society, maybe even making history. **To illustrate**, for a student, good writing ability helps them obtain high marks on the examination papers. For a graduate student, completing a satisfactory thesis means they will be granted a dream academic degree or reward. For a white collar worker, having the competence to draft articles may be an important stepping stone leading toward **promotion** and career success. As for professional writers, their popular works record essences of history and might be regarded as **milestones** of an age. We may **cite** the story of Lu Xun, who compared the pen to a weapon. By expressing his sharp viewpoints about the society, he made the world **aware of** the social reality of the time.

The same is true with any other masterpieces to be **eternally** cherished and memorized.

In conclusion, there should be no **prejudice against** either of these two basic skills. As long as our society continues to progress, the demand for talent in comprehensive skills will be on the rise. Both speaking and writing abilities are critical to a person's overall development and each one deserves our ever-lasting attention.

5. 写作能力比口语能力更重要吗？

一个人综合素质的主要因素是什么呢？答案就隐藏在任何渴望光明前途的人应该具备的基本技能里。在这些技能中，口头表达能力和写作能力都需要引起足够重视。当两者同时被提出时，争议便油然而生。一部分人更注重口头表达能力，而另一部分人与之相反。在我看来，这两种技能都很重要。

在口语技能方面，口才是一个人杰出才华的最直接体现，因此可为其事业成功铺平道路。我们可以从名震全球的脱口秀女王奥普拉·温弗瑞身上获得印证。她那举世无双的口才使所有年龄和种族的人都为之叹服。她无所畏惧的勇气以及善于抓住要点的能力说明她能够与嘉宾和观众的心灵紧密相连。

马丁·路德·金是另一位拥有口才的楷模。他那篇不朽的演说《我有一个梦想》是即兴发挥的杰作，触动了所有人的心弦。其实他是在代表全人类抒发心声，《我有一个梦想》的震撼力将永不磨灭。

此外，一个口才好的人可以与他人轻松地交流。于是，人们彼此间的了解增进了，交友圈也随之得到拓宽与巩固。说话时能够谨慎地选择措词表明了一个人的沟通能力。没有人愿意与不会说话的人交友。在大多数情况下，不恰当的话语会极大伤害到他人的感情。因此，为了受到他人的欢迎，就必须提高口头表达能力。我的室友琳达曾经是一个不善言谈的人。在大学的头两年里，她的朋友少得可怜，因此总是孤孤单单的。当她意识到口才有多重要时，她选择报名参加了一个与口才相关的培训课程。她的努力最终得到了回报。在大学毕业前夕，她已经拥有一大群知心好友了。

这里，我们也必须提及写作能力的重要。出色的笔头功夫不仅能够确保一个人在学业和事业上的成功，而且也可以对社会产生深远的影响，甚至可能造就历史。具体而论，对于一个中学生来说，优秀的写作本领可以助其在考试中取得优异的成绩。对于一个研究生来说，完成一篇令人满意的论文就意味着他／她会得到梦寐以求的学位或嘉奖。对于一个白领职员来说，拥有出色的文笔也许会成为其走向升职和职业成功的重要垫脚石。而对于职业作家来说，他们的佳作记载了历史的精髓，并且还有可能被人们誉为一个时代的标志。我们不妨以鲁迅的故事为例，他将手中的笔杆子比作武器，鲁迅通过写作来表达自己的尖锐观点，从而使所有人意识到那个时代的社会现实。其他作家众多的经典著作也同样被读者永久珍藏于心。

因此，对于这两种基本的技能，我们不应持有任何偏见。只要社会还在不断进步，对于拥有综合素质人才的需求就会随之增加。口语能力与写作能力对于一个人的全面发展都是至关重要的，两者都值得我们持之以恒地关注。

注释

be supposed to... 应该；理应

emphasize **vt.** 强调

controversy **n.** 争议，争论；论战；辩论

with reference to... 关于.....

eloquence **n.** 口才；雄辩

Oprah Winfrey 奥普拉·温弗瑞（当今世界上最具影响力的妇女之一。她通过控股哈普娱乐集团的股份，掌握了超过10亿美元的个人财富；她所主持的电视谈话节目《奥普拉脱口秀》的收视率连续16年排在同类节目的首位。）

unparalleled **adj.** 无与伦比的；无双的；空前的

appeal to... 对.....有吸引力

on behalf of... 代表.....

with ease 轻易地；熟练地；不费力地

circle of friendship 交友圈

considerably **adv.** 相当大地；非常地

enroll on 攻读；参加

relevant **adj.** 相关的；有关的

pay off 得到好的结果；取得成功

boast **vt.** 以有.....而自豪

far-reaching **adj.** 影响深远的

to illustrate 举例而言

promotion **n.** 职位晋升

milestone **n.** 里程碑；重大事件

cite **vt.** 引用；引证

aware of 意识到

the same is true with...也是同样的道理

eternally **adv.** 永恒地；常常

prejudice against... 对.....的偏见

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Some people think making sure that others (influential people or potential employers) know about your strengths and accomplishments can help you to succeed. If you do not do this, you won't have a successful life.

Test Section **1**

Quit Exit Time

Cut Paste Undo

? Help

6. What can help you to succeed?

The success stories of numerous world-renowned celebrities justify the idea that one's bright future **is held in the palm of his own hand**. Being discovered and acknowledged by influential people, or potential employers, is only a fortunate encounter, or a good opportunity. Taking advantage of their help might make it easier to obtain a satisfactory post. Nonetheless, whether one can finally succeed or not depends largely on his **consistent** efforts. Previous accomplishments have already become history. Therefore, one's strengths should be further developed and new accomplishments achieved, otherwise such opportunities will be wasted and **futile**. As far as I am concerned, being accepted and sustained by others is only an **external** rather than **decisive factor** of success.

As a matter of fact, not all opportunities lead to success. We should hold an objective attitude about the relationship between **favorable** chances and success. Kevin Geary used to say, "Success happens not by chance, but because you were given a chance and took advantage of it." In other words, meeting an opportunity is only a stepping stone toward a potential future success. Showing off before certain people and letting them know one's strong points might be helpful, but is by no means a decisive factor that directly leads to prosperity. If a person manages to convince an influential figure of his merits and achievements, he is more likely to be promoted to a higher position or work on an important project. That indeed paves the way to his success. Nonetheless, suppose this person becomes **overly self-contented** and stops making great efforts? Then the blessed opportunity will be wasted. No matter how brilliant his past used to be, his future will not be promising. Therefore, seize the opportunity and continue to work diligently, as this is the key to success. Neither step should be **neglected**.

In addition to great opportunities, **tremendous** efforts and **self-reliance**, there are other essential elements that help to guide a person into their successful future. In today's complicated society, being successful is never an easy task, but involves the combined effects of those factors. To illustrate, many highly-valued inner qualities like wisdom, honesty, creativity, **a strong sense of responsibility**, modesty, generosity, courage and kindness are characteristics found in most successful individuals. Outstanding abilities and comprehensive skills are also required.

In summary, no one else is entitled to claim to be the only **determining factor** in a person's promising future. What should be **taken into account** is the real function of opportunities. The elements of success involve more than just attention from others. The untiring efforts of an individual are keys to success. After all, success never comes to those who **are overly obsessed with** waiting for opportunities.

6. 什么能帮助你走向成功?

无数世界名人的成功事迹证明了一个道理，那就是，光明的前途是掌握在自己手中的。能够被有影响力的人或潜在的雇主所发掘和承认仅仅是一个幸运的机遇或一个好机会而已。利用他们的帮助也许可以更轻易地得到某个美差。然而，一个人是否能最终获得成功大多取决于其不懈的努力。以前的成就已成为历史。因此，他／她的实力应该得到加强，并且需要取得崭新的成就，否则那些机遇就会被荒废，徒劳无果。我认为，得到他人的接受与支持仅仅是成功的外因，而并非决定性因素。

事实上，并非所有的机遇都会带来成功。我们应当对良好机会与成功两者之间的关系持有一个客观的态度。凯文·吉尔里曾经说过：“成功并非单凭偶然就能获得，而是在于你很好地利用了他人所给予的机会。”换句话说，遇到良机仅仅是通向未来潜在成功的垫脚石。在某些人面前展示自我并让他们知道自己的优势也许会有所帮助，但这绝非直接导向辉煌的决定因素。如果一个人使某位重量级人物确信了他／她的优点与成就的话，那么他／她就更有可能得到晋升或获准参与到重要的项目中去。这确实为取得成功铺平了道路。然而，假设这个人变得过于自满，并且不再努力，那么会怎样呢？那么他／她所获得的良机就会失效。无论他／她的过去有多么风光，也不会有什么美好的前景的。因此，应当抓住机遇并且继续努力奋斗，这才是成功的秘诀。要一步一个脚印走下去。

除了良好的机遇、巨大的努力和独立外，还有其他一些协助一个人走向成功未来的基本元素。在当今纷繁复杂的社会里，取得成功并非易事，需要将所有的元素结合起来。具体而言，很多宝贵的内在素质，如智慧、正直、创造力、强烈的责任感、谦逊的态度、慷慨、勇气以及善心，这些都是多数成功人士所具备的。同时，出众的本领与综合技能也是必备的元素。

总而言之，其他人没有权利成为一个人美好前途的唯一决定因素。我们应该明了的是机遇的真正功用。成功的元素不仅仅是获取他人的关注。一个人持之以恒的努力才是取得成功的关键所在。那些过于沉迷于等待机遇的人是无论如何也不会受到成功的眷顾的。

注释

be held in the palm of one's own hand 被掌握在某人手中

consistent **adj.** 始终如一的，一致的；坚持的

futile **adj.** 徒劳的；无用的；无效的

external factor 外因（外在因素）

decisive factor 决定性因素

favorable **adj.** 有利的；良好的；赞成的，赞许的

overly self-contented 过于自满的

neglect **vt.** 忽略；疏忽；怠慢

tremendous **adj.** 极大的；巨大的；惊人的

self-reliance **n.** 自力更生；依靠自己；自立

a strong sense of responsibility 强烈的责任感

in summary 总之；概况来说

determining factor 决定因素

take into account 考虑；重视

be overly obsessed with... 过分沉迷于.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to work quickly and risk making mistakes than to work slowly and make sure everything is correct.

Test

Section

1

?

Quit

Exit

Time

Help

7. Is it more important to work quickly with risks making mistakes than to work slowly with everything correct?

Time and tide waits for no man. No matter what one is engaged in, the concept of time is always a primary concern and decisive factor. Any delay during the progression of a work task might be fatal. On the other hand, quality is also important in a task. To some extent, high speed might **incur** mistakes and risks, but that does not mean one cannot work with efficiency. From my point of view, it is a better choice to work with speed without neglecting quality.

In the first place, every minute should be made full use of once a task is **initiated**. A second saved is a second gained. Any **intentional** delay is a waste of time and might lead to **severe consequences**. Therefore, a feasible schedule should be drafted and strictly followed. Nobody is allowed to work slowly. In a sense, deadlines that have been settled are the most effective stimulus urging people to concentrate on their work. In most cases, completing a job ahead of time can also give a person that sense of self-fulfillment, thus helping maintain their enthusiasm in the future. Here is a **concrete example** to testify to the importance of time. My cousin is a person who never works slowly. As a **PhD candidate** at Northwestern University, he is able to participate in many projects. Last semester he **was appointed as** the team leader of an emergent project. After working out a suitable timetable, which he strictly **adhered to**, he and his partners worked efficiently together. The project was completed on time, and with very few mistakes.

Secondly, there is no need to fear making mistakes and taking risks. These experiences are worthwhile and beneficial to future development. Learning from the past help to avoid future **blunders**. If no mistakes are made, or no risks taken, how can a person have opportunities to improve himself? **Thomas Edison**, the greatest inventor the world has ever seen, taught us that making mistakes is only **a precursor** to success. After making numerous experiments and experiencing uncountable failures, he finally succeeded in finding the most suitable material for electric light bulbs.

In the third place, attentiveness and care help reduce the possibility of making mistakes when speed is required. With the mental pressure of time **restrictions**, one's attention may not be so easily **distracted**. **Immersing himself in** the task **at hand** can help him avoid careless mistakes. Taking this aspect into consideration, speed and quality may not be totally contradictory to one another, but rather complimentary to personal job satisfaction.

To sum up, during the course of an endeavor, all participants should attach great importance to both speed and quality in their plan. All the time spent on one's work should be treasured. Even though there may be encounters with faults or risks, working

at a reasonable speed while having focused attention is highly recommended.

7. 冒着犯错误的风险高速地工作比确保万无一失地缓慢工作更重要吗？

时不我待。无论一个人从事何种工作，时间概念始终是首要关注点与决定性因素。在工作任务进展过程中，任何的延误都可能是致命的。另一方面，任务的完成质量也很重要。从某种程度而言，高速度可能会招致错误与风险，然而，那不意味着一个人无法高效地完成任务。我认为，在不忽视质量的同时快速地工作是更理想的选择。

首先，一旦任务启动，分分秒秒都要充分利用。节约一秒也就等于赢得了一秒。刻意的拖延是浪费时间，而且可能会导致严重的后果。因此，需要制定可行的日程表并严格遵守。任何人都不允许拖拖拉拉地工作。可以这么说，确定好的期限是敦促人们专注于工作的最有效刺激因素。在多数情况下，能提前做完工作也会给人一种自我满足感，于是，在将来的工作中，他们会保持这种热情。我们来举一个身边的实例来证明时间的重要性吧。我表哥就是一个从不耽误工作的人。他是美国西北大学博士生，因此可以参与到很多项目中去。上个学期他被任命为一个紧急项目的团队负责人。在制定出能够严格遵守的合理的时间表之后，他和项目成员们一起开始了高效的工作。最后他们按时完成了任务，并且几乎没有犯什么错误。

其次，没有必要害怕犯错与冒险。这些经历对以后的发展是有价值与益处的。汲取过去的教训有助于避免将来犯更大的错误。如果既不犯错也没冒过风险，一个人如何能够获得改善自我的机会呢？世界上最伟大的发明家爱迪生教导我们，犯错仅仅是成功的先导。在做过无数次试验，并经历了数不清的失败之后，他最终找到了最适合制成电灯泡的材料。

第三，专心与谨慎有助于降低高速工作时犯错的几率。有了时间限制带来的精神压力，一个人的注意力就不会轻易分散。沉浸于手头的任务之中有助于避免犯下粗心的错误。鉴于这点，速度和质量也许并不完全相对立，反而与个人工作的满意度相辅相成。

总而言之，在执行一项任务的过程中，所有的参与者都应当在其计划中给予速度和质量相同的重视。要珍惜所有的工作时间。尽管也许会遭遇错误或风险，以合理的速度并精力集中地工作是值得大力提倡的。

注释

Time and tide waits for no man. 时不我待；岁月不等人。

incur **vt.** 招致；引发

initiate **vt.** 开始；发起

intentional **adj.** 故意的；刻意的

severe consequence 严重的后果

concrete example 具体的例子

PhD candidate 博士生

be appointed as... 被任命为.....

adhere to 遵守；坚持

blunder **n.** 大错；错误

Thomas Edison 托马斯·爱迪生（举世闻名的美国发明家，拥有众多重要的发明专利，传媒称之为“门洛帕克的奇才”。他拥有2000余项发明，其中包括留声机、电影摄影机和钨丝灯泡等。他名下的专利数累计超过1500项。）

precursor **n.** 先驱；先导

restriction **n.** 限制；约束；束缚

distract **vt.** 使分心；转移

immerse oneself in... 沉浸于.....；埋头苦干

at hand 在手边；在附近

at a reasonable speed 以合理的速度

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Modern society has become more complex, so it is essential for young people to have the ability to plan and organize.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

8. Is it essential for young people to have the ability to plan and organize?

Living without an aim is like sailing on the ocean without a **compass**. A good plan gives clear **directions** when one is faced with complicated uncertainties. Today's world makes every social member a sailor, who is riding waves under the complex weather conditions at sea. Evidently, the ability to plan and organize is not merely a prerequisite for being a leader, but should be mastered by all other modern citizens as well. Therefore, as **fresh troops** constructing the future society, young people ought to have planning and organizing skills.

Above all, the ability to plan and organize prepares the youth for future academic and career challenges. With a clear goal in mind, they will have the **impetus** to strive for it and are less likely to **get lost** on the way. Planning ahead of time makes each endeavor meaningful. Besides, unwanted situations might be prevented in advance. In most cases, the ability to plan also keeps young people away from worry or fear of the future that is full of obstacles and mysteries. For instance, if a high school student is about to leave school soon, it is necessary for him to have a most suitable plan before the **graduation ceremony** begins. As long as he learns about his interests and sets a goal, a plan takes form. The ability to do so requires not only advice from parents, but also proper instruction from teachers. For example, suppose a person has an ambition to become a lawyer. He may plan to select law as his **major** at college or decide to read related books, or take a part-time job at a lawyer's office. More details are added until a well-organized plan is formed. From then on, he is able to live with a meaningful aim.

In addition, early planning and organizing experience helps young people to become mature. Once a child learns basic skills about how to plan and organize, there can be psychological changes that take place in the brain. These may help them obtain more objective views of the world around them. For example, if they used to spend almost all their leisure time playing computer games or watching TV and they are given an opportunity to make a new plan on **after-class activities**, they might gradually realize that the **obsession with** computer games was harmful to them. Activities like helping parents with housework, doing sports, and reading interesting books may increase. This marks a big step forward. The child becomes more mature and **sensible**, which indicates the importance of planning and organizing skills.

Viewed from a certain angle, young people with the ability to plan and organize are more likely to become leaders upon entry into the business world. It is a common quality shared by successful leaders of different professions, both in the business world and in the political **arena**. These adults all exhibit remarkable talent for making critical decisions and are exceedingly capable of **administering** a large number of employees or assistants. If children are given the chance to learn such skills, they would have a

primary comprehension of planning and organizing. As soon as their interest is aroused, they may be inspired to become a group leader in their circle of friends. It could be a valuable experience for them in their future ambitions.

In a word, to become a good sailor in the information age, every youngster ought to be well equipped with a number of essential skills, including the ability to plan and organize. No one is able to **foresee** what is going to happen tomorrow. However, one is able to prepare well and move on into the next stage of life with clear **guidelines**.

8. 年轻人必须具备组织管理才能吗？

没有目标的生活就仿佛在茫茫大海上漫无方向地航行。当一个人面对复杂的迷茫时，好的计划会为他／她指明方向。当今世界将每个社会成员都变成了一名水手，他们在海上多变的天气条件下乘风破浪。不言而喻，计划组织才能不仅仅是领导者的必备条件，其他现代公民也应该掌握。因此，作为建设未来社会的生力军，青年人应该拥有计划组织才能。

首先，计划组织才能为青年人迎接未来学业和事业中的挑战作准备。由于胸中怀有了明确的目标，他们就有动力为其拼搏，而且不易在中途迷路。预先的计划使所付出的努力有意义，同时还可提前预防意外发生。在大多数情况下，计划能力还使青年人远离对充满困难和迷惑的未来的恐惧与忧虑。例如，如果一个高中生即将离校，他有必要在毕业典礼举行之前制订出最合理的计划。只要他了解自己的兴趣所在并且确立一个目标，计划就成形了。计划能力的培养不仅需要从父母那里听取建议，还需要得到来自教师的合理指导。例如，假设一个人有志成为一名律师，他也许会在大学计划选择法律专业，或决定阅读相关的书籍，或在某律师事务所兼职。于是，他就可以往计划里添加更多的细节，直至一个周全的计划诞生。自此，他就可以在有意义的目标的指引下生活了。

此外，早年的计划组织经验帮助青年人变得成熟起来。一旦一个孩子学会了计划组织的基本技巧，他／她也许会产生某些心理变化，从而帮助他们获得对周围世界更客观的认识。例如，如果他们曾经将几乎所有的课外时间都用在玩电脑游戏或看电视上，那么制订崭新的课外活动计划的机会到来了，他们有可能会逐渐意识到沉迷于电脑游戏是有害的。于是，诸如帮父母做家务、进行体育锻炼以及阅读有趣书籍之类的活动会增加。这标志着显著的进步：孩子变得更加成熟与明智了。由此可见，计划组织才能是多么重要。

从某个角度来看，拥有计划组织才能的青年人若进入商界更可能成为领袖人物。无论在商界还是在政界，这是各行各业成功领导者共有的品质。这些成年人都展示出作重大决策的卓越才干，并且拥有管理众多员工或助手的超凡能力。如果孩子有机会学习这些技巧，他们就对计划和组织有了初步的理解。当这些知识激起他们的兴趣时，他们就有可能成为自己朋友圈里的“小队长”。这便为实现将来的雄心壮志积累了宝贵的经验。

简言之，为了成为信息时代浪潮中优秀的“水手”，每位青年人都应该具备一些基本技巧，包括计划组织才能。没有人能够预知未来会发生些什么。然而，人们却可以作好充分的准备，在清晰的指导方针的带领下迈入人生的下一个阶段。

注释

compass *n.* 指南针

direction *n.* 方向

fresh troop 生力军

impetus **n.** 动力

get lost 迷路；迷失

graduation ceremony 毕业典礼

major **n.** 专业

after-class activity 课外活动

obsession with... 对.....的迷恋

sensible **adj.** 明智的

arena **n.** 舞台；竞技场

administer **vt.** 管理；支配

foresee **vt.** 预见

guideline **n.** 指导方针

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should not pay for public transportation.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

9. Shouldn't people pay for public transportation?

To many **city dwellers** nowadays, public transportation may be their one and only choice to be able to get around every day. Indeed, being a most convenient and **economical** means of traveling, it boasts a number of superior qualities compared with private cars. That is why the government is highly concerned about improvements in traffic conditions and invests heavily in the construction of a more advanced infrastructure. In recent years, a controversial proposal was brought before the public eye, suggesting that passengers not pay for the public transport. Such an **innovative** idea might be reasonable in some aspects. However, in my opinion, doing away with fares completely is not realistic, but **cutting down on** them can be more applicable and beneficial.

Firstly, not paying for the public transport will **exert** an **excessive** financial burden on the government. Tremendous investments are being made to construct more roads, build more **overpasses** and develop new bus and subway lines. In addition, due to the climb in petrol prices, the cost of running a vehicle has risen to historic levels. On the other hand, if people don't pay for bus rides, some bus companies might reach the **verge of bankruptcy**. In order to maintain the continuous development of the public transport system, precautions ought to be taken in advance in case the government can no longer keep up with the demand for traffic funds. Revenue collected from the passengers' fares contributes to **a portion of** the total amount of money used to build and develop the city's transport systems. Therefore, all citizens ought to shoulder the social responsibility to lend their support in a financial way. After all, they are the major beneficiaries.

Secondly, the capacity of current public transport is far from **adequate** in handling greater traveling demands. It is a common economic law that if demand far **exceeds** supply, a society might be in danger of a potential crisis. The same is true with the traffic system. Predictably, if people are allowed to use public transport free of charge, the number of passengers will explode. As a consequence, buses and subways will be overly crowded. Both the travelers and drivers will face a **nightmare**. Quality of service and safety of traveling would never be well ensured and people might have to wait in even longer **queues**. Without a doubt, people's normal life will be negatively affected. The entire transport system might **end up in** a mess, which will finally become a major crisis.

As a matter of fact, cutting down on fares could be a better solution. Cheaper and more convenient paying methods have proved an effective measure in solving traffic problems in many cities. Take the capital of China as an example. Beijing is one of the pioneer cities to charge less public transport fees by promoting the use of IC cards.

Those who **scan** their cards after getting on the bus will be granted a **discount**. Today, urban dwellers in Beijing have witnessed the improved traffic conditions due to the reduction in car usage. In reality, similar measures are being taken by many other major cities around the world, which further justifies its effectiveness.

In summary, there are more hidden defects lying **beneath** this **free-of-charge** proposal than its possible benefits. Whether it should be finally implemented depends largely on the **respective** transport systems in different regions. Only when the traffic network is fully developed to the highest degree can those predictable risks and **drawbacks** be totally eliminated.

9. 人们应该免费搭乘公共交通工具吗？

对于当今很多都市居民来说，公共交通也许是他们每天往来于各地的唯一选择。的确，作为最方便、最经济的出行方式，它具备许多强于私家车的优势。这就是为什么政府高度关注交通状况的改善、并投入大量资金建设更先进的基础设施。近年来，一个颇具争议的提议吸引了公众的关注，那就是倡导乘客应免费乘坐公共交通工具。这个创新的想法也许在某些方面是合理的。然而，在我看来，彻底免收任何费用是不切实际的，但降低这些费用也许更为可行且更有益处。

首先，免费搭乘公共交通工具将给政府施加过多的经济负担。建设更多的公路和天桥、开拓崭新的公交地铁路线都需要巨额投资。此外，由于油价的攀升，交通工具的运营成本也上升到了历史高度。在另一方面，如果人们不再付公交车车费了，那么有些公交公司也许会面临破产。为了维护公共交通体系的持续发展，应提前采取措施以应对政府无法满足对交通资金需求的情况。同时，公共交通的收入也属于建设发展城市交通体系所需全部资金的一部分。因此，所有居民都应该以经济方式肩负起这个社会责任。毕竟，他们是主要受益人。

其次，当前的公共交通运输承载力远不足以应付更大的出行需求。基本经济规律告诉我们，如果需求量远远超过供应量，社会可能会面临一场潜在的危机。交通系统也是如此。可以设想，如果人们获得免费使用公共交通工具的许可，乘客的数量将会井喷。因此，公共汽车和地铁里必将拥挤不堪，乘客与司机都会面临一场噩梦。服务质量以及出行安全将不再得到良好的保证，人们也许必须排更长的队。毋庸置疑，人们的正常生活将遭受负面影响，整个交通系统也可能陷于混乱之中，而这终将导致重大危机。

其实，削减费用可能是更好的解决方案。在很多城市里，更低廉、更方便的支付方式已被证实为解决交通问题的有效措施。以中国的首都为例，北京是通过推广使用IC卡降低公交费用的先锋城市之一。上车后刷卡的乘客可以享受折扣票价。如今，北京市民已亲眼目睹由于私家车使用量减少而得到改善的交通状况。实际上，世界上其他很多主要城市都采纳了同样的方法，这进一步证实了其有效性。

总而言之，在这项“免费”提案中隐藏的缺陷多于其可能带来的好处。它能否最终得以实施主要取决于不同地区各自的交通体系。只有当交通网络全面发展到最高水平时，那些可预料的风险和弊端才能彻底消失。

注释

city dweller 城市居民

economical **adj.** 经济的；节约的

innovative **adj.** 创新的；革新的

cut down on... 削减.....; 减少.....
exert **vt.** 施加; 产生
excessive **adj.** 过度的
overpass **n.** 天桥
verge **n.** 边缘
bankruptcy **n.** 破产
a portion of 一部分
adequate **adj.** 充足的
exceed **vt.** 超过
nightmare **n.** 噩梦
queue **n.** 队列; 长队
end up in 以.....告终
scan **vt.** 刷(卡); 扫描
discount **n.** 折扣; 打折
beneath **prep.** 在.....之下
free-of-charge 免费的
respective **adj.** 各自的; 分别的
drawback **n.** 缺点

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to use land for human needs than to save land for endangered animals.

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Help

10. Land: for human needs or for endangered animals?

The earth is now witnessing a controversial issue in the using and saving of land. There is no denying that land use is essential to the development of human society. If no more land is available for people to **explore**, the living space will no longer endure the pressure from the growth in population. On the other hand, if the land that animals inhabit is **invaded** by humans, an increasing number will reach the verge of **extinction**. Thus, the ecological balance will be severely **disrupted**. Consequently, only through having a good balance between land use and land conservation can such a dilemma be solved.

First of all, land use ensures further development for human society. It involves the management and **modification** of wild land into areas for human needs. As many as 7 billion people are living on this planet today. To satisfy the most fundamental demand of the growing population, land ought to be properly used. For instance, if there is not enough supply of farming fields, fewer crops can be **harvested** for food. This will increase the number of **starving** people in the world. The same is true with land for residential use. No one wishes to witness the **rootless** existence of those who are not settled down due to the lack of living space. In addition, the construction of commercial districts and public open spaces as well as the creation of **industrial parks** are all major projects that make a society advance towards a higher level. Evidently, the use of land is of essential importance to the **survival** of mankind and the advancement of modern society.

Without a doubt, humans should also be on a mission to protect animals from **dying out**. Endangered species like **jaguars**, **leopards**, brown bears, **giant pandas** and tigers are disappearing at an **alarming** rate due to the overuse of land and **deforestation**. Ancient ecosystems are being disturbed during human's excessive exploitations. Such problems have **intensified** over recent years with unprecedented population growth and urbanization. A thriving and healthy environment is of vital importance to people's **well-being**, but it is met with potential crisis owing to the extinction of rare animals. The earth where humans survive and develop also belongs to other creatures. If more **endangered** animals are extinct, humans may face the same danger sooner or later. As valuable inhabitants on this planet, animals, especially those in danger of extinction, should never be deprived of a space to live and thrive. In a sense, saving land for these animals is equal to saving their lives.

Therefore, the government should seek to order and regulate land use in an efficient and **ethical** way. It is also imperative to make **cautious** plans to maintain the balance between using and saving land. Meanwhile, assessing the land potential and searching for alternatives for land use are also favorable options for the government. In

doing so, the needs of humans can be ensured and natural resources can be **safeguarded**.

In summary, the harmony between humans and nature is of vital importance in the modern world today. Land management is by no means an easy task. It involves all-round consideration and **foresight**. Excessive exploitation ought to be strictly prohibited. To use the land cautiously while protecting the endangered animals is a wise choice. Indeed, the far-reaching advancement of a society owes much to a well-balanced social and natural environment.

10. 土地用于人类需求还是濒危动物？

地球正在目睹有关土地使用与土地节约的争议论题。不可否认，土地使用对于人类社会的发展是至关重要的。如果人类已无地可用，其生存空间就不再能承受来自人口增长的压力。另一方面，如果动物赖以生存的土地遭到人类入侵，那么越来越多的物种将濒临灭绝。于是，生态平衡将遭到严重破坏。因此，只有通过保持土地使用和土地节约之间很好的平衡才能解决这种进退两难的困境。

首先，土地使用确保人类社会的进一步发展。这涉及以满足人类需要为目的的荒地治理与改造。如今，共有70亿人口居住在地球上。为满足日益增长的人口最基本的需求，土地应该得到合理利用。比如，如果耕地面积不足，粮食产量就会减少。这将增加世界饥饿人口的数量。住宅用地也是如此。没有人愿意看到人们由于缺乏居住空间而漂泊无依地生存。此外，建设商业区与公共活动场地，以及创建工业园区，这些都是使一个社会向更高水平发展的重点工程。显然，土地的使用对于人类的生存和现代社会的进步来说都是至关重要的。

毋庸置疑，人类还应该肩负起防止动物灭绝的使命。由于土地的过度使用以及森林的砍伐，诸如美洲狮、美洲豹、棕熊、大熊猫和老虎之类的濒危物种的数量正在以惊人的速度减少。古代生态系统在人类过度开发的过程中遭到破坏。近年来，随着空前的人口增长和城镇化，此类问题也更加严重了。繁荣健康的环境对人类的福祉是至关重要的，然而，由于珍稀物种的灭绝，环境会面临潜在的危机。人类赖以生存和发展的地球也同时属于其他生灵。如果更多的濒危动物灭绝，人类也迟早会面临相同的危机。作为这个地球上珍贵的居民，动物，尤其是那些有可能灭绝的动物，不应失去自己生存繁衍的空间。在某种程度上，为这些动物留存土地就等于挽救它们的生命。

因此，政府应该尽力以有效且道德的途径治理整顿土地的使用。同时还必须制订慎重的计划以维持土地使用与土地节约之间的平衡。与此同时，评估土地潜质并寻找土地使用的替代方法也是政府的有益选择。如此，人类需要就可以得到满足，自然资源也可以得到保护。

总之，现在人与自然的和谐对于现代世界是至关重要的。土地管理绝非易事，它需要人们周全的考虑与远见。过度开发应遭到严令禁止。在谨慎使用土地的同时保护濒危动物才是明智之选。的确，社会的长远进步在很大程度上都归功于社会与自然环境的良好平衡。

注释

explore **vi.** 勘探；寻找

invade **vt.** 侵入；侵犯

extinction **n.** 灭绝

disrupt **vt.** 破坏；扰乱

modification **n.** 改变；改造

harvest **vt.** 收割；收获

starving **adj.** 挨饿的

rootless **adj.** 无所寄托的

industrial park 工业园

survival **n.** 生存

die out 灭绝

jaguar **n.** 美洲虎

leopard **n.** 美洲豹

giant panda 大熊猫

alarming **adj.** 令人担忧的

deforestation **n.** 森林砍伐

intensify **vi.** 增强

well-being **n.** 幸福；康乐

endangered **adj.** 濒临灭绝的

ethical **adj.** 道德的

cautious **adj.** 慎重的

safeguard **vt.** 保卫

foresight **n.** 远见

Should the government focus more on preserving natural environment and less on economic development?

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Help

11. Should the government focus more on preserving natural environment and less on economic development?

Conflicts will **arise** whenever official decisions are to be made regarding the environment and the economy. Both of them are closely interrelated with the fundamental interests of mankind. Should the government allow the **slowdown** of economic development by focusing mainly on natural preservation? Or should emphasis be laid upon the rapid advancement of economy **at the cost of a deteriorated** environment? As far as I am concerned, neither of these issues can afford to be neglected. It is the **inescapable** obligation on the part of the government to ensure the **sustainable development** of both nature and economy.

To begin with, as the foundation of society, economy **is of top priority** in all nations. The **thriving** of a country depends on its economic conditions. Today, globalization has already produced **chain effects** in economy, whose impacts have gone beyond national boundaries from one nation to another. Undoubtedly, the neglect of economic development will bring people back to poverty and hunger. To maintain a smooth and healthy economic development, government is a major force. There is no excuse for a government to shun the responsibility of helping to further develop their country's national economy. Take China as an example. The economic reforms and the opening-up policy adopted last century benefited the nation and its people as a whole. Nowadays, more **preferential** policies are being formed and implemented, which further testifies to the powerful role of the government in economic development.

Likewise, environmental preservation is also of vital importance. In reality, the unprecedented environmental problems are closely associated with economic and scientific advancement, thus demanding attention from the government. To illustrate, among these issues, the most noticeable ones include air and water pollution caused by industrial waste, global warming, **acid rain**, **land depletion**, rainforest destruction as well as the excessive consumption of natural resources. Undeniably, no individual is capable of handling all these disasters without tremendous official support. It is the government's responsibility to implement effective policies and take immediate measures to combat these **hazards**. Moreover, efforts should also be made to increase the awareness of the public to participate in these activities to preserve the environment and avoid further problems.

In effect, it is sustainable development that is crucial in saving modern society from the **torturing** conflicts between economy and nature. That is to say, whenever an economic decision is to be made, related environmental concerns ought to be taken into consideration, so that a plan can be verified with the purpose of preventing **potential** threats. For example, if some resources are planned to be used for human needs,

research should be conducted in advance on the current storage of these resources. If these resources are not sustainable, alternative resources must be found instead.

In spite of diversified economic situations around the globe, sustainable development constitutes the common goal shared by both developed countries and developing countries. Attention should be focused on establishing healthy and harmonious systems that reduce the chance of potential economic and **ecological crisis**. Thus, if the economy is to prosper further then the environment is also to become friendlier than ever.

11. 政府应当更加注重环保，并减少对经济发展的重视程度吗？

每当政府制定有关环境和经济的决策时都会产生争议。两者都与人类的根本利益息息相关。政府应当允许放慢经济发展，将主要精力投入到自然保护中吗？或者，政府应当以环境恶化为代价，快速发展经济吗？我认为，经济和环境两者均不能被忽视。政府在确保自然与经济的可持续发展方面有不可推卸的责任。

首先，经济作为社会的基础是所有国家的首要任务。国家的繁荣昌盛依靠其经济发展情况。如今，全球化已经在经济领域产生了连锁反应，经济的影响力已经远远跨越了国界。毋庸置疑，无视经济发展会使人民回到贫穷饥饿的境地。要保持经济的平稳健康发展，政府是主要力量。政府没理由逃避深入发展国民经济的责任。以中国为例，上个世纪采取的改革开放政策整体上为国家和人民带来了福祉。现如今，更多优惠政策的形式与实施进一步证明了政府在经济发展中所发挥的强大作用。

同样，环境保护也是至关重要的。前所未有的环境问题与经济科技发展关系紧密，因此也需要政府的重视。在这些问题中，最值得关注的包括由工业废料引起的空气与水的污染、全球变暖、酸雨、土地枯竭、热带雨林的破坏以及对自然资源的过度消耗。不可否认，没有强大的官方支援，个人是无法应对这些灾难的。政府有责任实行有效的政策并刻不容缓地采取措施来抵抗这些威胁。此外，政府还应不遗余力地提高公众的环保参与意识，防止问题的加剧。

事实上，可持续发展对于把现代社会从经济与自然的严重冲突中解救出来很重要。也就是说，在制定经济决策的时候，也要同时考虑到相关的环境问题，这样，为了预防潜在的威胁，可以对某个计划进行相应的修改。例如，如果人类计划开发利用某些资源，就应当提前对这些资源的现有储备情况进行调研。倘若这些资源是不可持续的，那么就必须要寻找其他可替代的资源。

尽管全球各地的经济形势不尽相同，可持续发展是发达国家与发展中国家共同的目标。应当将重点集中在建立健康和谐的系统上，以降低潜在经济与生态危机的发生概率。因此，在经济走向进一步繁荣的同时，我们也应当使环境变得比以往更加友好。

注释

arise **vi.** 产生；出现；发生

slowdown **n.** 减速；缓慢

at the cost of... 以.....为代价

deteriorated **adj.** 恶化的；已变质的

inescapable **adj.** 逃脱不了的；不可避免的

sustainable development 可持续发展

be of top priority是最首要的；是当务之急

thriving **n.** 繁荣，兴旺

chain effect 连锁反应

preferential **adj.** 优惠的

likewise **adv.** 同样地； 而且

acid rain 酸雨

land depletion 土地耗竭

hazard **n.** 危险； 冒险的事

torturing **adj.** 使受苦的； 使痛苦的

potential **adj.** 潜在的； 可能的

ecological crisis 生态危机

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is not realistic that people expect to work in the same company or for the same employer for their whole life.

Test **Section** **?**
Quit **Exit** **Time** **Help**

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12. Should people work in the same company or for the same employer for their whole life?

Outwardly, it appears to be a desired **privilege** for an employee to be **granted** a life-long post in a company. No longer will he be involved in the tense competitions on the job market and a stable professional future is held in his hand. However, such an ideal expectation has a series of hidden limits that should be emphasized. Today our modern society is advancing at a remarkable speed. Not a single person is capable of **foreseeing** the future that is full of a million uncertainties. As a result, in my opinion, it is **naïve** to dream of a life-employment opportunity nowadays.

There is no denying that serving under one employer for life might have been advantageous in the past. Under the **planned economy**, China used to **designate** life-long posts for college graduates. For those who were offered such a position, they were blessed with stable incomes and ample **staff welfare**. This ensured pay helped enhance their living standard and overall life quality. In addition, the company was just like a big family where all members were united and determined to make contributions. As for the leaders, they were able to keep their working forces going strong with employees cooperating and working together. **To some degree**, it also helped maintain social stability.

Nonetheless, the **market-based economy** today makes life-long employment **unrealistic**. A series of complicated social elements are the major **obstacles** that force job hunters or employees to give up the ideal of a life-long position. To illustrate, modern economy can never do without **personnel transfer**, which is the symbol of a vigorous job market. The growing number of candidates has made the competition **fiercer** than before. As a result, even if one succeeds in filling a long-term post, he is still faced with unexpected challenges from other employees or new job hunters. Besides, the prosperous economic environment encompasses more potential opportunities for the working class. Whenever a better job opportunity in a different company appears, few people would **wait around**, but would strive to improve their situation instead.

On the part of the employers, most of them are unwilling to offer life-long positions. A major reason lies in **exceedingly** heavy financial burdens. Some bosses also fear that if there is no pressure of job losses, employees will lose the **impetus** to make progress and thus working efficiency might be negatively affected.

In conclusion, both the job candidates and the employees ought to adopt objective views on their career life. The social reality today no longer allows people to become absolute **idealists** and **perfectionists**. As a matter of fact, it is unimportant whether one can work for the same company for their whole life or not. What really matters is to be prepared for new opportunities and potential changes that might

appear in one's future endeavor toward success.

12. 人们应在同一家公司或为同一个雇主效力终生吗？

从表面上来看，倘若一位员工能够在某公司获得终生职位，这是很称心如意的特权。他／她不必再陷入人才市场上激烈的职业竞争，同时也会将稳定的职业前途紧握手中。然而，如此理想的期待里也存在着一系列应当引起重视的隐患。今天，现代社会正在以惊人的速度向前迈进。任何一个人都不可能预测到充满无数不确定因素的未来。因此，我认为，想要获得终生职位机会的幻想是很幼稚的。

不可否认，在过去的年代里，终生效力于同一位雇主也许会有很多好处。计划经济背景下的中国通常给大学毕业生分配终生职位。对于那些接受这样职位的人们而言，他们可以享有稳定的工资和丰厚的福利。这种有保障的收入有助于提高生活水平和整体生活质量。此外，他们的工作单位就如同大家庭一样，所有的成员都团结一心为之作贡献。对于领导而言，员工的同心协力可以帮助其持续壮大劳动队伍。这从某种程度上也有助于维护社会的稳定。

然而，如今的市场经济使终身聘用变得不切实际。一系列复杂的社会因素是迫使求职者或员工放弃获得终生职位理想的主要障碍。具体来说，现代经济离不开人员流动，因为这是充满活力的人才市场的标志。越来越多的候选人使竞争空前激烈。因此，即使一个人成功地得到了某长期职位，他／她也同样需要面对其他员工或新求职者带来的意外挑战。此外，繁荣的经济环境里富含更多的潜在机遇。每当更好的工作机会出现在另一家公司时，很少有人会选择等待，相反，他们会为了改善自己的现状而为之拼搏。

如今，大多数的雇主都不愿意提供终生职位。其主要原因就在于过分沉重的财政负担。一些老板也担心若没有了丢掉工作的压力，员工会失去进步的动力，从而对工作效率产生负面影响。

总之，求职者与雇员都应当对他们的职业生涯持客观态度。如今的社会现实不再允许人们变成绝对的理想主义者或完美主义者。事实上，一个人是否能够为同一家公司奋斗终生并不重要。真正重要的是，在为事业成功而奋斗的道路上，要时刻准备迎接崭新的机遇和潜在的挑战。

注释

privilege **n.** 特权；优待

grant **vt.** 授予；允许

foresee **vt.** 预见；预知

naïve **adj.** 幼稚的；天真的

There is no denying that... 不可否认

planned economy 计划经济

designate **vt.** 指定；指派

staff welfare 员工福利

to some degree 从某种程度上来说；在某种程度上

market-based economy 市场经济

unrealistic **adj.** 不切实际的；不现实的；不实在的

obstacle **n.** 障碍；妨碍；障碍物

personnel transfer 人员流动；人事调动

fierce **adj.** 激烈的；猛烈的；凶猛的

wait around 空等；呆呆地等

exceedingly **adv.** 非常地；过度地；极度地

impetus **n.** 动力；推动力

in conclusion 总之；最后

idealist **n.** 理想主义者；空想家

perfectionist **n.** 完美主义者

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people should try different jobs before they decide which job or career they will do in the long term.

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Help

13. Should young people try different jobs before they decide on their long-term job or career?

Before stepping into the workforce, school graduates are filled with endless **curiosities** about their new stage of life. In many cases, uncertainties exist in their minds. The lack of working experience makes it difficult for them to make a good decision about long-term job choices. Some of them are **at a loss**, not knowing which professional field really suits their abilities and interests. Consequently, it is definitely **advisable** for young people to try different jobs before they make a final decision.

To begin with, the accumulation of working experience is critical to a person's **perspective** about their career. **Taking up** diversified positions in different companies helps young people learn many valuable skills that cannot be learned from textbooks. Experience definitely makes one mature and more capable. What's more, each company has its unique cultural atmosphere that helps improve one's overall **outlook**. Young people could take advantage of every job opportunity to accumulate these precious values and this knowledge for their future **utilization**. **Expanding** their circle of friends from different job experiences is also of great benefit. No one could deny that interacting with more people paves the way to success.

Furthermore, in the face of uncertainties, practice is the only **criterion** for testing truth. It just resembles buying shoes at a store. The best way to judge which pair suits a buyer is to let them try on different shoes until they find the right pair. The same is true with job hunting. Young people are mostly suffering from doubts about which job suits them best. An effective way dealing with uncertainties is to try working in different companies.

However, overly frequent changes of employment might lead to an unfavorable **impact** on one's career. Young job hunters should be reminded of some potential defects. For example, future employers might judge them and regard them as the type of person who could never **devote wholeheartedly to** the company. They will also question the reasons for leaving one job after another. Honesty and skillful speaking techniques could be useful at this time.

Undeniably, when the moment arrives for a young person to join in the fierce competitions of the job market, making a careful decision is meaningful to their professional life. Needless to say, it is exceedingly fortunate to encounter a most suitable job opportunity **in the first instance**. As for those who are still suffering from uncertainties, engaging in different jobs might be valuable and applicable stepping stones toward a brilliant future.

13. 年轻人应当在决定长期从事的职业之前先尝试做不同的工作吗？

在踏进劳动者队伍之前，毕业生会对他们崭新的人生阶段充满无尽的好奇心。在很多时候，诸多不确定因素会萦绕于他们的脑海之中。由于缺乏工作经验，他们很难对长期的职业选择作出正确的决定。一些人会感到茫然，不知道究竟什么职业真正适合他们的能力与兴趣。因此，年轻人在作出最终决定之前，尝试不同的工作肯定是可取的。

首先，工作经验的积累对于一个人职业观的形成极其重要。在不同公司的不同岗位上工作有助于年轻人获得许多课本上无法学到的有价值的技能。经验的确能够使人更加成熟，更有能力。此外，每个公司都有其独特的文化氛围，融入其中可以改善人的世界观。年轻人应当利用每个工作机会积累这些宝贵的理念和知识以便将来学以致用。不同的工作经历可以扩大交际圈，这对年轻人来说也是很有益处的。毋庸置疑，交友广泛可以为成功铺路。

此外，在面对迷茫时，实践是检验真理的唯一标准。这好比在商店里买鞋。若要判断哪双鞋最适合，最佳方法就是让购买者试穿不同的鞋，直到他们选出最合脚的那双为止。求职亦如此。年轻人大都因为无法确定哪份工作最适合自己而苦恼。应对疑虑的有效途径就是尝试在不同的公司工作。

然而，过于频繁的跳槽也可能对一个人的事业产生不利影响。年轻的求职者应当注意这些潜在的不利因素。例如，未来的雇主也许会认为他们是无法对同一家公司全身心投入的人，也会质疑他们不断换工作的原因。在这种情况下，诚实的态度和良好的口才就会很有效用了。

不可否认，当一个年轻人不得不融入人才市场中激烈竞争的时候，作出谨慎的决定对于其职业生涯是很有意义的。当然，若能一开始就遇到最合适的工作机会，那便最幸运不过了。对于依旧处于迷茫之中的人来说，从事不同的工作也许是迈向未来辉煌事业有价值的、合适的垫脚石。

注释

curiosity *n.* 好奇心；好奇

at a loss 茫然；困惑不解

advisable *adj.* 可取的；明智的；适当的；合理的

perspective *n.* 前景；观点；远景

take up 开始从事

outlook *n.* 观点；展望

utilization *n.* 利用；实用

expand **vt.** 扩大；展开

criterion **n.** 标准；准则；尺度

impact **n.** 影响；冲击

devote wholeheartedly to... 全心全意投入到.....

undeniably **adv.** 不可否认地；确凿无疑地

in the first instance 起初；首先

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? One of the best ways for parents to help their teenage children prepare for adult life is to encourage them to take part-time jobs.

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?Help

14. Is it advisable for teenage children to take part-time jobs?

Stepping into **adulthood** marks the beginning of a **brand new stage** of one's life. It also **denotes** numerous encounters with challenges that may have never **shown up** during the golden years of childhood. In the face of such a reality, many responsible parents attempt to help their teenage children **adapt to** future challenges as early as possible. Some of these children are encouraged to take part-time jobs. From my point of view, it could be a suitable way to meet that need.

First of all, during the course of working part-time, teenagers will have the opportunity to learn more and accumulate experiences for their future careers. No matter what type of job they are engaged in, they could gain some practical knowledge and skills, which will prove useful and valuable if they are employed in a related field after graduating from college. There is enough evidence to testify to this. During a summer vacation in high school, my friend Kate took up a part-time job as a shop assistant in a clothes shop. Such an interesting experience taught her how to **bargain with** customers and how to communicate with people skillfully. Today, she has made herself a successful sales manager in a **multinational** clothing corporation. In a sense, the part-time job she once took benefited her considerably.

In addition, children may gradually understand the reality of making money, thus becoming more mature. One's attitude toward money reflects his values. During the process of working and receiving payment for it, they will naturally comprehend that not a penny is easily gained. Rome was not built in a day. Only through diligent work, perseverance, and a strong sense of responsibility can a person deserve pay. Indeed, comprehending this fact about work and pay **symbolizes** one's mental progress, which brings him closer to **maturity**.

Undeniably, there are other effective ways available for parents to prepare their children for their future. To illustrate, joining in various summer camps could be a good choice. Life experience in a camp helps train teenagers to live independently **under tough conditions**. They could take advantage of such a precious chance to master some basic life skills. In addition, it is also advisable for parents to take their children out on international or national tours. Traveling broadens their **horizon** and makes them more open-minded. All these qualities can be found in every successful adult.

To sum up, adulthood constitutes the longest and the most important period in a person's whole life. In order to make it more meaningful and successful, it is a wise decision on the part of parents to help their children make early preparations. **Without doubt**, encouraging teenagers to take part-time jobs will bring **substantial** benefits to these future adults.

14. 十几岁的孩子做兼职工作可取吗？

进入成年期标志着一个崭新人生阶段的开始。同时，这也意味着即将遭遇在金色童年时期未曾出现过的无数挑战。在这样的现实面前，很多有责任感的家长试图帮助他们十几岁的孩子尽早适应未来的挑战。其中有些家长鼓励他们的孩子去做兼职。我认为这是可以达到此目的的一个好办法。

首先，在兼职工作过程中，青少年将获得学习更多东西的机会，而且还能为他们将来的事业积累经验。无论他们从事的是哪方面的工作，都可以从中掌握一些实用的知识和技能。如果他们大学毕业后进入相关领域工作的话，这些无疑是很有用也很有价值的。有足够的实例来证明这一点。上中学时，我的朋友凯特利用暑假假期在一个服装店里做兼职销售员。这段有趣的经历教给她如何与顾客讨价还价，以及如何与他人巧妙地交流。现在，她已经成为一位成功的跨国服装公司的销售经理了。从某种程度上讲，那份兼职工作使她受益匪浅。

此外，孩子们也许会逐渐懂得有关挣钱的真相，从而变得更加成熟。一个人对金钱的态度反映了他的价值观。在工作与领薪水的过程中，他们会自然而然地意识到，挣每一分钱都不容易。罗马不是一天建成的。只有通过坚持不懈的勤奋工作，并且拥有责任感，才有资格得到酬劳。的确，理解这个有关工作与报酬的事实标志着一个人思想上的进步，并使其更加接近成熟。

不可否认，还有很多其他有效的途径来帮助孩子们为未来作准备。比如说，参加各种夏令营就是一个不错的选择。夏令营的生活经历训练青少年在艰苦条件下独立生活。他们可以利用这样宝贵的机会掌握一些基本的生存技能。此外，家长带孩子到国外或者在国内旅游也是一种明智的选择。旅行拓宽他们的视野，并使其思想更加开明。所有这些素质都是每一位成功者必备的。

总之，成年期是整个人生旅程中最漫长也是最重要的阶段。为了使其更有意义且更有成就，父母帮助孩子们提早作准备是很明智的。毋庸置疑，鼓励青少年做兼职工作会使这些未来的成年人收获颇丰。

注释

adulthood **n.** 成年期

brand new stage 崭新的阶段

denote **vt.** 意味着；表示

show up 出现；露面

adapt to 适应

bargain with... 与.....讨价还价

multinational **adj.** 跨国的；多国的

symbolize **vt.** 象征；意味

maturity **n.** 成熟

under tough conditions 在恶劣的环境中

horizon **n.** 视野；地平线

without doubt 无疑地；确定地

substantial **adj.** 实质性的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Some scientists are responsible for the negative impacts made by their discoveries.

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15. Are some scientists responsible for the negative impacts made by their discoveries?

Undeniably, any breakthrough made in the field of science symbolizes not only the **unmatchable** intelligence of mankind, but also significant progress of human society. Some of the most noteworthy discoveries have rendered **prestige** to scientists due to the far-reaching benefits their achievements have brought to the entire human race. The Nobel Prize and many other **high-ranking** rewards in science further testify to the importance of scientific discoveries. Nevertheless, regarding the negative impacts produced by some discoveries, a number of people believe that scientists are to blame. In my opinion, such a prejudice should be **eliminated**.

In fact, everything in the world is **double-sided**, and scientific discoveries are **no exception to** this rule. In other words, science is a **two-edge sword**. If applied in the correct way, it will bring forth tremendous benefits to human beings. **Conversely**, the **abuse** or misapplications of scientific discoveries might lead to **catastrophes**. What's worse, there is also the possibility that some **ill-intentioned** individuals take advantage of some scientific advancements to commit crimes or other immoral deeds. Radium is an epoch-making discovery made by Madam Curie. X-rays radiated from this element could serve for medical use to cure many fatal diseases including cancer. However, if it is not used in a proper way, the radioactive rays will do harm to human health. Another example lies in nuclear energy, which could be utilized to build **nuclear power stations** that serve the people. By contrast, the use of nuclear weapons will undoubtedly bring about **nightmares** to the entire human race. Therefore, it is the shared responsibility of all to guard against any possible hazards some discoveries might produce.

In order to make their discoveries beneficial to society, scientists have a duty to offer effective guidance that helps prevent any potential threats. For instance, before a new discovery is put to use for human needs, the discoverer **is obliged to formulate** official instructions which must include the most detailed introduction, the most accurate methods of application, and all the areas it can be used, as well as a list of potential **side effects** or threats it might bring. These preparations are of vital importance, thus deserving wholehearted attentiveness on the part of scientists. Besides, governments should also shoulder the responsibility of supervising the applications of major discoveries, making sure that they are used legally and correctly.

In conclusion, the world of science is full of mysteries that need to be probed deeper by scientists. Without their **painstaking** efforts and wholehearted dedication, human society can never advance further. Therefore, in spite of those side effects hidden beneath the application of some discoveries, scientists still deserve acknowledgement and support from the general public. It is a combined responsibility

for both the scientists and the ordinary people to prevent their negative impact.

15. 有些科学家应对其科学发现所产生的负面影响负责吗？

不可否认，科学界的任何一项突破不仅是人类无敌智慧的象征，也是人类社会重要进步的标志。有些举世瞩目的发现使科学家声名显赫，因为他们的成就为全人类带来了深远的福音。诺贝尔奖及许多其他高级别的科学奖项进一步证明了科学发现的重要性。尽管如此，一提到某些发现所产生的负面影响，有些人会认为这都是科学家的错。在我看来，人们应当消除这样的偏见。

事实上，世间万物都具有两面性，科学发现也不例外。换句话说，科学是一把双刃剑。若能正确利用，它会极大地造福于人类。相反，对科学发现的滥用或误用可能会招致灾难。更糟糕的是，某些心怀叵测的人可能会利用一些科学成果犯罪或进行其他不道德的勾当。镭是居里夫人的重大发现。此元素所发出的X射线应用于医学时，可以治疗很多包括癌症在内的绝症。然而，倘若应用不当，这种放射性射线会危害人类健康。核能是另一个例子。核能可以用于建设为人类服务的核电站。相反，使用核武器无疑将是全人类的灾难。因此，防止任何科学发现可能带来的威胁是所有人共同的职责。

为了使其科学发现造福于社会，科学家有责任提供有效的指导以帮助防止任何潜在的威胁。例如，在新发现被人类应用以前，发现者有义务制定出官方使用说明，其中必须包含最详细的介绍、最精确的使用方法和所有可应用的领域，并且列出其可能产生的潜在副作用或危害。这些准备工作都是至关重要的，因此值得科学家全身心地关注。另外，政府也有责任监督重大发现的应用，以确保其合法性与精确性。

总而言之，科学的世界充满了奥秘，需要科学家进一步探索。若没有他们艰辛的努力和全心全意的奉献，人类社会将停止发展的脚步。因此，尽管有些发现在应用时有潜在的副作用，科学家仍然值得公众认可与支持。预防负面影响是科学家与普通群众共同的责任。

注释

unmatchable **adj.** 不能匹敌的；无法对抗的

prestige **n.** 声誉；威望，声望

high-ranking **adj.** 高级别的

eliminate **vt.** 消除；排除

double-sided **adj.** 有两面的

no exception to 无一例外

two-edge sword 双刃剑

conversely **adv.** 相反地；反之

abuse **n.** 滥用

catastrophe **n.** 大灾难；大灾祸

ill-intentioned **adj.** 恶意的

nuclear power station 核电站

nightmare **n.** 噩梦

be obliged to... 有义务做.....；不得不做.....

formulate **vt.** 制定；规划

side effect 副作用

painstaking **adj.** 艰苦的；辛勤的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Advertising is the main cause of unhealthy eating habits.

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16. Is advertising the main cause of unhealthy eating habits?

Nowadays **critics** have never stopped complaining about the side effects from the explosion of advertisements in modern society. Among these endless **accusations**, there is one controversial issue regarding the impact of advertising on people's unhealthy eating habits. In reality, compared with other sources of negative influences, advertising only plays a small role. The eating habits are formed on the basis of many complicated factors. Therefore, it is **rash** to consider it a major cause of those unhealthy eating habits.

To illustrate, one of the biggest contributors to unhealthy eating habits is the desire to lose weight. **For fear of** putting on weight, an increasing number of people have joined a shared mission to become slimmer. Such a **prevailing** trend nowadays has almost gone **out of control**. With the enrollment of more new comers, the troop is expanding all the time. Few people, especially young women, are willing to fall behind. A recent survey indicates that in China's major cities, 6 out of 10 adults are on a diet. The majority of them are taking in very little food every day. They intentionally stay away from any **staple food** and meat. Only fruit and vegetables make up their meals. Some of them are even eating nothing during supper time, but drinking water instead. Lack of nutrients regarding these eating habits is a biggest threat to human health.

Besides, eating habits are also associated with one's working style. A high pressured work schedule has deprived many white-collar workers of the time to enjoy a comfortable meal each week day. Early in the morning, they **struggle out of bed**, just in time to catch the bus to the office, not having enough time to eat a healthy breakfast. A short noon break only allows them to have a simple meal, which might include the unhealthy fast food like KFC, instant noodles or a box lunch. After a tiring day, few of them have enough energy to prepare a healthy supper at home. Thus, with the passing of time, such eating habits would definitely make people suffer from health problems. Some may be gaining too much weight, while others are becoming **malnourished**.

Admittedly, advertising is a possible channel that misleads people into bad eating habits. The masses may have access to numerous food advertisements while watching TV or **browsing through** newspapers and magazines. In order to establish a good image before the public and make the biggest profits, food producers or restaurants are exaggerating the quality of their products and services. Thus, a number of people, especially children, are attracted to buying more snacks or eating more junk food like McDonald's. These are all harmful to a person's healthy diet.

As a consequence, eating in a healthy way is of vital importance to a human body. It deserves focused attention from both the public and each individual. In spite of the

difficulty in persuading people to give up bad habits, all the advertising companies should be encouraged to avoid sending **misleading** information that influences people negatively. Immediate efforts ought to be made to **take precautions against** any potential causes of unhealthy eating habits.

16. 广告是导致不健康饮食习惯的主要原因吗？

如今，批评家们从未停止抱怨现代社会中广告大爆炸所引发的负面影响。在这些无休止的控诉中，有一个颇具争议的问题，那就是，广告使人们养成了不健康的饮食习惯。实际上，与其他负面影响的来源相比，广告仅仅扮演了一个小角色。饮食习惯是在多种复杂因素的基础上形成的。因此，不能草率地认为广告是导致那些不健康饮食习惯的主要原因。

具体来说，导致不健康饮食习惯的主要原因之一就是减肥的渴望。由于害怕长胖，越来越多的人加入到了以变苗条为共同目标的行动当中。如此盛行的潮流现在几乎已经到了失控的程度。随着更多人的加入，减肥大军一直在壮大。没有人甘愿落后，尤其是年轻女士。最近一项调查显示，在中国主要城市里，60%的成年人正在节食。其中大部分人每天摄入极少量的食物。他们有意识地避开所有的主食和肉类食品，只吃水果与蔬菜。还有人晚饭甚至什么都不吃，只喝水。如此的饮食习惯使人体缺乏营养，因此是人类健康最大的威胁之一。

此外，一个人的饮食习惯与其工作模式也有关系。在每个工作日，高度紧凑的日程表剥夺了很多白领职员享受美食的时间。他们一大早挣扎着从床上爬起来只是为了及时赶公交车上班，因此没有足够时间吃一顿健康早餐。简短的午休时间只允许他们凑合吃顿简餐，诸如肯德基、方便面或盒饭之类的不健康快餐。度过了疲惫的一天之后，很少有人会有充足的精力在家准备一顿健康的晚餐。于是，随着时间的推移，这些饮食习惯必定会引起健康问题。一部分人会体重超标，另一部分人可能会营养不良。

应当承认，广告是误导人们养成不良饮食习惯的一个可能渠道。大众在看电视或浏览报纸杂志时会接触到无数则食品广告。为了在公众面前树立光辉的形象并且获得最多的利润，食品生产商或餐厅会对其产品和服务的质量夸夸其谈。于是，一部分受众，特别是儿童，会被诱导去购买更多的零食或吃更多麦当劳之类的垃圾食品。这些都对健康饮食有害。

因此，健康的饮食习惯对人体健康极为重要，公众以及个人都理应对其高度关注。尽管说服人们改掉坏习惯并非易事，所有的广告公司都应当尽力避免传播消极影响受众的误导性信息。要立即采取措施来防止任何导致不健康饮食习惯的因素。

注释

critic **n.** 批评家，评论家；爱挑剔的人

accusation **n.** 谴责；指控

rash **adj.** 轻率的；鲁莽的

for fear of... 为了避免.....；唯恐

prevailing **adj.** 流行的；普遍的；占主导地位的

out of control 失控

staple food 主食（如米饭、面条等）

struggle out of bed 挣扎着从床上爬起来

malnourished **adj.** 营养不良的；营养失调的

browse through 浏览；翻阅

misleading **adj.** 误导性的；使人误解的

take precautions against... 预防.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Playing sports teaches people lessons about life.

Test Section **1**

Quit Exit Time **? Help**

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17. Does playing sports teach us about life?

Dating back to ancient times, our ancestors engaged themselves in various kinds of sporting activities, like **Cuju**, or ancient Chinese football. For thousands of years, people have never stopped playing sports. This demonstrates the importance of sport in human development. Today, modern citizens are blessed with more diversified choices of games than ever. As far as I am concerned, participating in various sports not only benefits people physically, but also teaches people lessons about life.

Above all, playing sports shows us an important truth that life is always **in motion**. This famous notion was first brought up by a French thinker named **Voltaire**. Such an idea is simple in words but deep in meaning. The globe is turning nonstop; the sun rises in the east and sets in the west day after day; rivers are flowing towards the sea; time is passing; all living creatures are growing...all these events justify Voltaire's concept. Indeed, motion is the **prerequisite** of life, without which all living beings would **perish** and the whole universe would no longer exist. Taking part in any sport, like playing basketball, swimming, diving, playing golf, or running, involves body movements and physical strength, which **in turn** constitutes an indispensable benefit to one's life. Health is a determinant factor in **sustaining** life and allowing it to continue. Playing sports is an effective way of keeping people healthy enough to progress smoothly in their life.

In addition, people are taught to cooperate well with others while participating in team sporting events. Having cooperative interactions with others is also of essential importance to one's career life. In a sports team, all members share a common goal and strive to combat the opposite side. It is in the process of such an endeavor that people realize the power of unity. Although all members are playing different roles in a match, they are **embracing** the same dream to win. Only when each is functioning well in their role and cooperating effectively with others can the team gain the final victory. The **essence** of teamwork is **reflected** in many sporting events. Without a doubt, experiences in sports can prepare people for their career life.

Last but not least, playing sports reminds people of the importance of obeying rules and keeping to principles. There are general scoring rules for each sporting event. All players are supposed to follow these rules. Otherwise their team might suffer losses. The same is true in real life. If a person goes against the basic rules, he might face failure. Besides, human society is ruled by laws. Anyone who violates the laws will be punished.

To sum up, the significance of sports has far exceeded its primary purpose for recreation and health. As a matter of fact, playing sports is such an educational activity that it helps people both physically and spiritually. Judging from all the essential values lying within each single form of sports, **there is sufficient evidence to conclude**

that playing sports teaches people lessons about life.

17. 体育运动教给人们人生的道理吗？

古时候，我们的祖先参与过各种体育活动，如蹴鞠——古代中国的足球。几千年来，人们从未停止过体育运动。这就证明了体育对人类进步有多么重要。如今，现代人拥有比从前更多种类的运动项目可选择。在我看来，参与丰富多彩的体育运动不仅使身体受益，而且还能学得人生的道理。

首先，体育运动向我们展示了一个重要的真理，那就是，生命在于运动。这个著名的理论是法国思想家伏尔泰最先提出的，其语言简单却意义深刻。地球在不停地转动；旭日东升西落，周而复始；江河入海流；时光流逝；世间生灵都在不断成长……所有这些都充分证实了伏尔泰的理念。的确，运动是生命的前提，若没有了运动，所有生物都会灭亡，整个宇宙将荡然无存。参与任何一种体育运动，如打篮球、游泳、跳水、打高尔夫球或跑步，都需要身体的移动和体力，继而给人生带来无法取代的益处。健康是维持生命并使其延续的决定性因素之一。体育锻炼就是保证身体足够健康并使生命顺利继续下去的一个有效途径。

此外，在参与集体体育项目的时候，人们学会了如何与他人很好地团结协作。与他人合作对一个人的职业生涯也是至关重要的。在运动队伍中，所有的队员都拥有共同的目标，并奋力打败对手。人们正是在这样的努力过程中意识到了团结的力量。尽管在一场比赛中队员们扮演着不同的角色，但他们拥有取胜的共同梦想。只有每个队员都扮演好自己的角色并与其他队友有效合作方可赢得最终胜利。团队精神的精髓在很多体育比赛中都有所体现。毋庸置疑，参加体育比赛对职业生涯有所帮助。

最后，体育运动提醒人们遵规守矩的重要性。在每一种体育比赛中都会有总体的评分规则，所有队员都得遵守，否则他们的队伍就会遭遇惨败。在现实生活中亦如此。如果一个人与基本准则背道而驰，他／她可能会面临失败。此外，人类社会是法治社会，任何违法者必将得到严惩。

总而言之，体育的重要性远远超过了基本的娱乐与保健目的。其实，参加体育运动是一个使人们身心均受益的教育活动。回顾体育项目中所蕴含的核心价值，我们有充分理由断定：体育运动的确教给人们人生的道理。

注释

date back to... 追溯到……

in motion 在运动中

Voltaire 伏尔泰（法国启蒙时代的思想家、哲学家、文学家，启蒙运动的领袖和导师，被称为“法兰西思想之父”。）

prerequisite *n.* 前提；先决条件

perish **vi.** 死亡；毁灭

in turn 相应地；轮流；依次

sustain **vt.** 维持；支撑；保持

embrace **vt.** 怀有；拥抱

essence **n.** 精华；本质；实质

reflect **vt.** 反映；反射

there is sufficient evidence to conclude that... 从充分的论据中可以得出如下结论.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Environmental issues are too complex to be handled by the individual.

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18. Are environmental issues too complex to be handled by the individual?

Issues concerning the environment are still **on the rise**. In the face of such a complex situation, immediate actions ought to be taken, or else this planet might no longer **endure** human **inhabitation** in the unpredictable future. **Before it is too late to** mend past faults, neither the government nor the ordinary people can **be excused from** the responsibility of solving these problems. There is no denying that depending solely on the dedication of an individual is unrealistic. However, that does not mean the role people are playing is unimportant. In my opinion, to settle these complicated issues, each person is obliged to cooperate with the government and the public.

Above all, individuals are no small contributors to the complexity of environmental issues. We can find evidence of personal impacts in many aspects. For instance, the use of private cars not only **exerts** excessive burdens on energy preservation, but also causes pollution with the **exhaust gas discharged** into the air. Furthermore, a news report says an average of 3 kilograms of rubbish is being dumped by each household every day, which will undeniably lead to serious pollution problems if the waste is piling up and cannot be treated in time. Even in public places or tourist sites, pollutants like waste plastic bags, paper, empty cans and boxes can be found everywhere. Regarding these aspects, individuals **are to blame**.

In fact, the ignorance of social members and their over-reliance on the government will undoubtedly make matters worse. Suppose everyone **takes it for granted that** the government should be fully responsible, then the environmental issues will inevitably become more and more complex. People's lack of self-awareness in daily life has already led to serious pollution problems and excessive **consumption of energy**. If no immediate attention is paid to these unacceptable deeds, severe consequences may be incurred. An environment-friendly world is the common aim cherished by all living beings. **Hence**, people **from all walks of life**, young and old, poor and rich, should offer to join in the **campaign** against environmental hazards.

Admittedly, under the support of each individual, the government is in the best position to ensure all the environmental issues smoothly solved. By cautiously implementing relevant policies, laws and regulations, the authorities are obliged to supervise and **pilot** the behavior of the public in case unwanted actions are taken. To illustrate, the local governments in some major cities are restricting the use of private cars through implementation of laws. Besides, it is crucial for the government to set up more funds by attracting larger investments to solve financial problems encountered during the course of environment-related projects.

As long as the entire society is on a mission to combat the existing and potential environmental challenges, sooner or later the day will arrive when the earth is

safeguarded and its environment is further improved rather than deteriorating. Although it is only a distant target so far, with all individuals and the government **collaborating** together, human power can be highly effective against any undesirable and complex issues.

18. 由于环境问题过于复杂，个人是无法应对的吗？

环境问题仍然在不断加剧。面对如此复杂的形势，我们必须立即采取行动，否则在未知的将来，这个星球将无法承受人类的居住。在一切都为时过晚之前，修正过去的错误，政府和普通百姓对于解决这些问题都有着不可推卸的责任。不能否认，仅仅依靠个人的奉献是不切实际的。但这并不意味着个人的作用不重要。我认为，每个人都应该与政府和社会携手，共同解决这些复杂的问题。

首先，环境问题的复杂化在很大程度上是个人造成的。我们可以在很多方面找到证据。比如，私家车的使用不仅给能源保护施加了过重的负担，其排入空气中的废气也导致了污染。此外，一篇新闻报道透露，每个家庭平均每天倒掉3公斤垃圾。倘若堆积的垃圾未得到及时处理，无疑会导致严重的污染问题。甚至在公共场所或旅游景区，诸如废弃塑料袋、废纸、空易拉罐和盒子之类的垃圾随处可见。可见，这些都是个人的过错。

实际上，社会成员的无知以及其对政府的过度依赖势必使问题更加严重。假如人人都想当然地认为政府应当负全部责任的话，那么环境问题会不可避免地愈加恶化。在日常生活中，由于人们缺乏自我意识，已经导致了严重的污染问题以及资源的过度消耗。如果此类难以接受的行为还未立即引起重视的话，也许会产生严重的后果。建设一个环境友好型世界是全人类共同的梦想。因此，无论老少贫富，各行各业的人都应当加入到与环境危害作斗争的队伍当中。

不能否认，有了群众的支持，政府理应责无旁贷地确保所有环境问题顺利地解决。通过谨慎地实施相关政策和法律法规，权威部门有义务监督和引导公众的行为，以防任何不当行为的出现。例如，某些主要城市的市政府正在通过立法手段限制私家车的使用。另外，在与环境相关的项目进展过程中，政府还应当通过吸引更大投资筹集更多的资金以解决财政问题，这也是至关重要的。

只要全社会共同应对现存的和潜在的环境挑战，终有一天，地球将会得到保护，环境会进一步改善而并非恶化。尽管目前这仅仅是一个长远目标而已，但有了群众和政府的共同协作，在抗击任何棘手问题时，人类的力量总是占据绝对优势的。

注释

on the rise 正在上升；在上涨

endure **vt.** 容忍；忍耐

inhabitation **n.** 居住；栖息

before it is too late to... 以免为时过晚

be excused from... 免于.....

exert **vt.** 施加；运用

exhaust gas 废气

discharge **vt.** 排放；流出

be to blame 该受责备；应承担责任

take it for granted that... 想当然地认为.....

consumption of energy 能源消耗

hence **adv.** 所以；因此；从此

from all walks of life 来自各行各业的

campaign **n.** 斗争；战斗

pilot **vt.** 指引；引导；带领

collaborate **vi.** 合作，协作

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important thing for governments to do to improve health care, is to clean up the environment.

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?Help

19. The most important things for governments to do to improve health care

Viewed from a certain angle, the overall health level of citizens reflects whether the government is fully implementing its functions. A **sophisticated** health care system does not merely **optimize** social welfare that benefits the people, but also helps the authorities gain more support from the general public. Health care ensures the smooth development of a country. Regarding the specific measures to meet this goal, some people believe that cleaning up the environment is the most important. From my standpoint, it is undoubtedly an effective choice, yet other methods also deserve equal attention.

First of all, improving health care is of essential importance to a country, thus, only concentrating on one specific area is **far from** enough. In order to **prosper** the economy, every nation in the world strives to build working forces with **desirable** health conditions. Just as a **celebrated political figure** used to say: "**a strong body is the prerequisite of any social course.**" In this respect, perfecting health care not only complies with the essential interests of people, but also helps strengthen the **national power** of the country.

Admittedly, cleaning the environment helps reduce the chances of health problems. According to a medical analysis, a number of human diseases are caused by water and air pollution. For example, the release of chemical, biological or radioactive **contaminants** into the air and water might severely threaten human life. Most of these hidden hazards are invisible to **the naked eye**, thus making it difficult for people to **take immediate precautions**. They are likely to be taken in by the human body without them noticing. Shanghai once experienced an **outbreak** of **viral hepatitis** due to people's consumption of contaminated **aquatic products**. In addition, long-time exposure to contaminated gas may also induce certain health problems like **tuberculosis**. As a result, it is imperative for the government to clean the environment by strictly eliminating any potential sources of pollutants, like industrial plants or **nuclear power stations**. The **environment monitoring mechanism** should also be well maintained so that people can be informed of air and water conditions in time.

As a matter of fact, health care improvement involves more than cleaning the environment. A **sound** health care system ought to be established. For instance, a stronger team of medical staff should be built. More advanced hospitals and medical organizations are also needed to meet the increasing health demand of citizens. In addition, the government is obliged to render financial support to important medical research and encourage experts to make more breakthroughs in curing fatal diseases. The quantity and quality of medical inventions should be considerably enhanced as well. Without a doubt, all these measures require tremendous financial assistance.

In summary, **with the purpose of** establishing a most satisfactory social health care system, unremitting efforts ought to be made by the government. Favorable impacts of a cleaner environment will **get results**, yet other aspects are to be functioning as well. With increased public awareness, all these essential elements can be taken into account and **brought into full play**.

19. 政府为改善医疗保健需做的最重要的工作

从某种角度而言，国民整体健康水平反映出政府是否充分发挥了其职能。一个高度发达的医保体系不仅优化了受益于人民的社会福利，也帮助当权者得到公众的更多支持。医保确保国家顺利地发展下去。至于达成此目标的具体举措，有些人认为清洁环境是最重要的。在我看来，这的确是一个有效的选择，然而其他方法也同样值得关注。

首先，由于医保体系的改善对一个国家至关重要，因此，仅仅关注一个特定的领域是远远不够的。为了繁荣经济，世界上每个国家都努力建设拥有良好体格的劳动大军。正如一位著名政治家曾经所述：“身体是革命的本钱。”就这点而论，完善医保不仅符合人民的根本利益，而且有助于增强一个国家的国力。

不能否认，清洁环境可帮助降低出现健康问题的概率。一份医学分析报告指出，某些人类疾病是由于水和空气污染导致的。例如，排入空气和水中的化学、生物或放射性污染物可能会严重危害人的生命。这些潜伏的威胁大部分无法被肉眼看到，因此，人们很难立即采取预防措施。这些危害物可能不经意地被人体吸收。上海曾经爆发过一次病毒性肠炎，是由于市民摄入了被污染的水产品而引起的。此外，长时间暴露于污浊气体中也会引发如肺结核之类的健康问题。因此，政府应当通过严格清除潜在的污染源——如工厂或核电站——来净化环境，还要维护好环境监控机制，以便人们及时了解空气和水的状况。

其实，改善医保的途径并不仅仅是净化环境，还需要建立完善的医保体系。例如，要建设更强大的医护人员队伍，还需要建起更发达的医院和医疗组织，以满足公民日益增长的医疗需求。此外，政府还有义务给重大医学研究提供资金支援，鼓励医学专家在治疗绝症方面获得更多突破。同时，医学发明的数量和质量也应大大提高。毋庸置疑，所有这些措施都需要庞大的财政资助。

总之，为了建成最令人满意的社会医保体系，政府需要付出不懈的努力。更干净的环境的利好影响会起效，然而，其他方面同样也会起作用。随着公众意识的日益提高，所有这些基本元素都应考虑进去并得到充分发挥。

注释

sophisticated **adj.** 高度发达的；精密的；尖端的

optimize **vt.** 使优化

far from... 远远超过.....；不止.....

prosper **vt.** 使繁荣

desirable **adj.** 令人满意的；称心如意的

celebrated **adj.** 著名的

political figure 政治人物

A strong body is the prerequisite of any social course. 身体是革命的本钱。

national power 国力

contaminant **n.** 污染物

the naked eye 肉眼

take immediate precautions 立即预防

outbreak **n.** 爆发；发生

viral hepatitis 病毒性肝炎

aquatic product 水产品

tuberculosis **n.** 肺结核

nuclear power station 核电站

environment monitoring mechanism 环境监控机制

sound **adj.** 健全的；合理的；彻底的

with the purpose of... 为了.....

get results 有结果

bring into full play 充分发挥（作用）

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The only way government can conserve energy is to increase the price of gasoline and electricity.

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Help

20. The only way the government can conserve energy

Here on Earth, ever increasing **quantities** of energy are being **expended** daily. Of course, social development relies tremendously on the exploration and utilization of natural resources. Therefore, in order to save our planet from further destruction while ensuring fundamental human needs are met, a balanced energy conservation plan should be developed by the government. Some people **hold the view that** increasing the price of gasoline and electricity is the only way to solve such a **dilemma**. Honestly speaking, I don't consider this to be the only way to meet this **objective**.

First and foremost, there is every reason to emphasize the **urgency** in conserving energy. The rapid pace in economic development has led to unprecedented high rate of energy consumption. If such a trend continues without efficient control, most of the precious natural resources may be **depleted** within a short time. Thus, no longer would they be available for human needs and social development will be trapped in a crisis. Moreover, the burning of **fossil fuels** is a major cause of global warming which **disrupts** the global climate and causes **sea-levels** to rise. Under no circumstances should these **shocking** facts go unrecognized by the government.

With reference to raising gasoline and electricity prices, this might be a **temporary approach**. Admittedly, if private car owners are forced to pay more, a number of them might cautiously limit the use of cars due to the higher cost. Thus, the total amount of gasoline consumption will be reduced. The same is true with the rise of electricity prices. It will remind people of the necessity to form good habits of saving electricity in daily life. For instance, some of them may start to turn off the lights during day. However, there could be hidden problems. To illustrate, tempted by bigger profits, some oil companies might **exploit** more **oil fields**, which will introduce more environmental problems like air and water pollution.

In fact, other means of energy conservation also deserve focused attention from the government. One of these effective methods is to **facilitate** the **replacement** of **non-renewable** resources with renewable energy. In this way, more energy might be conserved due to the reduction in exploitation. Besides, such renewable resources like **solar power** and wind are environmentally friendly and can never cause pollution. Undeniably, if more solar products are invented and **manufactured** for ordinary households, fewer natural resources will be consumed and pollution will be reduced at the same time. Therefore, the government should help promote the use of renewable resources so as to use energy efficiently.

To conclude, there is still a long way to go before the issue of energy conservation is finally settled. Maybe it is a logical approach for the government to raise the price of gasoline and electricity. However, the side effects of such action should not be

overlooked. Meanwhile, other methods also need to be considered. Within the official energy **guidelines**, every person can support energy conservation in their own way.

20. 政府保护能源的唯一途径

在地球上，每天都有越来越多的能源被消耗。当然，社会的发展极大程度地依靠对自然资源的开发与利用。因此，为了在满足人类基本需求的同时确保我们的星球免遭进一步破坏，政府应当制订出平衡的能源保护计划。有些人认为，提高油价和电价是解决这个难题的唯一途径。坦率地讲，我认为这并非达成目标的唯一出路。

首先，我们有充分理由来强调保护能源的紧迫性。经济的快速发展导致了空前的高度能源消耗。若此趋势继续下去，并得不到有效控制，大部分珍稀的自然资源也许会在短时间内消耗殆尽。这样的话，人类无法再将其利用，社会发展也会陷入危机。此外，矿物燃料的燃烧是导致全球变暖的主要原因之一。全球变暖破坏了全球气候，并且使海平面上升。政府无论如何都不能忽视这些可怕的事实。

关于提升油价和电价，这也许是个暂时的办法。不能否认，如果被强制支付更多油费，那么，一部分私家车车主也许会由于过高的消费下意识地减少开车次数。这样，油的消耗总量就会减少。提高电价亦是如此。人们会意识到，在日常生活中养成节约用电的好习惯是有必要的。比如，有些人会在白天关掉电灯。然而这其中也有潜在的问题。具体来说，出于更大利益的驱使，某些石油公司也许会开采更多的油田，这将导致更多的环境问题，如空气和水污染。

其实，其他节能的方法也值得政府高度关注。其中之一就是促进可再生资源代替不可再生资源。这样，由于开采量减少了，更多的能源得到了保护。此外，诸如太阳能和风能之类的可再生资源对环境是无害的，因此不会造成污染。毋庸置疑，如果能发明和生产出更多的供普通家庭使用的太阳能产品，那么，就会消耗更少的自然资源，同时也会减少污染。因此，为了更有效地利用能源，政府应当帮助推广可再生资源。

总之，要想彻底解决能源保护问题，我们还有很长的路要走。也许提高油价和电价从逻辑上讲是一个办法，但是，其负面影响不容忽视。与此同时，还需要考虑其他方法。根据官方能源指导方针，每个人都能够用自己的方式支持能源保护。

注释

quantity *n.* 数量；大量

expend *vt.* 耗尽；花费

hold the view that... 持有.....的观点；认为.....

dilemma *n.* 困境；进退两难

objective *n.* 目标

urgency *n.* 紧迫性

deplete *vt.* 耗尽；使衰竭

fossil fuel 矿物燃料

disrupt **vt.** 破坏；瓦解；使中断

sea-level 海平面

shocking **adj.** 令人震惊的；可怕的

temporary approach 暂时的方法

exploit **vt.** 开采；开发

oil field 油田

facilitate **vt.** 促进；帮助

replacement **n.** 替代（物）

non-renewable **adj.** 不可再生的

solar power 太阳能

manufacture **vt.** 生产

overlook **vt.** 忽视

guideline **n.** 指导方针

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In the past, people were friendlier than they are today.

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Section

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Exit

Time

?

Help

21. Were people friendlier in the past than they are today?

In my childhood, my grandma used to tell me many stories about their "good old days". They have all been **etched** deep in my mind. I could never forget them, even down to the smallest details. Those stories illustrated that the relationships between people at that time seemed to be purer and closer. As time goes by, society has undergone **dramatic** changes and so have people's feelings towards each other. **Realizing** this, I have gradually accepted the reality of these changes. Indeed, people in the past were friendlier than people are now.

Needless to say, social reality has made human relationships more complex than in earlier times. In today's money-oriented world, friendships may be built on the grounds of business profits, **personal gains**, or other **hidden agendas**. As a result, it is difficult to distinguish between true and fake friendships. People are gradually getting accustomed to such a modern way of making friends. In most cases, as soon as one's purpose is satisfied, the relationship **breaks down**. How could a person show pure friendliness to others while wearing a **smiling mask**? No one is certain whether the real face behind the mask is good or evil. Thus, psychological reactions occur to people all the time, making it impossible for them to express their heartfelt feelings to others. In this respect, the **emotional** world of modern people is no longer as pure and simple as it used to be in the past.

Besides, the fierce competition in today's society **exerts** so much pressure **on** people that there is no time for them to show friendliness. Rushing **nonstop** from home to the office, the working class is living and working under unusually heavy burdens. Everyone seems to be fighting for their **survival and prosperity**. Accordingly, their attitude and feelings toward others are becoming **numb**. The tight schedule allows no time for them to maintain stable and pleasing relationships with others. In a sense, despite the **explosion of population** and the trend of globalization, modern citizens are more isolated than ever. Moreover, the prevalence of the Internet encourages people to sit in front of the computer screen all day long. They can hardly afford the time to be friendly to people in the real world.

By contrast, **simplicity and openness** may be the best words to define people's relationships in the past. For instance, before the market-based economy was adopted by China, **school leavers** faced far less competition than today. Most of them could be assigned long-term jobs by the government. The working atmosphere made it easier to establish good ties between colleagues. They regarded their working unit as a large family. It was their shared goal to serve the people with their heart and soul. Without a doubt, friendship spread among them **with ease**. During the time of war, human relationships were even stronger. Both the soldiers and ordinary citizens were united as

one and treated each other like brothers and sisters.

In a way, some modern social changes have been **detrimental** factors in people's lack of interest or response to others these days. Despite such a cruel reality, there are still instances of true friendship to be found. I think it is advisable, that as people in modern society, we learn the superior qualities of the older generations and start to show more friendliness towards each other.

21. 过去的人们比现在的人们更友好吗？

在儿童时代，祖母常常给我讲述发生在他们过去美好时光里的故事。这些都深深地印刻在我的脑海之中，甚至最小的细节，我都终生难忘。从那些故事中可以看出，当时人们之间的关系似乎更加纯洁也更加亲近。随着时光的流逝，社会经历了戏剧性的变化，人们彼此间的情感也发生了改变。意识到这一点时，我逐渐体会到，这些变化是真实存在的。的确，过去的人们比现代人更加友好。

不言而喻，社会现实使得人们彼此间的关系比从前更加复杂了。在当今这个金钱至上的世界，友谊也许是建立在商业利益、个人所得或其他幕后动机的基础之上的。因此，要辨别其真伪友谊是很难的。人们逐渐习惯了这种建立友谊的现代方式。在多数情况下，一旦目的达到，友情也就结束了。当一个人带着伪善的面具时，又如何给予他人纯洁的友谊呢？没有人能确定在面具背后的真实脸孔是友善的还是邪恶的。于是，心理反应时常作祟，使得他们不可能向他人表达真心的情感。从这方面来说，现代人的精神世界没有过去纯洁与朴实了。

此外，当今社会激烈的竞争给人们施加了极大的压力，他们根本没有时间对他人表达友爱。上班族天天奔波于家和办公室之间，并在极端繁重的压力下生活和工作。似乎人人都在为生计和发达拼命。于是，他们对他人的态度和情感变得麻木了。紧凑的日程表不允许他们与他人保持稳定和谐的友谊。从某种程度上讲，尽管人口激增，并且全球化趋势已经显现，但现在人比从前更孤僻了。此外，互联网的普及使得人们整天坐在电脑屏幕前，没有时间与现实世界中的人交友了。

相反，朴实与率真也许是对过去人际关系的最佳描述。具体而言，在中国还未采用市场经济之前，毕业生面临的竞争比现在小得多。大部分人由政府分配长期工作，工作环境使同事间更容易建立起良好的关系。他们把工作单位看作一个大家庭，每个成员都以全心全意为人民服务为共同目标。毋庸置疑，友谊极易在他们之间传播。在战争时期，人们之间的关系更加牢固。士兵与老百姓万众一心，将彼此视为兄弟姐妹。

在某种程度上，现代社会所产生的一些变化成为了导致人们对他人冷漠态度的消极因素。尽管现实如此残酷，我们仍然可以找到真正的友谊。我认为，作为现代社会的成员，我们应该向前辈们学习其优秀的品质，并且对他人更加友善，这样做是明智的。

注释

etch **vt.** 铭记；蚀刻

dramatic **adj.** 戏剧般的；巨大的

realize **vt.** 意识到

personal gain 个人所得

hidden agenda 别有企图；幕后的动机

break down 崩溃；瓦解

a smiling mask 微笑的面具

emotional **adj.** 感情的；情绪的

exert...on... 把.....强加于.....之上

nonstop **adv.** 不停地

survival and prosperity 生存与发达

numb **adj.** 麻木的

explosion of population 人口激增

simplicity and openness 朴实与率真

school leaver 毕业生

with ease 轻松地

detrimental **adj.** 不利的；有害的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Visiting museums is the best way to learn about a country.

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Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

22. Is visiting museums the best way to learn about a country?

It appears to be routine for overseas travelers to visit museums when they step onto a foreign land. Doubtless, as **treasure houses** that boast numerous valuable records of a country, they are worthy of admiration and respect from all viewers. Curiosity tempts people to **uncover** more of the details about the **exhibits on display**, so they read the **attached information**. That's just what students would do during the process of active learning. As far as I am concerned, among all the available **learning channels**, visiting museums does indeed provide people with a valuable opportunity to learn about a country.

First of all, there is no denying that paying a visit to a museum teaches people a great deal about a nation's past. Touring around a history museum is just like going on a magical journey through the ages. Such an unforgettable experience allows one to return to the long-gone past **in person** and witness what was happening. There is much to be learned and memorized. The world-renowned **Palace Museum of China**, or **Forbidden City**, is attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors each day. As the **imperial** home of 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties, it has served Chinese Emperors for more than 400 years. Over a million precious **cultural relics** are on display in this museum. **UNESCO** named it **World Cultural Heritage Site**. Doubtless, the Forbidden City could be a very good place for people to learn and understand China's past. In fact, museums of this kind can be found in many major cities around the globe, like the British Museum, the Canadian War Museum and so forth. Each of them presents a unique history of its nation.

Secondly, visiting museums can also supply people with ample knowledge about the present **magnificence** of a country. Ranging from art and science to agriculture, museums truly cover a huge variety of knowledge. For instance, in science museums, **demonstrations**, interactive programs and thought-provoking media are adopted to explain important scientific achievements. Visitors are given the opportunity to probe deeper into the world of science and experience its **marvels**. Evidently, this educational and meaningful tour will be a cherished memory for a long time. Museums of modern art are also worth a visit. With a large collection of paintings, folk art, sculptures, **ceramics** and **metalwork**, **art galleries** present colorful aspects of the country's cultures. Just like an open gate into the mysterious, museums invite people into a paradise of knowledge.

As a matter of fact, in addition to museum visits, there are also other ways to learn about a country. For example, reading books, local newspapers and magazines, watching news broadcasts on **TV** and seeing documentary films, all these could be made full use of. In that case, everyone can turn themselves into a **Mr. Know-it-all**.

To **summarize**, for native visitors looking around their national museums it can help them understand more about their motherland, thus inspiring them to be more **patriotic**. And for foreign travelers, visiting museums can open their eyes and help them achieve better understanding of the different cultures **represented**. Therefore, regardless of any other effective ways to learn about a country, people should still be encouraged to **set out on diverse** museum tours.

22. 了解一个国家最好的方法就是参观博物馆吗？

当踏上异国国土时，海外游客似乎都会去参观博物馆。毋庸置疑，作为拥有一个国家无数珍贵记载的宝库，博物馆值得所有参观者的赞赏与敬仰。出于好奇心，参观者试图发掘有关展品更多的细节，于是他们会浏览附带的信息。这正是学生在积极的学习过程中所做的。在我看来，在所有的学习渠道中，参观博物馆的确为人们了解一个国家提供了良机。

首先，参观博物馆无疑会让人们对一个国家的过去有更多的了解。参观历史博物馆犹如进行一次穿越时光的神奇之旅。如此难忘的经历会使人们亲身回到遥远的过去并且见证当时的事件。在那里有很多可以学习和铭记的东西。举世闻名的故宫博物院，又称紫禁城，每天都吸引着数十万的游客。在400多年的时间里，故宫是中国明清时期24个皇帝的皇宫。有超过100万件的珍贵文物在此博物馆展出。联合国教科文组织将其定义为世界文化遗产。毋庸置疑，紫禁城是人们学习和理解中国历史的绝佳地点。其实，这样的博物馆遍及全球主要城市，比如大英博物馆、加拿大战争博物馆等，它们都展现了各自国家独有的历史。

其次，参观博物馆也让人们充分了解到一个国家辉煌的现在。博物馆着实涵盖了多种多样的知识，包括艺术、科学和农业等。比如，科技馆通过展示、互动节目以及引发人们思考的媒介来解释重要的科学成就。参观者有机会深入探索科学的世界并体验它的神奇。不言而喻，这种颇具教育意义的游览将永久停留于记忆之中。此外，现代艺术馆也同样值得一游。艺术馆收藏了大量的画作、民间艺术品、雕塑、陶瓷艺术品以及金属工艺品，展示出一个国家丰富多彩的文化。如同一扇通往奥秘的大门，博物馆将人们领进了知识的乐园。

其实，除了参观博物馆，还有很多其他了解一个国家的途径，如阅读图书和当地的报纸杂志，收看电视新闻报道以及欣赏纪录片。倘若这些都可以充分利用的话，人人都能使自己成为万事通先生了。

总之，对于国内游客来说，参观国家博物馆可以帮助他们增加对自己祖国的了解，从而激起他们更强烈的爱国之情。对于海外游客而言，参观博物馆可以拓宽他们的眼界，并更好地理解所展现的不同文化。因此，尽管还有其他途径去了解一个国家，人们都应当开始多种多样的博物馆之旅。

注释

treasure house 宝库

uncover **vt.** 发现；揭示

exhibits on display 陈列的展品

attached information 附带的信息

learning channel 学习途径

in person 亲自

Palace Museum of China 中国故宫博物馆

Forbidden City 紫禁城

imperial **adj.** 皇家的

cultural relics 文物

UNESCO 联合国教科文组织, 全称为United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization World Cultural Heritage Site 世界文化遗产

magnificence **n.** 壮丽; 宏伟; 富丽堂皇

demonstration **n.** 展示; 演示

marvel **n.** 奇迹

ceramics **n.** 陶瓷

metalwork **n.** 金属制品

art gallery 艺术馆

Mr. Know-it-all 万事通先生

summarize **vi.** 总结

patriotic **adj.** 爱国的

represent **vt.** 展现

set out on... 开始.....; 出发

diverse **adj.** 多种多样的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to choose to study a subject that interests you than a subject preparing you for a better job or career.

Test Section

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Help

23. Choosing a subject that interests you or one preparing you for a better job or career?

Just as a classic Chinese saying **denotes**, **every trade has its master**. Indeed, the profound meaning lying in this proverb persuades us that whatever subjects a student learns, are all worthwhile and useful for their future career life. Undeniably, in today's highly competitive social atmosphere, choosing a popular field of study might prepare students for better job opportunities. However, in my opinion, it is more important to select a subject that **suits a person's interests**.

First of all, emphasis should be placed on what has been suggested in the famous saying "interest is the best teacher". Evidently, the primary step toward a person's success is to have an emotional preference. It constitutes the biggest impetus in learning. Interest also keeps one refreshed and prevents feelings of **boredom** and tiredness. Those epoch-making accomplishments in the scientific world owe much to the initial interest of the scientists. To illustrate, **Charles Darwin** is famous for his masterpiece entitled ***On the Origin of Species***. His early interest in nature led him to quit his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh and explore activities instead. Further education at Cambridge continued to encourage his **passion** for natural science. At last, his learning enthusiasm and untiring efforts paid off. His story perfectly indicates the importance of interest as a factor in a person's success.

Besides, choosing a favorite subject ensures one's learning efficiency, allowing him to accomplish better results. According to the data analysis **revealed** by a research team, school students **score higher in** the subjects they prefer than in the subjects they dislike. Therefore, taking up a favorite subject improves performance during their course of study and brings about more satisfactory results. In a sense, **excelling in** a subject paves the way for a student's academic success in the future. Conversely, if a student **is forced to** learn a subject not in his interest, it is difficult for him to achieve the same results, not to mention difficulty in applying it in his future career.

Furthermore, to choose a favorite subject makes the learning experience full of joy. Happiness lies in the process, not just in the final result. To some extent, interest is a good friend **keeping one company** and making one joyful much of the time. For example, whenever a math problem arises, so does a moment of pleasure. It is time to enjoy the process of solving the problem. Whenever a new theory in biology is grasped, another cheerful moment **ensues**. It is time to explore more deeply and to make more interesting discoveries. Without doubt, **fascination with** a subject makes each step of learning delightful.

In conclusion, there is no need to be prejudiced about certain subjects. As long as they are being taught in schools, they are all serving some purpose for personal success and social development. Therefore, before choosing the subjects to study, the primary

requisite ought to be "does it interest me?"

23. 选择一门你感兴趣的学科还是选择职业倾向性强的学科？

中国有一句经典俗语，“三百六十行，行行出状元。”的确，蕴含在这句话之中的深刻含义使我们认同一个道理，那就是，无论钻研哪个学科，对学生未来的职业生涯来说都有价值和益处。不可否认，在当今高度竞争的社会氛围里，选择一个热门学科也许能让学生得到更好的工作机会。然而，在我看来，选择一个符合自己兴趣的学科更重要。

首先，应当着重强调“兴趣是最好的老师”这句名言所蕴含的道理。不言而喻，通往个人成功的第一步就是拥有情感上的偏好，这是学习最大的动力。兴趣还能使人保持振作的精神，并且抑制厌倦与疲惫情绪的产生。那些科学领域中划时代的成就在很大程度上归功于科学家最初的兴趣。比如因其杰作《物种起源》而闻名于世的达尔文，早期对自然的兴趣促使他放弃了爱丁堡大学的医学专业，转而去探索这个领域。在剑桥大学的深造继续激发了他对自然科学的热情。最终，他的这种学习热情和不懈的努力得到了回报。达尔文的故事完美地诠释了兴趣作为一个人成功因素的重要性。

此外，选择一门喜欢的学科能够确保学习效率，从而使其取得更好的成绩。某研究小组所透露的数据分析显示，学生在自己偏爱的科目上得到的分数比在自己不喜欢的科目上得到的分数高。因此，投其所好可以改善他们在学习过程中的表现，也能带来更令人满意的结果。从某种意义上讲，在一门科目上的优胜为学生以后的学术成功铺平了道路。相反，如果强迫学生去学习一门他／她不感兴趣的课程，那么就很难达到相同的结果，更不必说将其应用于未来事业有多困难了。

此外，选择喜欢的科目使学习过程充满了快乐。幸福往往在于过程，而并非最后的结果。从某种程度上讲，兴趣就像一位陪伴左右，并使人时常开心的好友。比方说，每当一个数学难题出现时，愉悦的时刻也随之而来，可以享受解决问题过程中的快乐了；每当又掌握了一个新的生物理论时，另一个愉快的瞬间降临了，因为可以更深入地探索，并进行更有趣地发现了。毫无疑问，对某个科目的着迷让学习的每一步都妙趣横生。

总之，没有必要对任何科目持偏见态度。只要是学校所教授的课程，它们都为个人成功与社会发展铺垫了道路。因此，在选择学习科目之前，首先应当问问自己：“它是我感兴趣的吗？”

注释

denote **vt.** 表示；提示

Every trade has its master. 三百六十行，行行出状元。

suit one's interest 符合.....的兴趣

boredom **n.** 厌倦；无聊

Charles Darwin 查尔斯·达尔文（英国的博物学家、生物学家，《物种起源》的作者，生物进化论奠基人。“进化论”为19世纪自然科学的三大发现之一。）

On the Origin of Species 《物种起源》

passion **n.** 热情

reveal **vt.** 揭示

score high 得高分

excel in... 在.....方面胜出

be forced to... 被迫去做.....

keep one company 陪伴

ensue **vi.** 接着发生

fascination with... 迷恋于.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide?

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Test Section
Quit Exit Time ? Help

24. Is traveling in a group led by a tour guide the best way to travel?

In recent years, **tourism** has gradually increased in popularity with numerous travel agencies being set up around the globe. Going on **package tours** seems to be the first choice for those who **are short of** traveling experience. Undoubtedly, joining a group led by a tour guide helps travelers avoid **unwanted** troubles during the trip. Nevertheless, from my standpoint, **signing up for** a guided tour is not the best style of traveling.

To begin with, **the lack of** freedom and tight schedules considerably **stifles** the experience of traveling. What is supposed to be the original intention for all tourists? The answer definitely lies in relaxation. However, in most cases, the tour guide is acting like a **shepherd**, pushing a group of **obedient** tourists around in a hurry. They don't have enough time to enjoy the beautiful scenery during the journey or to feel totally relaxed. Normally, there are so many **destinations** included on the timetable that the tour guide seems to **deal with errands mechanically**. This **hustled** group is rushing from one crowded spot to another. It is hard to imagine what could be gained from such a busy and tiring traveling experience.

Furthermore, tourists face the possibility of making unwanted purchases during a trip because it is one of the **underlying rules** in the tourism industry that tour guide **charges commission fees** from certain tourist sites, restaurants and shops. Thus, driven by personal profits, some tour guides may lead the group to these places and try their best to encourage spending. **Souvenirs** are always higher in price and meals are overly expensive. Consequently, travelers often suffer additional financial losses. A real life experience that provides a vivid example is this: I once joined a guided tour to Hainan, a most popular scenic spot that boasts **appealing** seashores and delicious seafood. During the tour, our guide took us to a shop selling **marine products** and succeeded in persuading several tourists to buy goods there. Later I found out that similar **items** in other shops were much cheaper.

There are many other interesting and fashionable ways to travel besides joining a tourist group. For instance, an individual may search for companions on the Internet **www.lvye.com**, a famous travel website in China, which provides a rich source of information posted by experienced travelers who are planning trips and inviting partners. Traveling alone in a peaceful place can be another appealing choice. No matter what you choose, joy, freedom and relaxation ought to be the expectations.

To sum up, an enjoyable guided tour depends largely on the **credibility** of the travel agency and their tour guides. Both quality and security are of vital importance to all travelers. Whatever type of tour one chooses, full preparations ought to be made before the journey begins. Judging from those hidden shortcomings in a guided tour, we

could conclude that it may not be the best way to travel.

24. 跟团旅行是最好的旅行方式吗？

近年来，随着无数旅行社在全球范围内建立起来，旅游业逐渐升温。跟团旅游似乎成为缺少旅行经验者的首选。不能否认，由于有导游带领，游客在旅途中可以避免很多不必要的麻烦。然而，在我看来，报名参加跟团旅游不是最佳出行方式。

首先，由于缺乏自由以及日程安排紧凑，旅游过程会显得极其压抑。究竟什么才是所有游客的初衷呢？答案当然是：放松。然而，在大多数情况下，导游如同放牧者一般将一队听话的游客急匆匆地向前赶着。游客当然没有充足的时间去欣赏旅途中的美景，或感受到完全的放松。正常情况下，日程表上总是挤满了很多目的地的名称，而导游似乎在机械地应付差事。这个被催促着的队伍在拥挤的景点之间奔波，很难想象从如此忙碌和疲惫的旅行中能得到些什么。

此外，游客在旅途中还面对挨宰的可能，因为旅游业内有一个潜规则，那就是，导游会从景点、餐馆和商店收取回扣。于是，受个人利益的驱使，有些导游会将游客带到某些商家，并竭尽所能地鼓励游客消费。纪念品的价格通常较高，餐饮也会过于昂贵。因此，游客常会遭受多余的经济损失。这里有一个生活中的实例：我曾经参加了一个赴海南的旅行团。海南是旅游热点，拥有迷人的海滩和美味的海鲜。在行程中，导游带领我们光顾了一家出售海产品的店铺，并成功说服几位游客购买了那里的商品。之后我却发现，同样的商品在其他商店要便宜得多。

除了参加旅行团，还有很多其他有趣且时尚的旅行方式。例如，个人可以在互联网上搜寻旅伴。绿野网就是一家在中国十分著名的旅行网站，它提供充足的信息，这些信息通常是由有经验的旅游者发布的，他们正在为新的旅行做安排，并邀请同伴参与。在一个安静的地方独自旅行也是另一种不错的选择。无论选择何种方式出游，快乐、自由与轻松是人们所期待的。

总之，令人满意的团队游大都依靠旅行社以及导游的诚信度。质量和安全对于所有旅行者而言都是至关重要的。不管选择何种旅行方式，在出发前必须作好充分的准备。从那些隐藏在跟团旅游之中的不足之处我们得知：跟团旅游并非最佳出游方式。

注释

tourism **n.** 旅游业

package tour 跟团旅游

be short of... 缺乏.....

unwanted **adj.** 多余的；没必要的

sign up for... 报名参加.....

the lack of... 缺少.....

stifle **vt.** 使窒息；扼杀；粉碎

shepherd **n.** 牧羊人；赶牧人

obedient **adj.** 听话的；顺从的

destination **n.** 目的地

deal with errands 应付差事

mechanically **adv.** 机械地

hustle **vt.** 催促

underlying rule 潜规则

charge commission fees 收取回扣

souvenir **n.** 纪念品

appealing **adj.** 吸引人的

marine product 海产品

item **n.** 商品

credibility **n.** 信誉

For the successful development of a country, a government should focus its budget more on young children's education rather than on universities.

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25. Should the government focus its budget more on young children's education rather than on universities?

As the **cradle** of learning, schools play a central role in cultivating the new generation of a country's economic development. Thus, it's important that a sound educational system be established and well-maintained. Such a system encompasses different components, including **preschool education**, basic education, higher education and **continuing education**. With regard to budget **allocation**, some people advocate that more support should be given to young children's education rather than to universities. Personally I agree with this notion.

The education a person receives in childhood is the foundation of his future academic and career life. If the foundation of a **skyscraper** is unstable, how could it **endure** the **overwhelming** weight and height of its **superstructure**? A poorly-educated child will never have a promising tomorrow. It is during these critical early years of learning that a child's potential begins to show and their learning structure is established. Neglect on the part of the government, schools and parents could lead to severe consequences. Children's education requires the combined efforts of an entire society. In China, for instance, **the nine-year compulsory education** policy has been implemented **for decades**. All primary and high schools have an obligation to offer free education to young children around the country. It further testifies to the importance of young children's education as the foundation of a society, with far-reaching benefits.

Secondly, young children's education demands higher expenditures than university education. To illustrate, the number of young children who receive education far outweighs that of university students. **Accordingly**, more **kindergartens** and primary schools ought to be set up to meet increasing needs. In addition, the techniques and methods in teaching children are more complex than those adopted to teach adult students. Thus, the teaching team needs to be strong and to have more diversified teaching tools and advanced facilities. On the other hand, there are still a large number of families living in **poverty-stricken** areas. Children in these districts deserve equal opportunities for an education. It is the inescapable responsibility of the government to **raise funds** and offer financial assistance to them. The **prestigious Hope Project** initiated by **China Youth Development Foundation** and **Youth League Central Committee** is just one example. So far this project has financed millions of poor rural students.

As for universities, their financial burdens are lighter. The comparatively higher **tuition fees** have added to the revenue. Meanwhile, university education is **optional** rather than compulsory and the size of student **enrollment** is much smaller. Besides, due to their potential profits, many major programs and research projects conducted in

the institutions of higher learning are also attracting **sponsorship** from enterprises and other organizations.

Therefore, in spite of the fact that both basic education and higher education are indispensable parts of the entire education system, they should be considered individually by the government regarding financial support. Taking into account the financial resources of most universities, along with the greater learning demands of young children, it is easy to conclude that a larger budget be allocated to young children's education than to universities.

25. 政府应将更多预算投入到青少年教育上而非高等教育上吗？

作为知识的摇篮，学校在培养国家经济发展新一代的历程中占据着中心地位。因此，建立并有效保持健全的教育体系至关重要。这个体系由不同的元素构成，包括学前教育、基础教育、高等教育以及继续教育。在关于预算分配的问题上，有些人认为应当给予青少年教育而非大学教育更多的支持。就个人而论，我同意这个观点。

童年时期接受的教育是一个人未来学术与职业生涯的基础。如果一座大厦的地基不牢固，它如何能承受上层建筑那难以抗拒的重量和高度呢？缺乏良好教育的儿童是不会拥有光明前途的。孩子的潜力正是在这段重要的早期学习时光中开始显现的，其知识框架也是在此时建立起来的。若政府、学校和家长忽视青少年教育的话，也许会导致严重的后果。儿童教育需要整个社会共同的努力。例如，九年义务教育政策已经在中国施行了几十年。全国所有的小学和中学都有义务给孩子们提供免费的教育。这进一步证明了青少年教育作为社会基础的重要性以及其长远的收益。

第二，青少年教育的开支要高于大学教育。具体来说，受教育青少年的人数远远超过大学生，于是，要建立更多的幼儿园和小学以满足日益增长的需求。此外，针对儿童的教学技巧和教学方法比针对成人学生的更复杂，因此教育队伍要足够强大，并且还需配备更多种类的教学工具及先进的设备。另一方面，仍然有很多家庭生活在贫困地区。那里的孩子们理应得到平等的受教育机会。在筹集资金和提供经济援助方面，政府有不可推卸的责任。由中国青少年发展基金会与共青团中央委员会共同发起的“希望工程”就是一个典型样例。迄今为止这个“工程”已经资助了数以百万的贫困农村学生。

对于大学来说，其财政负担相对较轻。相对较高的学费也增加了大学的收入。同时，大学教育是选择性教育并不是义务教育，因此学生录取规模较小。另外，由于拥有潜在的利润，很多在高校内开展的重点研究项目也吸引着企业和其他组织的资助。

因此，尽管基础教育和高等教育都是整个教育体系中不可或缺的组成部分，但就财政资助来说，政府应当对其分别对待。考虑到大部分高校的财政来源以及青少年对受教育的较大需求，不难看出，政府应当将更多的预算拨给青少年教育。

注释

cradle **n.** 摇篮

preschool education 学前教育

continuing education 继续教育

allocation **n.** 分配

skyscraper **n.** 摩天大楼

endure **vt.** 承受

overwhelming **adj.** 压倒性的；势不可挡的

superstructure **n.** 上层建筑

the nine-year compulsory education 九年义务教育

for decades 几十年

accordingly **adv.** 于是；因此；相应地

kindergarten **n.** 幼儿园

poverty-stricken **adj.** 贫困的

raise funds 筹集资金

prestigious 著名的

Hope Project 希望工程

China Youth Development Foundation 中国青少年发展基金会

Youth League Central Committee 共青团中央委员会

tuition fee 学费

optional **adj.** 可选择的

enrollment **n.** 计划内招生人数

sponsorship **n.** 赞助；资助

Some people prefer to work for a large company. Others prefer to work for a small company. Which would you prefer? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.

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26. A large company or a small one, which do you want to work for?

In today's increasingly vigorous job market, **two-way selection** has become a most typical mode of employment. Both job hunters and employing units are facing equal chances of **mutual-assessment**. Such a **hiring mode** marks the noticeable progress of modern economy. Blessed with a large source of job offers, candidates have the freedom to decide which employer suits them best. Some prefer to work for small companies, while others are in favor of larger ones. If I were a job hunter, I would definitely choose a large enterprise.

Working at a large company helps improve a person's working efficiency and ability. In most cases, new employees are given a valuable opportunity to receive free formal staff training. **Hence**, useful skills and knowledge can be learned and applied. Workers at large companies also **have access to** significant events such as **seminars**, conferences and exhibitions. These are important sources of learning. Needless to say, taking in new things continuously **nourishes** one's mind and makes him more competent. On the other hand, the comparatively fiercer competition among co-workers urges one to continually progress. Nobody wishes to **lag behind** within a large company. The pressure from others constitutes a powerful impetus to improve abilities and perfect personality traits. In the long run, people working in such an atmosphere would be more likely to accomplish self-promotion and professional success.

Moreover, white collar workers at large enterprises are blessed with better welfare and stable incomes. With **standardized administration systems**, these companies are capable of supplying the best working conditions and welfare for their staff, including the installation of advanced office facilities, the maintenance of comfortable working environment, comprehensive **insurance** as well as the **accommodation** of employee services. The financial strength of a large enterprise ensures stable salaries for the employees. Thus, both their living standard and quality of life are improved as well. A business report in **China Daily** once revealed that the average income of employees at **China Petrochemical Corporation** was 3 times higher than small companies.

Last but not least, working in large companies helps improve a person's interactions with others and **expands** his circle of friends. An enterprise with a large staff encompasses a complicated network of human relations. Consequently, each individual is required to master the art of communication and learn to cooperate well with his superiors and other colleagues. These skills are essential to a person's career. Further, working with more people also means the possibility of making more new friends. After all, friendship is needed not only in daily life, but also at work.

In summary, ambitious individuals should make the determination to gain employment in a large company. Performing one's duties on a **grander** stage not only

testifies to one's overall abilities, but also opens the door to a wide variety of opportunities in the future. Work experiences accumulated here are valuable resources in one's career. Therefore, it is **self-evident** that working for a large company is a better choice.

26. 就职于大公司还是小公司?

在当今日益活跃的招聘市场上，双向选择已成为最典型的招聘模式。求职者和用人单位双方都面临着相互评估的平等机会。这种雇佣模式标志着现代经济引人注目的进步。有了更多的职位资源，应聘人员有自由决定哪一位雇主最适合他们。有的人喜欢为小公司工作，而有的更喜欢大公司。如果我是应聘者，我必定会选择一家大企业。

在大公司工作有助于提高个人工作效率与能力。在多数情况下，新员工会拥有接受免费正式员工培训的宝贵机会。因此，可以学习并应用有用的技能和知识。在大公司工作的员工也有机会参加诸如论坛、研讨会和展览之类的重大活动。这些都是重要的学习资源。毋庸置疑，不断吸收新鲜事物能给人充足的思想养分，并使其更有能力。另一方面，同事间相对更激烈的竞争促使个人不断地进步。在大公司里，没有人愿意落后。来自他人的压力正是改善能力、完善人格品质的强大动力。从长远来看，在这种氛围中工作的人更有可能实现自我提升，并获得事业上的成功。

此外，在大企业工作的白领还拥有更好的福利和稳定的收入。这些公司里标准化的管理体系有能力为员工提供最佳工作条件与福利，包括安装先进的办公设备、维护舒适的工作环境、提供全面的保险以及员工服务。大企业的资金实力确保员工工资的稳定。因此，其生活水平和生活质量也会得到改善。《中国日报》一则商业报道曾透露，中国石化集团公司员工的平均工资要比小公司高3倍。

最后，在大公司工作有助于改善人际关系并拓宽交友圈。一家拥有众多员工的企业里包含复杂的人际关系网络。因此，每个人都必须掌握沟通的技巧，并学会与上级及同事高效协作。这些技能对于一个人的事业是至关重要的。另外，与更多人共事还意味着有可能结交到更多新朋友。不管怎样，无论在日常生活中，还是在工作中，友谊都是必不可少的。

总而言之，雄心勃勃的人应当下定决心获得在大企业工作的机会。能在一个更宽广的平台上尽职尽责不仅仅证明了一个人的综合能力，而且为他／她在未来获得更多的机会打开了一扇门。在这里积累的工作经验在一个人的职业生涯中是珍贵的资源。因此，为大公司工作无疑是更好的选择。

注释

two-way selection 双向选择

mutual-assessment 相互评价

hiring mode 雇佣模式

hence **adv.** 因此

have access to... 有接触.....的机会

seminar **n.** 研讨会

nourish **vt.** 滋养；提供养分

lag behind 落后

standardized administration system 标准化的管理体系

insurance **n.** 保险

accommodation **n.** 方便条件

China Daily 《中国日报》

China Petrochemical Corporation 中国石油化工集团公司

expand **vt.** 扩大

grand **adj.** 广大的

self-evident **adj.** 不言而喻的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to make friends with intelligent people than with people who have a good sense of humor.

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27. Making friends with intelligent people or with humorous people?

There exists a popular **notion** in society, that a person can be judged by the friends they make. Obviously, when making friends, the person's inner qualities are the most important criteria. During the assessment, **intelligence** and a good sense of humor may frequently be taken into consideration. Admittedly, no one wishes to make friends with a stupid individual or with someone who never makes others laugh. Comparatively speaking, as far as I am concerned, friends with a good sense of humor are equal to those with clever brains.

Undeniably, intelligent friends can be more helpful in the face of difficulties. A friend in need is a friend indeed. In our daily life, encounters with various troubles that have gone far beyond our own ability and power to deal with are **unavoidable**. At those moments, we may turn to our friends for help. Having an intelligent partner by our side is just like receiving **charcoal** when the snow falls. He is competent enough to offer sincere and applicable suggestions that could drag us out of **troubled waters**. By making full use of our combined wisdom, problems can be solved easily. Take my cousin as an example: He has just set up his own company. At the very beginning, he was faced with a series of problems in **business administration**. After consulting his best friend, an MBA student in Harvard, he smoothly **tackled** those problems. As an old Chinese saying goes, "**he who gets in contact with vermilion will become red**". A friend's wisdom and accomplishments can directly influence us in positive ways.

To some extent, a sense of humor is a quality that outweighs intelligence. Being the **distillation** of wisdom and intelligence, it can be regarded as a demonstration of one's overall character. Ample knowledge and a rich accumulation of life experience is the major source of a sense of humor. In other words, intelligent people might not be humorous, whereas humorous people must be intelligent. We may **cite** the example of some professors who have obtained high **prestige** due to their remarkable academic achievement. However, lack of a sense of humor may considerably **shrink** their circle of friends.

Furthermore, spending time with humorous friends is definitely a time of thorough enjoyment and pleasure. After all, smiles make people stay younger and happier. A person with a good sense of humor is able to help his friend **lift a cloudy mood**, and make it easier for them to relax and refresh from the daily pressure. Needless to say, people all over the world are dreaming about making friends with **Mr. Bean**, the accomplished and **loveable** British **comedian**.

To conclude, it is unwise to be prejudiced against these different qualities in a friend. Each quality possesses its unique merits. Therefore, it doesn't matter whether our friend is smart or humorous. When true friendship exists, we can treat all our

friends equally, regardless of which of their characteristics are more prevalent.

27. 与聪明人交朋友还是与幽默的人交朋友?

社会上流行着一个说法，那就是，可以通过其所交的朋友来评价一个人。很显然，内在品质是最重要的择友标准。在评价过程中，智慧与幽默感也许经常被考量。不可否认，没有人愿意与愚蠢之人交友，也没有人愿意与沉闷之人交友。相比较而言，我认为，有幽默感的朋友与聪慧的朋友同样好。

不能否认，聪明的朋友在困难时会给予我们更多的帮助。患难见真情。在日常生活中，我们难免遭遇各种超出我们自身能力去处理的麻烦。在这种时刻，我们可以向朋友寻求帮助。身边若有一位聪明的朋友，就好比雪中送炭。他／她能够给予真诚实用的建议，使我们从艰难的泥沼中解脱。通过充分利用我们共同的智慧，问题会迎刃而解。以我表哥为例：他刚刚成立了自己的公司。起初他面临着企业管理中的一系列问题。在咨询了他最好的朋友——哈佛大学MBA在读生之后，问题顺利地解决了。正如一句古老的中国名言所云，“近朱者赤。”朋友的智慧和成就会以积极的方式直接影响我们。

在某种程度上，幽默感是一种胜过智慧的品质。作为聪明才智所凝结的精华，幽默被视作一个人整体性格的体现。充足的知识储备和丰富的人生经验积累是幽默感的主要来源。换句话说，聪明的人可能没有幽默感，而幽默的人必定是聪明的。例如，有些教授虽然因出色的学术成就取得了颇高声望，但是缺乏幽默感可能大大缩小了他们的交友圈。

此外，与幽默的朋友共度时光的确是充满欢乐和喜悦的。毕竟，微笑可以使人更年轻、更幸福。有幽默感的人可以帮助他／她的朋友驱散愁云，使其更容易地从日常压力中放松下来并重新振作起来。想必全世界的人都梦想着与憨豆先生成为朋友——憨豆先生是一位成就显赫、亲切可爱的英国喜剧演员。

总而言之，对一个朋友具备不同品质持偏见态度是不明智的。每一种品质都拥有其与众不同的优点。因此，无论我们的朋友是聪明还是幽默都不重要。当真诚的友谊存在时，我们可以公平对待所有的朋友，用不着考虑他们的性格中哪一点更优越。

注释

notion *n.* 见解；概念；想法

intelligence *n.* 智慧；智力

unavoidable *adj.* 不可避免的

charcoal *n.* 木炭

troubled waters 逆境；混乱状态

business administration 企业管理

tackle *vt.* 解决

He who gets in contact with vermillion will become red. 近朱者赤。

distillation **n.** 精华；蒸馏

cite **vt.** 引用

prestige **n.** 声誉

shrink **vt.** 缩小

lift a cloudy mood 使愁云消散

Mr. Bean 憨豆先生（憨豆先生是由英国喜剧大师罗恩·阿特金森主演的一部喜剧片中的主人公。）

loveable **adj.** 可爱的；惹人爱的

comedian **n.** 喜剧演员

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Letting a friend make a mistake is better than saying or doing something that may destroy your friendship.

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28. Letting a friend make a mistake is better than saying or doing something that may destroy your friendship?

What is the most fundamental **bond** that connects the hearts of friends? From my point of view, the answer lies in the solid basis of honest communication. A mistake in itself is by no means destructive and horrible. It is the harmful remarks or actions that prove fatal and dangerous. Therefore, I would rather let a friend make a mistake than deliberately say or do things that may damage our friendship.

First of all, no one deserves to be hurt by others, especially by a friend. In no case would I say or do anything to **sacrifice** the basic trust between us. The **principles** of a responsible social being prevent such behavior. Before establishing a friendship, it is useful to ascertain whether one can be a good communicator or not. A good friend should be capable of selecting suitable expressions that would never hurt the others' feelings. Also, one must pay particular attention to their personal behavior, avoiding that which would undermine the **existing** harmony. As long as there remains the willingness in **sticking to** these essential principles, long-lasting friendship can be long lasting. I could never erase the despair in my heart when Xiaohong, one of my best friends at college, once told me a big lie. The moment I discovered the truth, our friendship ended.

Secondly, in a sense, making mistakes is a beneficial process. As soon as a mistake is made and realized, one may enhance self-awareness and avoid making similar ones in the future. Afterwards, one becomes more mature and experienced. Failure is the mother of success and a **mere** mistake is only a small **glitch** in the learning process. In fact, a mistake in itself is not horrible, but rather a stepping stone toward a breakthrough. Tomas Edison owed his brilliant success to the repeated mistakes he made during the course of his experiments. His **time-tested** inventions perfectly testify to the value of making mistakes.

Admittedly, there also exists the possibility that pointing out a friend's mistakes to them might cause undesirable misunderstandings. That is to say, the friend may not **be open to criticism** and continues to make the same mistake. In that case, feelings may get hurt and the friendship becomes **fragile**. If a friend is not able to receive suggestions from you, it is a wise idea to let them discover their own mistake. Once they become aware of their mistake, your friendship might recover.

In fact, it is not so easy to maintain good friendships. Interactions between friends can bring challenges. Whenever one is trapped in a dilemma, they ought to faithfully stick to the fundamental principles and values of respect. All in all, letting a friend make a mistake is not nearly as challenging or **saddening** as the breakdown of the friendship.

28. 让一个朋友犯错误胜过说一些可能伤害友情的话或做一些可能伤害友情的事？

什么是连接朋友心灵最基础的纽带呢？在我看来，问题的答案在于真诚沟通所搭建的坚固根基。错误本身并不是极具毁灭性的，也并不恐怖。真正致命和危险的是有害的言论或行为。因此，我宁愿让一位朋友犯错误，也不会故意说一些有损我们友情的话或做一些有损我们友情的事。

首先，任何人都不应该被他人所伤，尤其被一个朋友所伤。我绝对不会以牺牲彼此间基本的信任为代价去说一些话或做一些事。有责任感的社会人的原则会阻挡此行为的发生。在建立友谊之前，先确定一个人是否是有很好的沟通者是有用的。好朋友理应有能力选择不伤及他人感情的语言来恰当地表达自己。另外，一个人也必须特别注重他们的个人行为，并避免其行为有损现存的和谐。只要愿意坚守这些基本原则，友谊即可长存。上大学期间，我最好的一个朋友小红曾经对我撒了一个弥天大谎，当时我很难消除心中的绝望。在真相大白之际，我们的友谊也随之破灭了。

第二，从某种程度上讲，犯错误是一个受益的过程。一个人每当犯了错误并意识到这个错误时，就可以提高自我意识，并在今后避免类似错误的出现。之后，犯错者就会变得更加成熟、更有经验了。失败乃成功之母，一个错误仅仅是学习进程中一个小小的挫折。事实上，错误本身并不可怕，相反，它是走向突破的垫脚石。托马斯·爱迪生将其辉煌的成就归因于他在实验过程中屡次犯的错误。他的那些经受住了时间考验的发明完美地证明了犯错的价值。

诚然，指出朋友的错误也有可能引起不必要的误解。也就是说，这个朋友也许不愿接受批评，并且继续犯同样的错误。在这种情况下，感情也许会受到伤害，友谊也会变得脆弱。如果一个朋友无法接受你的建议，让他们去发现自己的错误则是一个好办法。一旦他们意识到了自己的错误，你们的友谊之火就会重新点燃。

的确，维系美好的友谊并非易事。朋友之间的交往难免会遇到一些挫折。每当一个人陷入进退两难的局面时，都应当忠诚地坚守基本的交友原则，并且尊重对方。总之，让朋友犯错还不至于像友谊破裂那么令人无奈与难过。

注释

bond **n.** 纽带；连结

sacrifice **vt.** 牺牲

principle **n.** 原则；规则

existing **adj.** 现存的；既有的

stick to... 坚持.....

mere **adj.** 仅仅的；只不过的

glitch **n.** 小故障；失灵

time-tested **adj.** 经受时间考验的

be open to criticism 乐于接受批评

fragile **adj.** 脆弱的

sadden **vt.** 使难过；使悲伤

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Advice given from friends who are older than you is more valuable than advice from friends of your age.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

29. Advice: from friends older than you or from those of your age?

From time to time, we will inevitably encounter various challenges that we cannot handle by ourselves. We can be thankful for the existence of friendship, because our friends will always **stand by our side**. They are ready to offer valuable suggestions that could help us out of our torturous dilemma. Our **broad** circle of friends can be divided into different age groups. When a problem appears, some people prefer to consult older friends first, believing their advice is superior to that of a friend of the same age. Personally speaking, such a choice is **understandable**.

First and foremost, the advice from an older friend tends to be more reliable and applicable. After all, **veterans** are better than **recruits**. Time is an excellent teacher and guide. Learning from the past is the way to find solutions to current problems. Consequently, those who have a longer past and richer real-life experience stand in a more qualified position to offer instructions and express personal evaluations. Additionally, older people are often logical thinkers with more objective ideas. In most cases, the advice given by them has undergone repeated tests and can be easily put into practice. I have some friends who are younger than me. Most of them prefer to appreciate my advice more than their **counterparts**.

Secondly, friends in the same age group may **be limited with** expressing their ideas to each other. Indeed, most friends of the same age were brought up with a similar **social background** and share similar views on the world. They are **unlikely** to possess broader minds than older friends. When facing a certain problem, people of the same age may have similar views. Conversely, older friends may contribute totally fresh ideas that win the heart and mind of the person needing support. Such a psychological reaction further explains why people are more willing to accept guidelines from those who are older than themselves.

Nonetheless, age is not the sole factor that determines the quality of advice. **Exceptions** should not be rashly omitted. We ought to make a sincere judgment and take into account all possibilities. To illustrate, if a friend of the same age received a better education than an older friend, their suggestions may be just as helpful.

When one **aims to** solve a problem effectively, they tend to consult with older friends first. However, the advice from those of the same age must not be **negated**. Objective comparisons should be conducted. Only by having an overall assessment can one finally attain the best answer.

29. 建议：采纳来自年长朋友的还是同龄朋友的？

我们有时难免会遇到自己无法独立应对的挑战。感谢友谊的存在，我们的朋友会时刻站在我们身边，并愿意给予宝贵的建议，助我们脱离困境。我们宽广的朋友圈可分为若干个不同的年龄组。当问题出现时，有些人喜欢最先咨询比自己年长的朋友，认为他们的想法优于同龄朋友的。就我个人而言，这种选择是可以理解的。

首先，年长的朋友所给予的建议更可靠也更实用。毕竟，姜还是老的辣。时间是优秀的老师与向导。向过去学习是解决现在问题的途径。因此，那些拥有较长过去和更丰富人生经验的人更有资格指导他人并表达个人评价。此外，年纪较大的人们通常是逻辑思考者，能产生更加客观的想法。在大多数情况下，他们的建议已经经过了屡次检验，并更容易付诸实践。我有几个比我年轻的朋友，比起其同龄好友，他们大都更欣赏我提的建议。

第二，属于同一个年龄组的朋友彼此间传递的想法可能是受到限制的。的确，大多数同龄人都在相同的社会背景下成长，并且拥有类似的世界观。他们不可能拥有比年长者更宽广的思想。在面对某个问题时，同龄人会产生相似的观点。相反，年龄较大的朋友会给予完全新鲜的想法，因此更迎合求助者的期待。这种心理反应进一步解释了人们为何更愿意听从比自己年长者的指教。

然而，年龄并非是决定建议优劣的唯一因素。某些例外的存在也不容忽视。我们应该作出诚恳的判断，并顾及所有的可能性。比如说，倘若一位同龄朋友比年长朋友接受过更好的教育，那么他／她的建议或许同样有助于问题的解决。

当一个人试图有效解决某个问题时，他们倾向于首先咨询年纪较大的朋友。然而，同龄人给予的建议也不应全盘否定。应当进行客观的比较。只有通过全面衡量才能最终得出最佳的答案。

注释

from time to time 有时；不时

stand by one's side 站在.....身边

broad **adj.** 宽广的

understandable **adj.** 可以理解的；无可厚非的

veteran **n.** 老手；老兵

recruit **n.** 新手；新兵

counterpart **n.** 相似的人

be limited with... 在.....方面受到限制

social background 社会背景

unlikely **adj.** 不可能

exception **n.** 例外

aim to... 旨在.....

negate **vt.** 否定

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? When relaxing, some people like to spend time alone.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test Section
Quit Exit Time ? Help

30. Do some people like to spend time alone when relaxing?

Regarding the best cure for daily **stress**, pressure and **exhaustion**, people's favorite ways to relax varies. In spite of the fact that there are some who prefer to be with several close friends or family members for relaxation and recreation, I still like the idea of spending this **treasured** period of leisure time totally alone.

To begin with, **being released from** their busy working day, people **look forward to** enjoying a moment of **tranquility** on their own. Today, in most enterprises, employees **shoulder** heavy responsibilities during office hours. Other daily stresses may further consume their energy and considerably affect their mental state. Therefore, there is an urgent need to escape from the noisy environment. After work, a relaxing period without any interference from others can be the most effective method to recover and refresh oneself. Take my brother for example. He spends over ten hours on his project every weekday. Whenever the weekend arrives, he prefers to enjoy peace of mind in the **solitude** of his bedroom. Thanks to this habit, he is able to return to work fully recovered every Monday.

Furthermore, there are plenty of methods to use to help one relax alone. Needless to say, being alone does not mean being lonely. It should be a **blessed reward** to have a period of time to oneself. As a matter of fact, numerous choices are freely available to make these personal times interesting and meaningful. For instance, one could read some funny stories in a comfortable study with a cup of coffee at their side. It is also pleasant to watch **comedies** on TV, cook a delicious meal, listen to favorite music, take a walk in the park, plant some flowers or even simply have a good sleep.

Last but not least, spending one's free time with others may **add to** one's **tiredness**. No one could deny that an enjoyable party needs to be well organized and prepared. Lots of work must be done in advance to ensure the satisfaction of all. Sending **messages of invitation**, cleaning the house, buying food and drink are all part of the effort that needs to be made. After all the preparations are finished, one may become even more tired than after a typical working day.

To sum up, making full use of one's leisure time to relax alone is a wise decision for modern citizens. Living under the unprecedented pressure from current social realities, one should **reserve** a quiet moment for himself. Not only will it help one keep a good balance between work and rest, but it can also further benefit him both spiritually and physically.

30. 放松的时候，有些人喜欢独处？

在有关缓解日常紧张情绪、压力和疲惫的妙方的问题上，人们所偏好的方法不尽相同。尽管有些人更喜欢与几个好友或家人一起休闲娱乐，我仍然更情愿在这段宝贵的闲暇时光里独处。

首先，从一天繁忙的工作中解脱出来后，人们会渴望独自享受片刻的宁静。如今在大多数企业里，员工在办公时间肩负着沉重的责任。其他日常压力也可能更进一步消耗他们的能量，并且严重影响他们的精神状态。因此，从喧哗的环境中逃离就成为迫切需要了。下班后，度过一段不受他人干扰的放松时光或许是恢复自己良好状态和振作精神的最有效方法。以我哥哥为例，在每个工作日，他都要花费超过10小时的时间攻克所负责的项目。每当周末到来时，他更喜欢在卧室里独处，享受平静的思绪。多亏有这个习惯，他才能在每个星期一精神焕发地回到工作岗位。

此外，有很多方法可用来帮助一个人独自放松。毋庸置疑，独处并不意味着孤独。能够拥有一段完全属于自己的时间是幸运的奖赏。其实有无数可以使这些独处时间充满乐趣和意义的选择，例如，可以在舒适的书房内边喝咖啡边阅读一些有趣的故事书，或看几部电视喜剧、烹制一顿美餐、聆听心爱的音乐、在公园里散散步、收拾一下花花草草，甚至是美美睡一觉——这些都是令人愉快的。

最后，与他人共度闲暇时光也许会使人更加疲惫。比如，不能否认，举行一次称心如意的聚会需要详细的安排和充分的准备。必须提前做很多工作以确保所有的人都满意。这些工作包括发送邀请信息、打扫房间以及购买食物和饮料等。在一切准备工作都完成以后，主人会比上了一天班还要累。

总而言之，对于现代人来说，充分利用业余时间独自放松是一个明智的决定。由于生活在当今社会现实所给予的空前压力之下，人们理应为自己保留一段安静的时刻。这不仅有利于保持工作与休息间的良性平衡，而且还能使其在精神和生理上双重受益。

注释

stress *n.* 压力；紧张

exhaustion *n.* 精疲力竭

treasured *adj.* 珍贵的

be released from... 从.....中解脱出来

look forward to... 盼望.....

tranquility *n.* 平静；宁静

shoulder *vt.* 肩负

solitude *n.* 独处

blessed **adj.** 幸运的；令人愉快的

reward **n.** 奖赏；回报

comedy **n.** 喜剧

add to... 增加.....

tiredness **n.** 疲惫

message of invitation 邀请函

reserve **vt.** 保留；预留

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students are more influenced by their teachers than by their friends.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

31. Are students more influenced by their teachers than by their friends?

In the eyes of many students, teachers boast absolute authority in education. There might be **occasional** interactions in class. Yet in most cases, seldom do teachers have direct contacts with each student respectively. As long as thorough communication is **hindered**, the teachers' personal influences on the students might be considerably confined. On the contrary, more time is spent with friends, whose behavior and viewpoints can directly affect them. Thereafter, I believe that teachers produce no more influences than friends do.

Firstly, **psychological inversion** may occur to the students whose teachers always give strict orders and schools are forever **setting harsh rules**. Too much pressure forces the students to **look up to** their teachers with awe and respect. There exists an invisible barrier between them. In consequence, it is difficult for any beneficial influences from the teachers to reach them directly. Moreover, some students would rather stay away from the power exerted upon them rather than make themselves passive **receptacles**. Never could they obey the teachers obediently, **not to mention** to carry on effective communication. To illustrate, when high school students are asked about their attitude toward teachers, most of them might use the same word "afraid".

Secondly, the "**1-to-all**" mode of teaching may also lead to the teachers' neglect of the **uniqueness** of students. Each student is an individual that needs different treatment and more **person-to-person** instructions so as to produce desirable influences. A recent research conducted by the **State Education Bureau** indicates that over 60 percent of the high school students in China feel they are ignored by their teachers. Such a cruel reality vividly demonstrates the teachers' **inability** to produce powerful influences on every student in class.

Conversely, no gap exists between friends. No matter whether the friends are good or evil, influences can easily fall upon them. In effect, friends are tightly bound together, thus, they have more to share. The majority of time is spent together with friends, either on campus or out of school. Friendship just plays the role a wide bridge connecting the hearts and minds of good friends. One's concepts may be easily revealed and **in turn** affect the thoughts of the other. It is nothing but a natural occurrence.

All in all, great influences only **take effect** on the basis of overall communication. The shortcomings of classroom education may lessen the teachers' influences on the students. Judging from the above-mentioned argument, we may naturally arrive at the conclusion that teachers are not in a better position to impact their students than friends.

31. 学生受老师的影响比受朋友的影响更多吗？

在很多学生眼中，老师享有绝对的教育权威。虽然在课堂上偶尔会有师生互动，然而在大多数情况下，老师很少与每个学生都分别进行直接的沟通。只要深入交流遭到阻碍，老师对学生产生的个人影响力也会极大地受到限制。相反，学生们更多的时间是与朋友共度的，而朋友的行为和观点会对他们产生直接影响。因此，我认为老师对学生的影响没有朋友带来的影响大。

首先，面对无休止地发出严厉指令的老师和总是制定苛刻纪律的校方，学生可能会产生逆反心理。过多的压力迫使学生以敬畏的心态仰视他们的老师。师生之间存在着一道无形的屏障。因此，源自老师的有益影响很难直达学生。更有甚者，一些学生宁可逃离强加在他们身上的“威力”也不愿变成被动的“接收容器”。他们从来不会听话地服从命令，更不用说进行有效的沟通了。举个例子，当中学生被问到对老师的态度时，大多数人都会用同一个词——“害怕”。

其次，“一对多”的教学模式可能也导致了老师对学生个性的疏忽。每个学生都需要与众不同的对待，也应接受更多面对面的指导，这样才能产生积极的影响。由国家教育局近期进行的一项研究表明，超过60%的中国中学生感觉他们被自己的老师忽视了。如此残酷的事实充分说明，老师无法积极影响班里的每位同学。

恰恰相反，朋友之间无隔阂可言。不管朋友是好是坏，他们所产生的影响是直接的。实际上，朋友的心紧紧联系在一起，因此，他们有更多可以分享的事情。在校园里或者在放学后，绝大部分时间都是与朋友一起度过的。友谊就是一座连结好友心灵的宽阔桥梁，一个人的观念很容易展现于对方面前，从而对其思维产生影响。这也正是自然而然发生的。

总的来说，只有在全面沟通的基础上强大的影响力才会生效。然而，课堂教育潜在的缺陷可能会减少老师对学生的影响。从以上论述我们可以得出这样的结论，那就是，比起他们的朋友，老师带给学生的影响是相对较弱的。

注释

occasional **adj.** 偶尔的

hinder **vt.** 阻碍

psychological inversion 逆反心理

set harsh rules 制定苛刻的纪律

look up to 仰视

receptacle **n.** 容器

not to mention... 更不用说.....

1-to-all 一对多

uniqueness **n.** 个性; 特色

person-to-person 面对面的; 私人间的

State Education Bureau 国家教育局

inability **n.** 无能为力

in turn 反过来

take effect 起作用

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important education for students should be conducted in classroom, not out of the classroom.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

32. Should the most important education for students be conducted in the classroom, but not out of the classroom?

Nowadays, the traditional model of classroom education is still being conducted inside schools. Admittedly, students spend the largest part of their campus life in class, where lessons are being taught and knowledge is being accumulated. However, education is a comprehensive process that should **go far beyond** the **restrictive** walls of classrooms. As a matter of fact, the most important education is **carried out jointly** both in and out of classroom.

At first, students are blessed with diversified channels of education out of the classroom. The gate to the colorful world should be open to the students. Statistics show that the number of **teenage** Internet users keeps **going up** in recent years. Endless sources of information from the mass media help widen the students' visions. Meanwhile, allowing them to make personal **comments** on a certain topic trains them to think with keen observation and objective insight. As a matter of fact, the ability to **distinguish** between good and evil, **true and false** is the greatest benefit gained from modern media. In addition, traveling is another unique way to be educated outside the classroom. Just as the saying presents, "walking ten thousand miles is like reading ten thousand books."

Secondly, outdoor education may provide ample opportunities for the students to turn the assimilated knowledge into practice. Theories are only valuable after being used in reality. The limitation of classroom teaching is getting more and more **apparent** than ever. People are gradually aware of the possible growth of **doctrinairism** that threatens the efficiency and importance of indoor education. A most popular trend among college students is to take part-time jobs after class. It is not merely a means of earning money, but an effective way to use knowledge in real life. They may become teachers, tour guides or even **designers** in some companies. This mode of education prepares them for future career. Therefore, We should never underestimate its significance.

Undeniably, classroom teaching lays a solid foundation for other means of education. One's education in life is conducted in a similar way to construct a skyscraper. Classroom education ensures the basement and major structure of a skyscraper, whereas outdoor education makes the building taller and firmer.

To a certain degree, education outside the classroom can be regarded as the powerful **backup** of classroom teaching rather than its unimportance accessory. Only when the two work harmoniously together can students gain life-long benefits from education. After all, the concept of "to live and to learn" should always stay in people's mind in every stage of life.

32. 对学生最重要的教育是在教室里进行的，而不是教室外？

如今，传统的课堂教育模式仍然在学校内沿用。的确，学生的大部分校园生活都是在教室里度过的，他们在那里听老师讲课并积累知识。然而，教育是一个理应远远超越教室围墙限制的综合过程。实际上，最重要的教育是在教室内和教室外共同进行的。

首先，在教室外，学生拥有多种受教育的渠道。一扇通往多彩世界的大门应向他们敞开。统计显示，十多岁青少年网民的数量近年来持续增长。来自大众媒介的无数信息来源拓宽了学生的视野。与此同时，在某个话题上发表个人评论可以训练他们利用敏锐的观察力与客观的洞察力去思考。其实，具备辨别善与恶、对与错的能力是从现代媒介中获取的最大收益。除此之外，旅行是另一个独特的在教室外接受教育的途径。正如一句名言所表达的，“读万卷书，行万里路”。

第二，室外教育给学生提供将所吸收的知识应用于实践的充足的机会。理论只有经过实践的检验才具有价值。课堂教学的局限性已经比以往越来越明显了。人们逐渐意识到，威胁课堂教育的效率和重要性的教条主义可能会滋生。如今，大学生在课余时间做兼职工作已成为一个流行的趋势。这不仅仅是挣钱的方法，而是在现实生活中应用知识的有效途径。他们会成为老师、导游或甚至某些公司的设计师。这种教育模式为他们将来的事业打下了基础。因此，我们不应低估其重要意义。

不能否认的是，课堂教育为其他教育方式打下了坚实的基础。一个人一生的教育进程就好比建造一座大厦。课堂教育确保大厦的地基和主结构牢固，而室外教育则使这座建筑更加高耸、更加坚固。

从某种程度上讲，课外教育可以被视作课堂教育的强大支撑，而并非不重要的附属品。只有当两者共同和谐运作时，学生才能从教育中受益终生。毕竟，在人生的每一个阶段，“活到老，学到老”的理念都应当扎根于心。

注释

go far beyond... 远远超过.....

restrictive **adj.** 有限制的；约束的

carry out 执行；贯彻

jointly **adv.** 共同地

teenage **adj.** 青少年的；十几岁的

go up 增长；上升

comment **n.** 评论

distinguish **vi.** 辨别；区分

true and false 对与错

apparent **adj.** 明显的

doctrinairism **n.** 教条主义

designer **n.** 设计师

backup **n.** 支持

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? For a person to succeed in life, knowledge gained through study is more important than the ability to be creative.

Test Section **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** **137** 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33. Is knowledge gained through study more important than the ability to be creative?

The gate to success is not open to everyone. To obtain the key, we ought to take pains to accomplish selfdevelopment. During the process of marching toward this **glamorous** gate, a good command of knowledge plays a significant part. In the mean time, a number of other important factors also take effect, including the ability to be creative. There is no denying that most success stories are based on the heroes' excellent academic performance. Nonetheless, I tend to believe that the ability to be creative is no less important than the knowledge gained through study.

In the first place, the power of creativity far outweighs that of the basic knowledge with regard to successful inventions that dramatically change the world. Alexander Bell **is commonly credited as** the inventor of the first practical telephone. His historic **remarks**—"Watson, come here! I want to see you!" turned a brand new page in human history. By taking advantage of his creativity and going through numerous **endeavors**, Bell was finally granted the **patent** as a proof of his epoch-making contributions to the scientific field. But for his ability to be creative, breakthroughs would not have been made. In the modern world, similar evidence could also be traced. Steve Jobs, co-founder and former CEO of Apple, shocked the world with his creative **electronic products** whose superior functions and qualities can never be matched.

In the second place, to combat challenges from the electronic brains in the information age, people should make greater efforts to become creative. The advancement in the IT industry has gradually made human brains lazier and slower than ever. More and more people rely too much on computers and electronic tools, which weakens their ability to think and act **imaginatively**. The lack of creativity and the **unwillingness** to use the brain present a major threat to human domination in such an advanced world. Thereafter, the significance of human creativity can never be neglected.

At last, knowledge gained through study paves the way for people to be creative during the endeavor toward brilliant success. **Elbert Einstein** was a most recognized **theoretical physicist** who developed the theory of **general relativity**. His theory brought up a revolution in physics. For this achievement, Einstein is often regarded as the father of modern physics. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics. Needless to say, his accomplishment owed much to his mastery of the basic knowledge.

In conclusion, to achieve success in life, people have to be well-prepared. Not only a good command of knowledge is required, the ability to be creative has become increasingly important than before. **On all account**, the world is destined to be dominated through the **irreplaceable** power of human brains.

33. 通过学习收获的知识比创新能力更重要?

通往成功的大门并非为每个人开启。若想获得成功之门的钥匙，我们应该尽心竭力成就个人发展。在向这个光辉的大门迈进的过程中，对知识的熟练掌握起着很重要的作用。同时，许多其他重要因素也会起作用，其中包括创新能力。不能否认，大多数成功轶事都是建立在主人公出色的学术基础之上的。然而，我认为创新能力与学习到的知识同样重要。

首先，就那些奇迹般改变世界的成功发明而论，创新的力量远远胜过基础知识的力量。亚历山大·贝尔被公认为第一个实用电话的发明者。他那句历史性的呼唤“华生，到这里来！我想见你！”翻开了人类历史崭新的一页。通过利用自己创新的优势和无数次尝试，贝尔终于获得了证明他对科学界划时代贡献的专利权。如果不具备这种创新能力，他是无法获得突破的。在现代世界里，类似的实例也可以探寻到。苹果公司联合创始人之一兼前首席执行官史蒂夫·乔布斯用他颇具创造性的电子产品震惊了全世界，这些产品的优良功能和质量不可匹敌。

再者，在信息时代为了战胜来自电子智能的挑战，人们应该更加努力提高创新能力。信息技术产业的发展已经逐渐使人脑变得懒惰与迟钝了。越来越多的人过于依赖电脑和电子工具，从而削弱了他们思考与创新的能力。缺乏创新能力及不愿意动脑筋威胁着人类在这个发达世界中的统治地位。因此，人类创新能力的重要性是不容忽视的。

最后，在人们向成功努力拼搏的过程中，通过学习而获得的知识为创新能力的塑造铺平了道路。阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦是举世闻名的理论物理学家，他提出的广义相对论引起了物理学界的革命。此成就使爱因斯坦赢得了“现代物理学之父”的美名。1921年，他获得了诺贝尔物理学奖。不言而喻，他的成就在很大程度上归功于他对基础知识的精通。

总之，为了造就成功的人生，人们必须作好充分的准备。不仅需要对知识的精通，创新能力也变得比从前更加重要了。无论如何，这个世界注定会被人脑不可替代的威力所支配。

注释

the gate to success 成功之门

glamorous **adj.** 诱人的，富有魅力的

be commonly credited as... 被公认为.....

remark **n.** 话语；评论

endeavor **n.** 尝试；努力

patent **n.** 专利

electronic product 电子产品

imaginatively **adv.** 想象上地

unwillingness **n.** 不情愿

Elbert Einstein 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦 (犹太裔理论物理学家、思想家及哲学家, 也是相对论的创立者, 被誉为“现代物理学之父”。)

theoretical physicist 理论物理学家

general relativity 广义相对论

on all account 无论如何

irreplaceable **adj.** 不可替代的

Do you prefer to finish a project completely then to another one or do two or several projects at a time?

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

...

?

Quit

Exit

Time

Help

34. Finishing a project completely then to another one or doing two or several projects at a time?

One's career success owes much to the ample experience **piled up** while conducting a series of projects. Reasonable arrangement and patient handling of those tasks could fully demonstrate a person's overall competence in career life. Nowadays, the intensive competition among enterprises urges employees to devote much to the **fruitful** fulfillment of numerous projects. When assigned to do more than one projects, some people would like to finish one completely then to another. From my point of view, such a choice should be more efficient and proper than doing several projects at a time.

To begin with, the focus of attention is closely related to working efficiency and quality. Engaging in more than one project at the same time may easily **divert** one's attentiveness. Not only will it negatively affect the general progress of all tasks, it may also **downgrade** the **fineness** of each. With regard to scientific research and lab experiments, there is sufficient evidence to show that treating each project **continually** with focused attention will produce more fruitful outcomes. On the contrary, stopping one temporarily and changing to others is a risky action. Any **suspension** that takes place **in the process of** a project might incur some undesirable accidents.

Moreover, details determine the final result of a project. Doing several projects at the same time might exert so much pressure that the **task-taker** might have little time to notice the important details hidden **behind the screen**. Usually, it is just these specific points that will decide **terminally** whether the project could be successful and **productive** or not. **Omission** of a single detail might put the entire efforts **at stake**. Take the design of computer programs as an instance. The neglect of a **tiny** data problem is a fatal sign denoting the failure in operation. It is more reliable for a **programmer** to finish one design and then **move on to** the next. Thus, unnecessary **interference** and **mix-up** of different programs can be well avoided.

Time is also a major concern when more than one project needs to be finished. The best solution to the problem is to set up a timetable, which is based on the degree of importance. That is to say, the most **urgent** task should be done first within a time limit. Only after one project is thoroughly completed can the next one **follow up**.

Briefly speaking, attentiveness and details are crucial to the performance of each project. Doing more than one project at the same time might cause negative chain effects that **retain** the smooth operation of each project. To ensure the success of all projects, it is a safer plan to perform only one at a time and then to another.

34. 先彻底完成一个项目再转向另一个项目，还是同时进行两个或两个以上的项目？

个人事业的成功很大程度上归功于在完成一系列项目期间所积累的丰富经验。对那些任务合理的安排和耐心的执行可以充分展现一个人的综合职业能力。如今，企业间激烈的竞争促使员工为无数个项目的圆满完成而不遗余力。每当接受了不止一个项目的任务时，有的人喜欢先完成一项再做其他的。我认为这个选择应该比同时进行若干个项目更有效率。

首先，专注与工作效率及质量联系紧密。同时进行不止一个项目也许会分散人的注意力。这不仅会对所有任务的整体进展产生负面影响，还可能降低一个项目的品质。在科学研究与实验室试验方面，有充分的证据表明，集中精力持续推进每个项目会带来更加丰硕的成果。相反，暂时中止某个项目转而去其他项目是冒险之举。在项目进展过程中任何暂停都可能会引发一些不必要的事故。

此外，细节决定项目的最终结果。同时进行若干个项目会给任务执行者造成很多压力，致使他／她没有时间留意到隐藏在“幕后”的重要细节。通常情况下，正是这些细节点最终决定项目是否成功或富有成效。即使省略了一个细节也可能将整个努力推向危难关头。以电脑程序设计为例，忽视某个微小的数据问题便是一个预示着操作环节失灵的致命信号。对于一位程序设计师来说，更可靠的方法就是完成一个设计之后再继续进行下一个。这样，不同程序之间不必要的干扰和混淆便可轻易避免。

当不止一个项目需要完成时，时间是另外一个主要问题。这个问题的最佳解决方法就是建立一个时间表，这个时间表以任务的重要程度为基础。也就是说，最紧迫的项目应当在某个时限内最先完成。只有在一个项目彻底完成之后才接着进行下一个项目。

简言之，注意力和细节对每个项目的执行都是至关重要的。同时进行不止一个项目也许会导致负面连锁反应，从而拖延每个项目的顺利运作。为了确保所有项目都成功，应当先进行一个项目，然后再进行另一个项目，这也许是一个更为稳妥的计划。

注释

pile up 堆积

fruitful **adj.** 富有成效的，多产的

divert **vt.** 转移（注意力）

downgrade **vt.** 降低；使降级

fineness **n.** 出色；优秀；美好

continually **adv.** 不间断地

suspension **n.** 中止

in the process of... 在.....过程中

task-taker 任务承担者

behind the screen 幕后

terminally **adv.** 最后

productive **adj.** 富有成效的

omission **n.** 省略

at stake 处于危险中；在紧急关头

tiny **adj.** 微小的

programmer **n.** 程序员

move on to... 接着做.....

interference **n.** 干扰，妨碍

mix-up 混淆

urgent **adj.** 紧急的

follow up 跟随

retain **vt.** 保留；保持

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It's better to use your own knowledge and experience to solve questions, or ask other people for advice.

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TestSection

QuitExitTime

?Help

35. Solving questions using our own knowledge and experience or asking other people for advice?

We are living in a mysterious world filled with questions that still remain to be solved. Either in our daily life or during the office hours, the period of time contributed to the solution of various problems always proves meaningful. The process of probing deeper into a mystery until the result is out indeed tests our ability and **steels** our personalities. A strong sense of fulfillment **rises up** at the moment when the answer is out. How could we solve a problem most satisfactorily? In my opinion, adopting our own knowledge and experience to find the answer is much better than asking others for advice.

Above all, it is a good way to **train** oneself to be **independent**. The symbol of one's maturity lies in the fact that he could solve a problem on his own, without relying on others. Of course, it involves a good command of knowledge and firm self-confidence. Today, I still cherish the memory of my very first **attempt** as the **independent interpreter** for an important conference before leaving college. By making use of my language skills, I struggled to complete this challenging job. The process of making good efforts independently was so meaningful that it definitely **reassured** me about my ability. Solving problems by myself also helped me gain much practical experience that would lead to the successful handling of future challenges. Equipped with an ample storage of knowledge, I stepped into my career life with much confidence.

Furthermore, using one's own knowledge to solve a problem is a precious opportunity to conduct **selfassessment**. Doubtlessly, self-evaluation is a necessary premise of one's personal progress and overall development. During the course of searching for the answer, one is granted the chance to use what has been learnt and judge if his knowledge base is **solid** enough to handle difficulties in real life. Discovering one's defects is also a critical step forward. After all, how could an individual obtain his success without a thorough test of himself? Therefore, overcoming a problem totally on one's own could be a meaningful way to receive objective **feedbacks** of his personal ability and quality.

Admittedly, consulting others for advice might be a **short cut** to solve a problem. Anyhow, two heads are better than one. Through the combined efforts and mutual support, it will take shorter time to find the best solution to a question. However, in most cases, suggestions from **outsiders** can only act as **references**. Important decisions have to be made independently. Relying too much on others' ideas may possibly **drag** one farther away from the best answer.

In a word, fighting against difficulties with one's own knowledge helps a person

become mature and more capable. With the purpose of tackling overwhelming challenges, it is indispensable to undergo tough **ordeals** independently. Undeniably, the greatest value in the basic knowledge of all fields lies in a person's ability to use it without further assistance from others.

35. 利用自己的知识和经验还是询问他人的建议来解决问题？

我们生活在一个神秘的世界里，这个世界充满了亟待解决的问题。无论在日常生活中还是在工作中，我们用在解决各种各样问题上的时间总是有意义的。深入探索一个奥秘直至答案揭晓，这个过程的确检验我们的能力，也使我们的性格变得坚强。就在谜团解开的一刹那，强烈的成就感油然而生。我们怎样才能最理想地解决问题呢？我认为，运用自己的知识和经验找到答案远远胜过向他人询问建议。

首先，这是一个训练自立的好方法。一个人成熟的标志在于他／她能够在不依赖别人的情况下独立解决问题。当然，这需要对知识的精通掌握和坚定的自信。如今我仍然记得大学毕业前第一次为某重要会议独立担当译员的经历。通过运用自己的语言技能，我奋力完成了这项富有挑战性的工作。独立拼搏的过程是意义非凡的，因为它的确证实了我的能力。自己解决问题也帮助我收获了很多实际经验，这会帮助我成功地应对未来的挑战。具备了充足的知识以后，我满怀自信地走进了我的职业生涯。

此外，用自己的知识解决问题是进行自我评价的好机会。毋庸置疑，自我评价是个人进步和全面发展的前提之一。在找寻问题答案的过程中，可以利用所学去评判自己的知识基础是否足够牢固以应对实际生活中的困难。发现缺点也是一个关键性的进步。毕竟，一个人又怎么可能在不透彻检验自我的前提下获得成功呢？因此，完全靠自己解决问题是接收来自个人能力和品质的客观反馈的有效途径。

必须承认，向他人咨询建议也许是解决问题的捷径。无论如何，三个臭皮匠赛过一个诸葛亮。通过共同努力和互相支持，花费较短的时间就能找到解决问题的最佳方案。然而，在大多数情况下，来自局外人的建议仅可作为参考。重要的决定必须由自己作出。过于依赖他人的观点也许会偏离最佳答案。

简单地讲，用自己的知识与困难抗争使一个人变得更成熟且更有能力。为了迎接艰难的挑战，独立经受严酷的磨练是势在必行的。不能否认的是，所有领域的基本知识所蕴含的最大价值就在于对其独立运用的能力。

注释

steel **vt.** 使坚强；使坚固

rise up 产生

train **vt.** 训练

independent **adj.** 独立的

attempt **n.** 尝试

interpreter **n.** 口译者

reassure **vt.** 使安心；使打消顾虑

self-assessment **n.** 自我评价

solid **adj.** 牢固的；稳固的

feedback **n.** 反馈

short cut 捷径

outsider **n.** 局外人

reference **n.** 参考

drag **vt.** 拖；拉

ordeal **n.** 考验；折磨

Nowadays each group member get the same grade (mark), is it a good method to evaluate students? To give the same grade to all the members who do the same project together. What do you think of the way of evaluation?

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36. Is it a good method to give the same grade to all the members who do the same project together?

The **erection** of school education brought forth the general adoption of grades, a most commonly-used method to assess the performance and ability of students. Today, **task-based teaching** and learning, which involves the **coherent** efforts of a group, marks a brilliant step forward in the field of education. In a team, each member is assigned to fulfill his/her own duty and not a single person's contribution ought to be **underestimated**. Without doubt, it is fair and **appropriate** for the educators to give each group member the same mark at the moment when evaluation is committed.

In order to testify my standpoint, I would firstly place emphasis on the value of teamwork. Teamwork is a **collaborative** effort by members of a group working together to achieve common goals. When teamwork breaks down, members of the group will find it difficult to complete tasks effectively and often struggle with **obscure** objectives. When a team operates like a **well-oiled** machine, it will connect the hearts of all members. As is shown in the **lyrics** of a famous song, "unity is paramount strength." Truthfully, teamwork is essential to the success of any great **cause**. Each member plays an assigned part that should never be **looked down upon**. Thus, giving the same grade to the entire group is the most appropriate decision on the part of the assessors to encourage teamwork.

Besides, the equality in grade may cultivate the group members' stronger sense of responsibility. To some degree, making each one count helps **eliminate** prejudices and undesirable moods that are **destructive** to the progress and result of the project. It is the associated responsibility that builds up a solid **infrastructure** of a group. Where there is responsibility, there is **inspirational morale** in each member. My professor used to act as the judge of a key research project. The settled rules of assessment advocate difference of grades for every participant. To his great disappointment, this program didn't reach its satisfactory destination due to the loss of responsibility and enthusiasm in those who were assigned unimportant tasks.

However, awareness ought to be aroused to avoid the phenomenon of **filling a post without real qualifications**. If equal grade is given to all group members, there is a hidden possibility that certain members might refuse to contribute wholeheartedly. Just as what is depicted in the famous Chinese fable, some players might pretend to make contributions **in disguise**. Such **dishonest** behavior is also destructive to the quality of a group and must be strictly avoided.

In summary, marks are used not just to evaluate the performance of students, but also to remind them of the importance of certain values. As long as teamwork is ensured and a strong sense of responsibility is strengthened, giving all group members

the same grade is by all means an effective method to educate students.

36. 每个组员都获得相同的分数是评价他们的好办法吗？

学校教育的建立带来了评分制的普及，评分制是一种最常用的评价学生表现和能力的方法。如今，任务型教学标志着教育界一个光辉的进步，其中就涉及小组协作。在一个小组内，每个成员都有自己的任务，任何一个人的贡献都不应被低估。毫无疑问，教育工作者给每个成员相同的分数是公平合理的。

为证实我的观点，首先有必要强调团队协作的价值。团队协作是一个小组的成员为达到共同目标一起工作时所付出的协同努力。当团队协作糟糕的时候，小组成员有效率地完成任务很困难，并且通常为模糊的目标而挣扎。而当团队如运转良好的机器时，所有成员的心会连结在一起。正如一首著名歌曲的歌词，“团结就是力量”。的确，团队协作对于任何伟大事业的成功都是至关重要的。每个成员所起的指定作用都是不容轻视的。因此，为了鼓励团队协作，评判者给整个小组相同的分数是最合理的决定。

除此之外，分数的均等会增强小组成员的责任感。在某种程度上，使每个人都发挥作用有助于消除偏见与抵触情绪，而这些对项目的进展和结果都是有害的。正是这种共同的责任搭建起了团队的坚实基础。有了责任感，就能鼓舞每个成员的士气。我的教授曾经为一个重点研究项目做评判。已定的评分规则提倡给每位参与者打出不同的分数。令他失望的是，由于那些被分配到非核心任务的人失去了责任感和热情，这个项目最终未达到理想的目标。

然而，我们还应提高意识，避免“滥竽充数”现象的滋生。如果所有小组成员都获得相同的分数，也有一种潜在的可能性，那就是某些成员会拒绝全身心地投入。正如那则著名的中国寓言所讲述的，一些人也许在装模作样地作贡献。此类不诚实的行为对团队质量同样有害，因此必须严格制止。

总而言之，分数不仅仅可以用来评价学生的表现，还能提醒他们某些价值有多重要。只要团队协作得以保证，责任感得以加强，为所有成员打相同的分数无疑是教育学生的一个有效方法。

注释

erection *n.* 建立

task-based teaching 任务型教学

coherent *adj.* 一致的；黏在一起的

underestimated *adj.* 低估的

appropriate *adj.* 合适的；恰当的

collaborative *adj.* 协作的

obscure **adj.** 模糊的

well-oiled **adj.** 运转正常的

lyrics **n.** 歌词

cause **n.** 事业

look down upon 轻视；瞧不起

eliminate **vt.** 消除

destructive **adj.** 破坏的；有害的

infrastructure **n.** 基础结构；基础设施

inspirational morale 鼓舞人心的士气

filling a post without real qualifications 滥竽充数

in disguise 伪装

dishonest **adj.** 不诚实的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to select broad subjects than specialize in a specific subject.

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37. Is it better to select broad subjects than specialize in a specific subject?

All subjects are inter-related and not a single one can stand absolutely alone. Besides, today's society has an increasing demand of talents with comprehensive skills. Even those experts or scholars specializing in a certain field might cover **a vast spectrum of** knowledge in order to succeed. Their careers and academic achievements are associated considerably with the broad subjects they have explored throughout the years. Needless to say, I support the notion that studying a wide range of subjects is far better than **confining oneself to** a specific field.

The first factor lies in the truth that the modern world belongs to talented individuals with broad overall abilities. Covering a wider range of subjects at school **equips** students **with** knowledge that should be mastered by a normal member of society. The unprecedented advancement in technology has brought forth a reality to be faced by future graduates; that is, the grasp of one specific subject is far from enough. **Versatile** individuals should be more welcome and competitive in all professional areas. Take the IT field for example: it involves basic knowledge from many subjects, including mathematics, physics, and even the social sciences.

Secondly, studying broad subjects may help arouse the students' interest in learning, while limiting to one specific field may sooner or later result in boredom. Interest is the best teacher. The involvement in a variety of different subjects broadens students' knowledge base and opens their minds. They **are endowed with** the opportunity to master the essences of different subjects. As soon as a natural association between subjects is uncovered, enthusiasm may be **sparked**. We could easily imagine the **delightful** moment when a familiar term typical to chemistry is encountered while reading an article in a textbook of biology.

Finally, as for those who specialize in a specific field of study, it may be unavoidable to refer to other related subjects. **Interdisciplinary** interactions need to be conducted. Therefore, it is imperative for educators to guide the students to broaden their studies no matter what profession they will **pursue** after graduation. As a matter of fact, experts are all comprehensively talented individuals who have assimilated **multifaceted** knowledge from many areas, and are able to apply it with ease.

Therefore, with the goal of becoming outstanding social builders, students ought to have long-term **perspectives** on the subjects chosen at school. Success only belongs to those with prepared minds. From what has been discussed above, we may conclude that the coverage of broad subjects paves a way for students to be qualified competitors in the future.

37. 选择宽泛的学科比专注于一门学科更好?

所有的学科都是相互联系的，没有一种可以绝对孤立。此外，当今社会越来越需要具备综合技能的人才。即使是那些钻研于某一个领域的专家或学者，为了成功，他们也会掌握多种多样的知识。他们的事业与学术成就在很大程度上与其长年累月对广泛领域的探索密不可分。毫无疑问，我赞同如下说法：学习很多领域的知识胜过只局限在一个特定的学科范围之内。

第一个因素在于，现代世界属于那些拥有宽泛全面能力的人才。在学校跨越更广范围的学科使学生具备正常社会成员应该掌握的知识。科技空前的发展使未来毕业生面临一个现实，那就是，仅仅精通一门特定学科是远远不够的。在所有职业领域，全能人才理应更受欢迎，且更有竞争力。以信息科技领域为例，它涉及多种学科的基础知识，包括数学、物理，乃至社会科学等。

第二点在于，学习广泛的科目有助于引起学生的学习兴趣，而限制于单一领域早晚会导致厌倦心理。兴趣是最好的老师。涉及多种不同学科可以拓宽学生的知识基础，并开阔他们的思维。学生因此获得了掌握不同科目精髓的机会。他们一旦发现了科目间自然而然的联系，热情随即就会被激发。比如，若在浏览生物教科书中的文章时偶然遇到了一个熟悉的典型的化学术语，此时此刻的喜悦感不难想象。

最后，对于那些在某一学术领域钻研的人们来说，他们也会不可避免地以其他相关学科作参考。跨学科互动是必要的。因此，不管学生毕业后将从事何种职业，教育工作者都应当指引他们拓宽学习范围。其实，专家们也都是综合型人才，他们掌握了很多领域的知识，并有能力轻松地应用这些知识。

因此，为了成为杰出的社会建设者，学生应该对在学校时所修的科目有长期的设想。成功只属于那些有准备的人。综上所述我们可知，涉及宽泛的学科为学生在未来成为合格的竞争者铺平了道路。

注释

a vast spectrum of 多种多样的；丰富多彩的

confine oneself to... 局限于.....；仅仅涉及.....

equip...with 使某人具备.....

versatile **adj.** 多才多艺的；多面手的

be endowed with... 被赋予.....

spark **vt.** 激发；鼓舞

delightful **adj.** 令人欣喜的

interdisciplinary **adj.** 跨学科的；各学科间的

pursue **vt.** 从事；追求

multifaceted **adj.** 多方面的

perspective **n.** 设想，展望；观点，看法

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Drivers should pay a certain amount of fees so that they can be permitted to drive out in traffic busy time.

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38. Should drivers pay a certain amount of fees in order to be permitted to drive out in traffic busy time?

Urban transportation has always been a focused concern of governments. The overwhelming pressure on the major streets in rush hours causes an undesirable waste of time and energy. **Being stuck in** the long queues of vehicles seems to be a common encounter by **city dwellers** every day. Faced with such a cruel reality, governments ought to adopt effective measures to eliminate the unnecessary **frustrations** and wastes incurred by traffic jams. **Honestly speaking**, it might be an efficient choice for drivers to pay a certain amount of fees in order to be permitted to drive during busy traffic time.

Obviously, this measure is destined to help reduce car use at peak times. **For fear of** being **fined** or losing money, people may deliberately avoid driving to work. Paying fees proves to be the most effective way to **manipulate** people's personal behavior in public, as it is **in line with** people's general psychological state. Such an adoption is actually not unique to a single nation. Similar versions of this **move** have been **enacted** in numerous regions and countries and have produced good results. For instance, traffic jam fees were introduced in Singapore in 1975. Since then, Sweden, Britain, Norway, Italy, Portugal and China have **followed suit**. According to the statistics conducted by the authority, these fees could bring traffic volumes down by between 10 to 20 percent, and increase the speed of **traffic flow** by up to 20 percent.

In addition, this measure will help raise more capital for the city's **infrastructure construction**. An advanced public transportation system **is crucial to** a city's overall development and the quality of life of its inhabitants. Making use of the fees to upgrade the broad network of urban mass transportation is a wise choice on the part of the government. More super highways ought to be built to **ease** worsening traffic and more **overpasses** should be **erected**. There is already a greater demand to enlarge the scale of subway lines and increase the number of **bus routes**. All these projects will consume a large amount of money. Thus, to some extent, charging fees eases these heavy financial burdens.

As a matter of fact, in order to maintain agreeable traffic conditions, there are many other effective actions to be taken **without delay**. All citizens should **join hands with** the government to combat traffic troubles. To illustrate, cutting down the citizens' **expenditure** on bus and subway travels might be one **stimulus** to change people's habit of driving cars to work during weekdays. Another way is to persuade companies to change their working hours, so that people will return home after work at different times, thereby reducing traffic pressure over certain periods.

In general, the improvement of traffic conditions depends on unified contributions

from the government and the masses **as a whole**. Effective proposals ought to be supported by the public. Concerning all the merits indicated in the **previous** paragraphs, it is self-evident that charging traffic jam fees helps ease the general burden of transportation during busy hours.

38. 司机应该缴纳一定的费用以获得在交通高峰时段驾驶的许可吗？

城市交通一直是政府关注的焦点。上下班高峰期间主要道路所承受的巨大交通压力导致了时间和能源的严重浪费。每天，被困在长长的车流中似乎已成为都市居民的日常遭遇。面对如此残酷的现实，政府理应采取有效措施消除交通堵塞带来的不必要的挫折与浪费。坦率地讲，让司机缴纳交通高峰时段驾驶许可费也许是一个有效的选择。

很显然，这个措施必定有助于减少高峰时段的车辆使用。出于对罚款或经济损失的担心，人们也许会有意避免开车上班。缴纳费用的确是控制人们在公共场所个人行为的最有效手段，因为这符合人们普遍的心理状态。其实，此类措施不止适用于一个国家。相似版本的举措已经被无数国家和地区采纳，而且效果良好。例如，新加坡1975年就引入了交通阻塞费。从那时起，瑞典、英国、挪威、意大利、葡萄牙和中国也跟随其后。据权威机构发布的统计显示，此类费用可以使交通流量减少10%至20%，并能将车流速度提高20%。

此外，此举措将为城市基础设施建设筹集更多的资金。发达的公共交通体系对一个城市的整体发展以及居民的生活质量来说是至关重要的。利用缴纳的费用将城市公共交通宽广的网络升级是政府的明智之举。应该建设更多的高速公路以缓解恶化的交通状况，也应建设更多的天桥。同时，延伸地铁路线并增加公交线路的需求也越来越明显了。所有这些项目将消耗大量资金。因此，从某种程度来讲，收取费用可以缓解沉重的经济负担。

实际上，为了维系和谐的交通状况，还应立即采取其他多方面的有效行动。所有公民都应该与政府携手共同应对交通问题。具体而言，降低公交或地铁花费也许会促使人们改变在工作日开车上班的习惯。另外一个方法就是说服企业更改工作时间，这样，员工便可在不同的时间下班以减少各时段的交通压力。

总的来说，改善交通状况依靠政府和大众共同的努力。公众理应支持有效的提议。从前文中所提及的所有优点不难看出，收取交通堵塞费无疑可以减轻繁忙时段的整体交通压力。

注释

be stuck in... 被困于.....

city dweller 城市居民

frustration *n.* 挫折；挫败

honestly speaking 坦率地讲；老实说

for fear of... 由于害怕；以免.....；唯恐.....

fine *vt.* 罚款

manipulate *vt.* 控制；操控

in line with... 符合.....; 与.....一致

move **n.** 举措

enact **vt.** 制定; 颁布

follow suit 照着做

traffic flow 交通流量

infrastructure construction 基础设施建设

be crucial to 对.....来说是重要的

ease **vt.** 缓解; 减轻

overpass **n.** 过街天桥

erect **vt.** 建立

bus route 公交线路

without delay 立即; 毫不迟疑地

join hands with... 与.....合作

expenditure **n.** 花费

stimulus **n.** 刺激物; 鼓励

as a whole 作为一个整体

previous **adj.** 之前的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The extended family (grandparents, aunt, uncle, cousins) is less important than it was before.

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39. Is the extended family less important than it was before?

"Four generations living under one roof" used to be a **widespread social phenomenon**. Our **ancestors** tended to embrace the values and happiness established within **close-knit** big families. Relatives were **cohabitants** inside a large house where more intimate relationships could be stably maintained and carried on. Nowadays, however, nuclear families are taking up the greatest **ratio** of **social build-up**. From a certain angle, I support the notion that the extended family, including grandparents, aunt, uncle and cousins, appears to be less important than before.

Firstly, the form of habitation considerably affects family relationship. At present, the social structure and people's lifestyles have undergone dramatic changes. The traditional concept in China valued the union of family members. In the past, larger families used to be the major units of the social make-up. All the relatives in a family were supposed to live together in a large private **residence**. Today, such a situation no longer exists. In today's Beijing, for instance, most of the yards they once inhabited are being turned into **national legacies**. Citizens are moving into taller buildings and smaller families make up the modern society. To some degree, the separated mode of habitation **lessens** the importance of the extended family.

Secondly, owing to the higher speed of life and unprecedented social pressure, seldom can people afford to spend time in staying with the extended family. An online survey at Sina.com showed that 56 percent of people in China constantly **feel short of time**. The negative effects are also exhibited in people's family life. On weekdays, urban dwellers are busy at their workplaces. During the weekend, most white collar workers will make full use of their valuable leisure time to have a good rest so as to **conserve** enough energy for the coming week. Less time is left for people to stay together with their grandparents, aunts or cousins.

Finally, today's social reality has made people become far more **self-centered** than previous generations. Normally, one's circle of contacts tends to focus more on those who are useful to satisfy their personal interests. Attention is gradually **diverted** from family relationships toward creation and organization of **profit groups**. Such an abrupt change in people's values has indeed resulted in their growing **indifference to** their relationships with family members.

In brief, the changes that take place in many aspects of people's life are double-sided. On one hand, they have worked together to bring about unprecedented advancement of modern society. On the other hand, it is due to these changes that one's relationship with the extended family is no longer as important as before.

39. 大家庭没有过去重要了吗？

“四世同堂”曾经是一个普遍的社会现象。我们的长辈乐于接受那些在亲密大家庭中所建立起的价值观与幸福感。亲戚们共住在一栋大房子里，更密切的亲情关系在那里可以得到巩固与传承。然而，如今，核心家庭占据了社会构成的最大比例。从某个角度来说，我认为与祖父母、叔婶、表兄妹共同居住的大家庭没有以前重要了。

首先，居住形式在极大程度上影响着家庭关系。如今，社会结构和人们的生活方式都发生了戏剧般的变化。中国传统观念重视家庭成员的团聚。过去，大家庭曾经是社会构成的主要单位。所有的家庭成员通常居住在同一座大型私人宅邸里。这种情况现在已经不复存在了。例如，在如今的北京，大部分曾经供居住的四合院成了国家遗产。居民们搬进了高层住宅，小家庭构成了现代社会。从某种程度上说，单独居住模式削弱了大家庭的重要性。

第二，由于更快的生活节奏以及空前巨大的社会压力，人们很少有时间与大家庭成员在一起。新浪网进行的一项网络调查显示，56%的中国人经常觉得自己的时间不够用。此负面影响也同样存在于家庭生活之中。在工作日，城市居民忙于工作；在周末，大部分白领会充分利用宝贵的休闲时光好好休息，以便为下一个星期积聚能量。于是，他们与祖父母、叔婶或表兄妹在一起共度的时间越来越少了。

最后，当今的社会现实已经使人们变得比前几代人更加以自我为中心了。正常情况下，一个人的交际圈往往会更多地关注那些可以满足他们个人利益的人们。人们的注意力从家庭关系转向了利益群体的建立和组织。这种价值观的突变的确导致了人们对家庭关系的忽视。

总体而言，发生在人们众多生活领域内的变化是具有两面性的。一方面，他们共同造就了现代社会空前的发展；另一方面，也正是由于这些变化，一个人与大家庭的关系不如从前那么重要了。

注释

four generations living under one roof 四世同堂

widespread social phenomenon 普遍的社会现象

ancestor **n.** 前辈；祖先

close-knit **adj.** 亲密的

co-habitant **n.** 共同居住者

ratio **n.** 比例；比率

social build-up 社会构成

residence **n.** 居所；住处

national legacy 国家遗产

lessen **vt.** 减少

feel short of time 感觉时间不够用

conserve **vt.** 保存

self-centered **adj.** 以自我为中心的

divert **vt.** 转移

profit group 利益团体

indifference to... 对.....视而不见／漠不关心

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People will reduce car use in 20 years.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

40. Will people reduce car use in 20 years?

Nowadays, the **ownership** of cars is no longer being recognized as a symbol of one's wealth and social position. Cars can be afforded by numerous ordinary citizens. Tracing back to the past when only the rich were qualified to possess private cars, we couldn't help **marveling at the historic change** such a convenient invention brought to people's daily lives. Nevertheless, the increase in the number of car owners is incurring many negative effects, which has already aroused the intensive concern of the government. These rising problems also cause some people to predict that the use of cars might be reduced in two decades. In my opinion, I believe that this prediction may come true.

Above all, the use of cars remarkably threatens our environment. If such a **tendency** is not **brought under control** in time, the Earth will no longer be a suitable place for humans to **survive** in the future. People have to **face the music**. It is a reality from which no one is able to escape. Every year, thousands of private cars are **emitting** tons of **exhausted gas** that seriously pollutes the air. The **carbon dioxide** leads to the **worldwide greenhouse effect**, which causes the sea level to rise and produces negative impacts on weather. In addition, more energy is being wasted because of the production of private cars. In order to build a resource-conserving and **environmentfriendly** society, people ought to reduce the use of cars.

In fact, diversified measures are being taken by the government to limit the use of cars. If such a tendency continues, the effect will be shown in the near future. For example, to reach the goal of building a safe and harmonious city, **Beijing Traffic Management Bureau** has announced the strict implementation of Traffic Management Measures to restrict regional traffic in rush hours on working days. A number of private cars are **prohibited** on **no-driving-days**. Furthermore, it is also included in the new law that many **outlanders** from other cities are not allowed to purchase new cars. Such an action is not unique. Similar versions of traffic management laws are being implemented by many other cities around the world. If such efforts continue to be made and cooperation between different regions can be strengthened, it is absolutely possible for people to reduce the use of cars in the near future.

Last, the advancement of public transportation systems also helps change car owners' way of traveling. Efforts are being made to construct more **agreeable** networks of buses, subways, trains and airplanes. In the meantime, advances in technology might help cut down the cost of traveling in public vehicles. Actually, the establishment of an **intelligent traffic control system** has been completed in many cities around the globe, which might lead to tremendous developments in overall levels of traffic management.

In sum, it is a **long-cherished aim** of the whole world to finally **eliminate** the

harms done by people's excessive use of private cars. In no way is it an easy task. Nonetheless, through the smooth implementation of more efficient traffic laws and regulations as well as the enhanced awareness of the public, the use of cars can and will be reduced in 20 years' time.

40. 20年后，人们会减少对汽车的使用吗？

如今，拥有轿车不再被认为是一个人财富和社会地位的标志了。无数普通百姓都买得起轿车。追溯到只有富人才有资格享用私家车的过去，我们禁不住感叹这个便利的发明给人们的日常生活带来的历史性变化。然而，轿车拥有者数量的增加也导致了诸多负面影响，这已经引起了政府的强烈关注。日益严重的问题使一些人认为轿车在20年以后的使用量会减少。在我看来，这个预言也许会实现。

首先，轿车的使用严重威胁着我们的环境。如果这个趋势未能及时得到控制，在未来，地球就不再适合人类生存了。人们不得不面对这个无法逃避的现实。每年数以千计的私家轿车排出数吨尾气，造成严重空气污染。二氧化碳引起全球范围的温室效应，导致海平面上升并对天气产生不良影响。此外，由于私家车的生产，越来越多的能源也遭到了浪费。为了建设资源节约型和环境友好型的社会，人们理应少开车。

其实，政府正在采取多种措施以限制轿车的使用。如果这个趋势持续下去，后果在不久的将来就会显现。例如，为了达到建成安全和谐城市的目标，北京交通管理局宣布要严格执行交通管理法来控制工作日高峰时段部分地区的交通。一定数量的私家车在“限行日”被禁止使用。另外，新法规中还包括不允许很多外地人购买新车。此举措并不是独一无二的。类似版本的交通管理法规在全世界很多城市得以实施。如果类似的努力得以维持，并且不同地区间合作加强的话，不久，人们绝对有可能减少对轿车的使用。

最后，公共交通体系的发展也有助于改变车主的出行习惯。政府正在致力于建设更合理的公交车、地铁、铁路与航空网络。与此同时，科技的发展也有利于降低乘坐公共交通工具的成本。实际上，智能化的交通控制体系已经在全球很多城市建立起来了，这必将带来交通管理整体水平的显著提高。

总之，最终消除过度使用私家车造成的危害是全世界长久树立的目标。这是一个艰巨的任务。然而，通过顺利实施更多有效的交通法律法规以及提高公共意识，在20年以后轿车的使用必将会减少。

注释

ownership *n.* 所有权；拥有

marvel at... 对.....感到惊讶；惊叹

historic change 历史性的改变

tendency *n.* 趋势；倾向

bring...under control 把.....控制住

survive *vi.* 活下来；幸存

face the music 面对现实；接受惩罚

emit **vt.** 排出

exhausted gas 废气

carbon dioxide 二氧化碳

worldwide greenhouse effect 全球温室效应

environment-friendly **adj.** 环境友好型的

Beijing Traffic Management Bureau 北京交通管理局

prohibit **vt.** 禁止；抑制

no-driving-day **n.** 不开车的日子

outlander **n.** 外地人

agreeable **adj.** 适合的；宜人的

intelligent traffic control system 智能的交通控制系统

long-cherished aim 长期目标

eliminate **vt.** 消除

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to spend money on something that lasts for a long time, such as an expensive piece of jewelry or spend on something that provides a short-term pleasure such as a vacation.

Test	Section	1
Quit	Exit	Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

41 . Spending money on something that lasts for a long time, or something that provides a short-term pleasure?

Different people may have varied preferences regarding the way to deal with money. Indeed, the targets of purchases could vividly reflect one's values. The advancement of modern society has added wealth to the working class. **As a consequence**, the increasingly higher incomes have brought forth **diversity** in **financial transactions**. Some people feel it a better idea to spend money on long-term items, like luxurious jewelry, while others would rather invest in short-term enjoyment, like a vacation. Owing to my own perspectives on money, I stand by the latter.

In the first place, people deserve **timely** reward from the money they make. Just as Edmund Burke once remarked, "If we command our wealth, we shall be rich and free; but if our wealth commands us, we are poor indeed." It doesn't matter whether one's salary is high or not. Every employee can afford a trip, either a long journey or a short one around neighboring regions. Needless to say, an enjoyable vacation is badly needed after days of **diligent** work. The pleasure and relaxation during a vacation have far **exceeded** the sense of fulfillment from work. I have just returned from a one-day mountain-climbing trip in the **suburb** near the city during the passing weekend. The comparatively lower cost of such a vacation added to my satisfaction. As is vastly recognized, the best way to save money is to spend it wisely. In reality, each person determines the standard of his or her own happiness and I am no exception.

Secondly, no one can ensure the rise in value of long-term items due to **non-stop market fluctuation**. Despite the strength of the economy, powerful psychological forces might be **pushing in the opposite direction**. Purchasing jewelry is in a sense a financial risk. Moreover, a larger relative amount of money is needed to obtain it. If the price of them falls in the future, their owners will **inevitably** suffer tremendous losses. Besides, it might be a rash decision to invest heavily on jewelry that last for a long time without having a substantial amount of cash at hand to **guard against** an unpredictable future. In other words, one should make smart purchases, no matter how wealthy he or she is.

Truthfully, investment orientation may be associated with many factors, including one's **revenue and expenditure**, future plans, temporary demand and so forth. People with different values may also have totally **distinctive** financial choices. As for those who are **in the role of** an investor, attention might be paid to the **existing** economic climates in different regions. They are more likely to invest heavily in stocks, jewelry, houses, or funds, expecting earnestly a rise in their values. With regard to those who act as a consumer, money is in most cases spent on short-term items like

food, clothing and traveling cards.

In conclusion, based on all the reasons mentioned above as well as my own values, it is a practical idea for people to select purchases that would bring them happiness and a strong sense of satisfaction. That explains why I prefer to spend money on short-term pleasures rather than long-term valuables.

41. 把钱花在保存时间较长的物品上还是短期享受上?

关于处理金钱的方式，不同的人会有不同的偏好。的确，购买目标可以生动地反映出一个人的价值观。现代社会的进步增加了工薪阶级的财富。于是，逐渐增长的收入也随之带来了理财方式的多样化。有些人认为把钱花在诸如奢侈珠宝之类的持久物品上更好，而有的人宁可投资于诸如旅行之类的短期享受上。鉴于我的金钱观，我更支持后者。

首先，人们理应从所挣的钱中得到及时的回报。正如埃德蒙·伯克曾经说过，“如果我们支配财富，那么我们会变得富有与自由；但是如果财富支配我们，那么我们会变得彻底贫穷。”这与一个人工资是高是低无关。无论是长途旅行还是在附近地区的短途旅行，每个人都能承担得起一次出游。不言而喻，在多日辛勤劳作之后，人们急需一个使心情愉悦的假期。从旅行中得到的轻松快乐远远超过工作所给予的成就感。上周末我刚刚进行了一次为期一天的城市近郊的爬山旅行。这次旅行相对较低的花费令我更加满意。众所周知，省钱的最佳方法就是明智地消费。实际上，人人都是自己幸福标准的决定者，我也不例外。

其次，由于持续的市场波动，没人能保证长期物品一定能升值。尽管经济是强有力的，强大的心理动力也许正与其背道而驰。在某种意义上，购买珠宝是一种经济风险。此外，拥有珠宝需要付出更昂贵的代价。如果它们在未来贬值的话，所有者就会不可避免地遭受严重损失。再者，如果没有一定数额的现金在手以备不时之需的话，那么大力投资珠宝也许是欠缺考虑的决定。换句话说，无论一个人是否富有，他或她都应该明智地投资与消费。

其实，投资取向与很多因素有关，包括收入与支出、未来计划、暂时需求等。拥有不同价值观的人也会作出截然不同的经济选择。对于投资者而言，注意力将集中在不同地区当前的经济形势上。他们很可能出巨资投资股票、珠宝、房产或基金，并热切盼望其增值。而对于消费者而言，在多数情况下，现金基本上会花在诸如食品、衣服和旅行卡之类的短期物品上。

总之，基于上述因素以及我自己的价值观，将钱花在能够带给人们幸福和满足感的事物上是一个很实际的主意。这就解释了我为什么会选择投资短期享受而非长期奢侈品。

注释

as a consequence 因此

diversity *n.* 多样性

financial transaction 金融交易

timely *adj.* 及时的

diligent **adj.** 勤奋的；辛勤的

exceed **vt.** 超出；超过

suburb **n.** 郊区；郊外

non-stop market fluctuation 永无休止的市场波动

push in the opposite direction 向相反的方向发展

inevitably **adv.** 不可避免地

guard against 防止；预防

revenue and expenditure 收入和支出

distinctive **adj.** 不同的

in the role of... 以.....的角色

existing **adj.** 现存的；目前的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Today, there are so many sources of information that it is difficult to know whom to believe or who is telling the truth.

Test Section **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

Quit **Exit** **Time** **?** **Help**

42. Is it difficult for people to know whom to believe or who is telling the truth because of so many sources of information?

We now inhabit the age of information when "**the third wave**" has already reached all corners of the globe. The impacts from the information technology (IT) industry are overwhelming. **Heavily loaded with mountains of** information from the advanced network of mass media, modern citizens are facing unprecedented psychological pressure. From a certain angle, the **World Wide Web** simply **resembles** a magical bridge that delivers endless messages **back and forth** and connects Internet users across vast distances. It has gone far beyond the national boundaries and may never be well under control. Comparatively speaking, communication between people used to be sincere and reliable. It is more difficult to distinguish between **true and false** nowadays.

First of all, **rumors** can be easily spread **via** the Internet. With a click of the mouse, rumors are **forwarded** between **microblogs** with amazing speed. According to a recent report, Chinese authorities have closed 16 websites for "**fabricating** or **disseminating** online rumors." To further illustrate, the most familiar rumors include **made-up scandals** of public figures, the fake forecasts of natural disasters, and even **forged** news about **social uproars**. These will definitely incur severe consequences, as the credibility of the Internet in the information era may be damaged. Internet companies should **comply with** the government's rules to protect Internet users' personal information. Relevant laws and regulations must also be enacted and executed by the government to stop transmission of Internet rumors.

In the second place, the real **identity** of the information senders cannot be known by the masses. The number of Internet users in China has reached 500 million. Due to the upgrade of real-time communication tools, everyone around the globe becomes both a **recipient** and a disseminator of information. However, real names are only kept by the Internet service providers. It is against the law to reveal users' personal information. As a result, people are free to express their opinions and send a large quantity of messages. It is difficult for readers to judge whether they are false or not. Naturally, people are mostly **reluctant** to trust any information sent by strangers. If suspicion goes on, the trust on the World Wide Web might be lost in total.

At last, frequent cases of web cheating and crimes undermine people's trust in the multifaceted sources of information that flow to them without them even noticing. By taking advantage of the Internet, criminals are able to commit such evil deeds as bank account or **credit card fraud**, online robbery and **kidnapping**, illegal downloading, online trade of illegal drugs, and the unlawful invasion of others' privacy. All these **venomous** behaviors considerably harm people's interests and social security, leading

to an intensified distrust by ordinary users.

To conclude, new technology is **weaving** a broad network with limitless sources of information. Judging from all the negative consequences the Internet has brought forth, I would strongly support the idea that people no longer place complete trust in online information.

42. 由于太多的信息资源，人们已经很难分辨谁是可以信任的，谁说的是真话？

我们如今生活在信息时代，“第三次浪潮”已经到达了全球的每个角落。信息技术产业的影响是难以抗拒的。来自大众媒介发达网络的海量信息使现代公民面临前所未有的心理压力。从某个角度来看，世界万维网就像一座神奇的桥梁，它通过来回传递无穷无尽的信息将相距遥远的网民连接在一起。这座桥梁超越了国界线的限制，因此也可能无法得到很好的控制。相比较而言，在过去，人们之间的沟通是真诚而可靠的。而现在，认清真伪变得越来越难了。

首先，谣言很容易通过网络传播。只需轻点鼠标，谣言即可在微博之间以惊人的速度被转发。根据近期一则报道，中国官方已经关闭了16家制造或散播谣言的网站。具体来说，最常见的谣言包括公众人物的伪造绯闻、自然灾害的虚假预报，乃至有关社会暴动的虚假新闻。这些势必会导致严重的后果，因为它们有损信息时代互联网的公信度。网络公司应当遵守政府的规定以保护网民的个人信息，而政府应制定并执行相关法律法规以制止互联网谣言的传播。

第二，信息发布者的真实身份无法被公众识别。中国的网民数量已达到5亿。由于即时交流工具的升级，全世界每个人既是信息接收者也是信息传播者。然而，只有网络服务提供商才知道网民的真实姓名，而透露其真实个人信息是违法的。于是，人们可以自由发表观点，并传达大量信息。读者很难判断这些信息是否为假。人们自然大都不愿意相信陌生人发的信息。倘若这种怀疑持续下去，人们对互联网的信任也许会彻底消失。

最后，网络诈骗与网络犯罪的屡次发生也降低了人们对不经意间流向他们的多种信息的信任。罪犯会利用互联网进行诸如银行账号或信用卡欺诈、网络抢劫和网络绑架、非法下载、非法药物网上交易以及非法侵犯他人隐私之类的邪恶行径。所有这些都极大地危害了人们的利益和社会安全，从而加深了普通网民对信息的不信任程度。

总之，新技术正在编织一个宽广的拥有无限信息资源的网络。从互联网所带来的所有负面后果可以判断，人们无法完全相信网上信息了。

注释

the third wave 第三次浪潮

heavily loaded with... 负载过量的.....

mountains of... 许多的.....；大量的.....

World Wide Web 万维网

resemble **vt.** 与.....相似

back and forth 往返；来来回回

true and false 正与误；对与错

rumor **n.** 谣言

via **prep.** 通过

forward **vt.** 转发

microblog **n.** 微博

fabricate **vt.** 捏造；伪造

disseminate **vt.** 传播

made-up scandal 捏造的丑闻

forged **adj.** 伪造的

social uproar 社会骚动

comply with... 遵守.....

identity **n.** 身份

recipient **n.** 接收者

reluctant **adj.** 不情愿的

credit card fraud 信用卡诈骗

kidnapping **n.** 绑架

venomous **adj.** 邪恶的；恶毒的

weave **vt.** 编织

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People benefit more from traveling in their own country than traveling in a foreign country.

Cut
Paste
Undo

TestSection

QuitExitTime

?
Help

43. Do people benefit more from traveling in their own country than in a foreign country?

Traveling is not merely a means of relaxation and pleasure, but also an efficient way to learn and broaden the mind. Controversy arises whenever people are selecting destinations for their tours. Some argue that traveling around the homeland is more beneficial, while **the reverse side advocates** having a long journey abroad. As far as I am concerned, both choices have their own unique advantages that can by no means **be surpassed by** the other. It is too rash to **label** either of them **as** the superior and more beneficial choice.

On one hand, cross-cultural communication can be better carried out during overseas tours. It is a blessed opportunity to encounter and further understand different foreign cultures. Indeed, only after stepping onto the foreign land in person can one fully **immerse himself in** the real cultural surroundings that used to be read from books and seen from the screen. Just as the renowned saying goes, "**When in Rome, do as the Romans do.**" Paying a visit to an **alien** nation makes it convenient to have direct contact with unique customs. For instance, once involved in the interactions with local restaurants, travelers could vividly experience the way they **entertain** guests and **take orders**. Having dinner at the home of some friends also helps visitors learn the different **table manners** and cooking methods. What's more, an efficient language atmosphere is being established throughout the trip. People may be able to practice speaking a foreign language with the local citizens through friendly chatting.

Admittedly, there are also shortcomings to traveling abroad. For example, a longer list of fees that should be paid before and during the journey may add to one's **financial burden**. **Figures released by** the International Travel Agency indicate that a 10-day trip from China to America will cost as much as 20,000 RMB per person. By contrast, a week-long national tour only charges 2,000 RMB. Besides, travelers have to be patient enough to **go through complicated procedures**, especial during the application for passport and visa. Many documents are required.

On the other hand, touring around the homeland is also a good way to have intimate contacts with cultures in other parts of the country. People can hear the purest local **dialects** anywhere they visit, which can add to their pleasure. Moreover, appreciation of the magnificent scenery within the nation makes travelers pay more tribute and respect to their motherland. A stronger sense of pride will be cultivated and people will become more patriotic.

With reference to the argument above, there should be no absolute superiority of either one to the other. People possess the right to decide which one is more suitable and beneficial for them. As a consequence, it is reasonable to conclude that an international tour is no worse than a trip inside the mother country.

43. 比起国外游，人们更得益于国内游？

旅行不仅仅是放松和娱乐的方法之一，还是学习和拓宽思维的有效途径。每当人们选择旅行目的地的时候，争议就会产生。有些人认为周游全国更加有益，而反面观点则提倡出境长途游。在我看来，两种选择都有其独特的令对方难以超越的优点。因此认为其中一种选择更好更有益是很轻率的。

一方面，通过海外游可以更好地进行跨文化交流。能够遇到并进一步了解不同的外国文化是很幸运的。的确，只有在亲自踏上异国国土之后才能真正完全沉浸于真实的文化氛围之中，而这些文化是过去从书中读到过或从屏幕上看到过的。正如一句名言所述，入乡随俗。拜访他国使人们更方便地与当地独特的习俗直接接触。例如，融入到餐馆就餐的互动情节中时，游客会亲身体验到他们的招待宾客与点菜的方式。在一些朋友家里用餐还有助于客人了解不同的餐桌礼仪与烹饪方法。除此之外，在整个行程中，一个有效的语言氛围也建立起来了。人们可以通过与当地当地人友好交谈练习说外语。

必须承认，海外游也有不足之处。例如，旅行前和旅行时需要支付的费用清单会增加经济负担。中国国际旅行社公布的数据显示，美国10日游的人均费用多达两万元人民币。与此相比，国内7日游人均费用仅仅为两千元人民币。此外，游客在办理复杂的手续时还需要有足够的耐心，尤其是在申请护照与签证的过程中，他们需要提供很多资料。

另一方面，国内游也是与本国其他地区不同文化亲密接触的好机会。人们可以亲耳听到游览地的方言，这会增添旅途的快乐。另外，欣赏国内优美壮观的景色使游客们产生更强烈的自豪感，从而对祖国更加崇敬、更加热爱。

综上所述，两种选择都不存在绝对的优势。人们拥有决定哪种出游方式更有益、更适合自己的权利。因此可以得出这样的结论，那就是，国外游与国内游无优劣之分。

注释

the reverse side 反面；背面

advocate **vt.** 提倡；主张

be surpassed by... 被.....超越

label...as... 把.....说成是.....

immerse oneself in... 沉浸于.....

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。

alien **adj.** 外国的

entertain **vt.** 招待

take orders 点菜

table manners 餐桌礼仪

financial burden 经济负担；财政负担

figures released by... 由.....发布的数据

go through complicated procedures 办理繁琐的手续

dialect **n.** 方言

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A job with more vacation time is better than a job with high salary but less vacation time.

Test **Section** **?**
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44. Choosing a job: one with more vacation time, or one with high paying but less vacation time?

Whenever asked about their attitude towards satisfactory career choices, people usually exhibit **an air of uncertainty**. **Understandably, in the face of** such a complicated job market which allows co-existence and competition among various enterprises, job hunters must make careful decisions. With regards to the different types of jobs, some prefer to work with more vacation time, believing a job with high salary but less leisure time is not appropriate for them. Frankly speaking, I hold this standpoint with them.

To begin with, salary is an important factor, but is not the only one needed to determine whether a job is good or not. Many other elements should also be taken into consideration, including working environment, interests, skills, work-related values, personality, and the potential for future development. Before **landing a job**, the candidate ought to conduct an all-round assessment **beforehand**. Then a general plan should be formed in his mind, predicting whether his enthusiasm could last long and whether this field of career offers ample opportunities for development in the future. After all, it is a critical decision that may affect one's whole life, and thus **deserves to be** made only after one is fully-prepared and **alternatives** considered.

Additionally, freedom is the best **motivator** for employees to work with passion and a good mood, thus enhancing their working efficiency. It helps them keep a good balance between work and play. Blessed with more vacation time, people will be able to stay with their families and friends more often. Needless to say, maintaining stable ties with faithful friends may prepare one for better chances to extend his career life. And a strong family support system also plays an **indispensable** role in one's way to brilliant success at work.

Conversely, high salary is often associated with high pressure and risk at work. Too much pressure undermines people's health. Less time is available for them to rest and enjoy life. In consequence, people may suffer from **sleeplessness** and headache. Statistics show that people under heavy workload have a higher risk of heart diseases and **hypertension**, major threats to the **lifespan** of modern white collar workers in large cities around the world. Furthermore, excessive pressure may also lead to psychological problems. In some cases, unable to **put up with** tough **tension**, some employees may **go to extremes** and even **commit suicide**.

All in all, the reasons listed above come together to support my viewpoint. With the purpose of starting a satisfactory career, one should not merely consider salary levels. From a certain angle, it is **rational** to believe that a job with more vacation time is better than a job with high salary but long working hours.

44. 选择何种工作：较多假期的工作，还是高薪但假期短的工作？

每当被问及对满意的职业选择所持的态度时的神情，人们总是表现出一种不确定的神情。可以理解，面对当前复杂的人才市场上各种企业并存且相互竞争的状况，求职者必须作出谨慎的决定。对于不同类别的工作，一些人偏向有更长假期的工作，认为工资高但闲暇时间少的工作不适合他们。坦率地讲，我赞同他们的这种观点。

首先，工资是一个重要的因素，但不是唯一决定工作优劣的因素。还需考虑许多其他要素，包括工作环境、兴趣、技能、工作价值观、性格以及未来发展潜力。在入职之前，应聘者应该提前进行全方位的评估。然后还应在头脑中形成大体的规划，并预测是否自己的工作热情可以长久持续，此职业领域是否能为未来的发展提供充足机会。这毕竟是影响人一生的关键决定，因此理应作充分的准备，并考虑全面。

另外，自由是令员工在良好心态下热情工作的最佳动力，因此也能提高工作效率。它有助于保持劳逸之间的良好平衡。如果拥有更长的假期，人们就可以经常与家人朋友在一起。很显然，与真诚的朋友维系稳固的友情有助于拓宽职业生涯，而强有力的家庭支持同样对事业成功起着不可缺少的作用。

相反地，高工资通常与高压力和工作风险相关。过多的压力会危害人的健康。倘若休息和享受生活的时间较少，人们也许会失眠或头痛。统计显示，在重压下工作的人面临更高的患心脏病和高血压的风险，而心脏病和高血压是全世界大城市现代白领生命的主要威胁。此外，过多的压力也会导致心理问题。在某种情况下，由于无法承受极度紧张情绪，一些员工可能会走极端，有的甚至会自杀。

总而言之，上述原因可以共同支持我的观点。为了开始令人满意的职业生涯，人们需要考虑的不仅仅是工资水平。从某个角度来说，认为拥有较长假期的工作胜过高工资但上班时间长的工作是合理的。

注释

an air of uncertainty 不确定的神情

understandably **adv.** 可以理解地

in the face of... 面临着.....

land a job 找到工作

beforehand **adv.** 事先

deserve to be... 应受.....；应得.....

alternative **n.** 替代品；替换物

motivator **n.** 动力；激励因素

indispensable **adj.** 不可或缺的

sleeplessness **n.** 失眠

hypertension **n.** 高血压

lifespan **n.** 寿命

put up with... 容忍.....; 忍受.....

tension **n.** 紧张; 不安

go to extremes 走极端

commit suicide 自杀

rational **adj.** 理性的; 合理的

Has technology made children less creative than they were in the past?

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45. Has technology made children less creative than they were in the past?

It is **sorrowful** but true that humans are excessively reliant on computers in the modern world. Science and technology are developing at a remarkable speed that our ancient ancestors might never have foreseen. Children have obtained access to diversified advanced tools at very early ages, which differs considerably from the past when human power played the major role in the construction of society. Creativity, in fact, is a quality that requires the brain to work fully with rich imagination and **original ideas**. How could young children become creative in an age when computers handle almost everything for them? Therefore, to a degree, technology has undermined children's creativity nowadays.

First of all, reliance on technology delays children's development of mind. By contrast, children in the past were given broader choices to face the world with their own brain. In reality, the process of solving a problem independently is the best way to exercise the brain. It is essential to give children enough room to accumulate knowledge and put it into practice totally on their own. Unfortunately, numerous types of **electronic products** are **in the possession of** young children. Whenever there is a certain task to be performed, **turning to** the computer **for help** seems to be their first choice. In their eyes, technology has advanced to such a large extent that **there is no need to** use their own brain to overcome difficulties. We may **quote** the research conducted in order to discover if children are doing homework with technological assistance: among the 100 parents who were interviewed, over 90% of them admitted the fact that their children **could never do without** using computers or other electronic tools.

In addition, obsessed with computer games, children are gradually becoming slaves under the control of the **pre-designed game modes**. As a matter of fact, it is not only a waste of time, but may also considerably mislead children mentally. **To further validate this point**, I would emphasize the possibility that mistaken information might be included in some computer-based games. Admittedly, playing games is a most effective way to train a child's creativity. But these games should be designed carefully and scientifically. Comparatively speaking, children benefit more from the traditional forms of games like "spider battle," which **have nothing to do with** technology.

Indeed, many other elements contribute to the cultivation of children's creativity. For example, they are more likely to use their imagination while drawing a picture with colored pencils **in the open air**. Besides, reading fairy tales and listening to stories told by their parents also **accelerate** their pace toward creativity. Person-to-person interactions are important to stimulate children's fresh ideas and spark inspiration in and from partners. Parents should also help children adopt good hobbies and interests.

These methods do not merely add to children's **storage** of life experience, but also help them build far-reaching insight and train them to **employ common sense** and see things with their own eyes. With this regard, the use of technology should be limited during one's childhood.

In sum, modern technology has delayed children's mental development and made them less creative than before. The ability to be **imaginative** and creative is much confined inside a technology-dominated environment. Teachers and parents today are met with greater challenges and should be fully aware of these realities. Without doubt, it is their destined responsibility to create a more **conducive** environment for children to develop creativity and prepare them for the future.

45. 科技是否使孩子们不如以前那么有创造力了？

现代世界的人过于依赖电脑，这的确是一个令人悲哀的事实。科学技术正在以我们祖先难以预料的惊人速度向前发展。孩子们在很小的时候就已经可以使用多种先进工具了，这与人力在社会建设中占主导的过去大相径庭。其实创造力是需要充分发挥人脑的想象力与原创力的一种素质。在这个电脑可以为他们完成几乎所有事情的时代，孩子们又怎么能具备创造力呢？因此，在某种程度上，技术损害了当今儿童的创造力。

首先，对技术的依赖延缓了儿童的思维发展。相比之下，过去的孩子们则拥有更多动脑筋面对大千世界的机会。实际上，独立解决问题的过程是训练大脑的最佳途径。给孩子们充足的空间是至关重要的，因为这有助于他们积累知识并完全靠自己将知识应用于实践。不幸的是，现在的孩子拥有无数种电子产品。每当有任务要完成的时候，寻求电脑帮助似乎已成为他们的首选。在他们眼中，技术已经发展到了很高的水平，已经没有必要用自己的大脑克服困难了。我们可以引用一项旨在发现儿童是否利用科技手段完成家庭作业的研究，在接受询问的100名家长中，超过90%的人都承认他们的孩子离不开电脑或其他电子工具。

此外，由于对电脑游戏的沉迷，孩子们逐渐成为被预先设定的游戏模式所控制的“奴隶”。事实上，玩电脑游戏不仅浪费时间，而且也可能在极大程度上误导孩子的思想。为了进一步证实这一点，我需要强调，在某些电脑游戏中很可能含有错误信息。不能否认，玩游戏是训练孩子创造力的最有效方法之一。然而，这些游戏需要精心的科学设计。相比较而言，孩子们更得益于诸如“蜘蛛大战”之类的传统形式的游戏，而这些游戏与科技无关。

的确，很多其他要素也有助于培养儿童的创造力。比如，他们在户外用彩笔画画的时候更有可能发挥想象力。此外，阅读童话书以及聆听父母讲故事也会使他们更快具备创造力。同伴之间的互动对于刺激孩子的新想法和灵感都是很重要的。同时，家长还应该帮助孩子培养有益的兴趣与爱好。他们不仅可以从中积累更多的生活经验，还能形成远见，并应用常识，学会从自己的视角看待事物。因此，在儿童时期，科学技术使用要有所节制。

总的来说，现代科技延误了儿童的智力发展，并且使他们不如从前那么有创造力了。想象力与创造力在科技占主导的环境中受到很多限制。如今，老师与家长面临着更艰巨的挑战，因此要充分意识到这些现实。毋庸置疑，为孩子们创造一个更有益的环境，培养其创造力并为未来做好准备，老师与家长责无旁贷。

注释

sorrowful **adj.** 悲哀的；伤心的

original idea 新颖的构思

electronic product 电子产品

in the possession of... 由.....所有

turn to... for help 向.....寻求帮助

there is no need to... 没必要做.....

quote **vt.** 引用

could never do without... 不能没有.....

pre-designed game mode 预先设计好的游戏模式

to further validate this point... 为了进一步证明这一点

have nothing to do with... 与.....无关

in the open air 在户外

accelerate **vt.** 加速

storage **n.** 储存

employ common sense 运用常识

in sum 总之

imaginative **adj.** 富有想象力的

conducive **adj.** 有益的；有助于.....的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Governments should spend more money in support of arts than in support of athletics such as state-sponsored Olympic teams.

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46. Should governments spend more money in support of arts than in support of athletics?

As the **cultural heritage** of mankind, arts **embody** not merely human intelligence and creativity, but also unique traditions. Therefore, in order to pass them down from generation to generation their **purity** and uniqueness should be well protected. It is the government's responsibility to render financial support to them, especially those with historic value. The same is true with sports. The significance of athletics has gone far beyond the primary purpose of maintaining health and gaining strength. The thriving of a nation's sports symbolizes the overall quality of its people and the comprehensive strength of the country. As a result, both arts and sports should receive the government's support.

To begin with, governmental support helps preserve traditional art forms. Today, many legacies of our ancestors are facing a **crisis** due to the **neglect** of younger people. We can find evidence in Chinese painting. Despite its history of thousands of years, young artists tend to **show more passion in modern art forms**. Many art colleges have even cancelled traditional Chinese painting courses. If financial assistance arrives, some young painters might have the impetus to take up this traditional art form, and then more exhibitions will be held to attract people's attention. As a consequence, it might **regain** popularity among the masses. Once a traditional art form is brought to the limelight, its value may be better recognized by more citizens, and young people begin to cherish the essential qualities encompassed in it and may even begin to give their own support.

Besides, if more official funds are created, national arts will have the opportunity to be accepted by the world. Outstanding artists or art groups might be sponsored on many international tours. They will be able to take advantage of these overseas travels to disseminate the essences and values of those arts and make them known to foreign friends. Once a traditional art form obtains renown abroad, its influence is considerably extended. Take **Beijing Opera** as an instance. If such a national treasure could be shown to other nations, it can become a window for the outside world to understand the uniqueness of Chinese culture and value.

Similarly, **state sponsorship** in athletics is also beneficial to both the athletes and the nation. With financial support from the government, coaches and players will have better **training facilities**. Higher income might also improve the athletes' living and health conditions. Besides, a more scientific and advanced sports system can be established to help cultivate potential team members, who are qualified to win gold metals in international events like the Olympic games and **bring glory to** the country and its people. Hence, **the international image** of the nation can be remarkably lifted.

Those essential qualities shown in diversified art forms should be recognized by the

public. The enhancement of sports teams demands tremendous support from the government. As long as a **dynamic** and effective state sponsorship system could be built and further developed, both arts and athletics will be **acknowledged** and supported by all ordinary citizens in the nation.

46. 政府应该投入更多资金支持艺术，而不是竞技体育？

作为人类文化遗产，艺术不仅仅凝聚着人类的智慧和创造力，而且还是独特传统的体现。因此，为了将其世代传承，应该保护好艺术的纯粹性与独特性。政府有责任给予经济支持，尤其对于那些富含历史价值的艺术。体育事业也同样。竞技体育的意义已经远远超越了保持健康与积攒体力的初衷。一个国家的体育繁荣标志着国民整体素质水平以及其综合国力。因此，艺术与体育都应该得到政府的资助。

首先，政府的支持有助于保护传统艺术形式。如今，由于年轻人的忽视，我们祖先留下的很多遗产都面临着危机。以中国国画为例。尽管国画有着几千年的历史，然而年轻的艺术家的现代艺术形式表现出更多的热情。很多艺术院校甚至取消了与传统国画相关的课程。倘若有了经济援助，一些年轻的画家也许会开始致力于这种传统艺术形式，随后可能会有更多国画展来吸引人们的注意。于是，它可能重新获得大众的青睐。一旦某种艺术形式处于聚光灯之下，它的价值便可被更多人认可，而且年轻人会开始珍视其中蕴含的精髓并开始给予他们自己的支持。

此外，如果建立起更多的官方基金，国家艺术就有机会被全世界所接受。优秀的艺术家或艺术团体将得到进行世界巡游的资助。他们将利用这些海外之行传播那些艺术的精髓与价值，并使其为外国友人所了解。一旦某种传统艺术形式获得了海外美名，其影响力就会得到延伸。以京剧为例。如果这个文化瑰宝能够在其他国家演出的话，它将成为外面世界理解中国文化与中国价值观独特之处的一扇窗。

同样地，国家对竞技体育的资助使运动员与国家都受益。有了政府的财政资助，教练和队员就能拥有更好的训练设施。更高的工资待遇也可改善运动员的生活和健康状况。此外，可以建立起一个更加科学、更加发达的体育竞技体系以培养有潜力的队员，他们将有望在诸如奥运会之类的国际赛事中摘取金牌，为国家和人民争光。于是，国家的国际形象便得到了巨大的提升。

那些在不同艺术形式中蕴含的精髓应当得到公众的认同。体育运动队的壮大也需要政府的巨大支持。只要一个充满活力且高效率的国家资助体系得以建立并进一步发展，艺术与竞技体育将会得到国家所有普通百姓的认可与支持。

注释

cultural heritage 文化遗产

embody **vt.** 体现；包含

purity **n.** 纯粹；纯净

crisis **n.** 危机

neglect **n.** 忽视；疏忽

show passion in... 倾心于.....

art form 艺术形式

regain **vt.** 重新获得；恢复

state sponsorship 国家赞助

training facilities 训练设备

bring glory to... 为.....争光

the international image 国际形象

dynamic **adj.** 效率高的；强有力的；有活力的

acknowledge **vt.** 承认；认可

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Some people think one's working is more important than being with one's family.

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47. Is one's working more important than being with one's family?

Just as what has been said in the popular **proverb**, "**East and West, home is the best**," home is certainly "where the heart is." No matter what distinctive roles people are playing in their professional lives, whether doctors, engineers, or CEOs, as soon as they return home they will all become sons or daughters, brothers or sisters, fathers or mothers. These titles are the most familiar and the closest to one's heart. Indeed, the fast pace of modern life has **deprived** citizens **of** more leisure time to spend with their family outside of work. From my point of view, being with the family is of greater importance.

In the first place, being with family is a happiness that far outweighs any successes achieved at work. Undeniably, nothing is more pleasing than cooking and **dining with** one's parents. Without doubt, one ought to treasure each day spent with family. Home encompasses the richest sources of happiness in one's whole life. For instance, a sense of fulfillment gained from taking the family out on an enjoyable journey around the country should be stronger than that gained from a **fruitful** but tiring business trip. Therefore, in spite of a tough workload, it is imperative to **squeeze out** enough time to do something with the family, whether it be watching TV comfortably in the sitting room or having a walk outdoors in a nearby park. Family union is a most common occasion but its value has exceeded any **priceless** treasure the world has ever boasted.

Secondly, it is the fundamental responsibility of every member of society to care about his family no matter how tight his working schedule is. If one only concentrates on his job and ignores his family, he is an absolute loser **relative to** basic **social morals**, no matter how tremendous his professional achievements might be. After all, "**blood is thicker than water**."

Of course, having more time spent with the family does not mean working is unimportant. The pleasure at home is never **contradictory to** the passion shown to one's work. Actually, the harmonious relationship at home helps keep people in a good mood during office hours, thus enhancing working efficiency. Moreover, when trapped in difficulties or dilemmas at work, one may turn to the family for help. Home is the best place for people to search for assistance and **restore** courage. No one else can be more **supportive** than family. Just like the **best cure** to a disease, **loved ones** are the most **trustworthy** and honest advisors. Having a **face-to-face** chat with them may immediately cause one to become totally refreshed.

Consequently, to obtain **harmony** between work and family is of essential significance to the working class in modern society. That is to say, it is highly recommended that people ought to free themselves from tight working schedules and leave enough time to enjoy life with their families. After all, love and care from the

family is more important than money.

47. 工作比与家人共处更重要吗？

正如一句谚语所云，“金窝银窝，不如自己的草窝。”的确，家乃心之所向。无论人们在职业生涯中扮演何种杰出的角色，医生、工程师，又或是首席执行官，一旦回到了家中，他们都将变成儿女、兄弟姐妹或父母。这些头衔是最熟悉最贴近人内心的。现代生活的快节奏确实剥夺了公民工作之外更多与家人共度的休闲时光。在我看来，与家人在一起更重要。

首先，与家人共处是一种幸福，这种幸福远远超越了在工作中所取得的任何成功。必须承认，没有什么能与父母一起做饭、共享美餐更快乐的了。毋庸置疑，人们应该珍惜与家人共度的每一天。家中蕴含着整个人生中最充足的幸福来源。比方说，与家人一起周游全国时收获的成就感应该比进行了一次硕果累累但万分疲惫的商业之旅收获的成就感要强烈得多。因此，无论工作负担有多沉重，人们都应该挤出足够的时间与家人在一起，要么舒服地坐在客厅一起看电视，要么在附近的公园一起散散步。家庭团聚是最普通场合，然而，其价值却超过了世界上任何无价之宝。

第二，无论工作有多繁忙，照顾家人是每个社会成员最基本的责任。如果一个人仅仅专注于自己的工作而忽视了家人，那么无论他／她的事业成就有多大，他／她都是丧失了基本社会公德的败类。毕竟，“血浓于水”。

当然，多花一点时间与家人共处并不意味着工作不重要。在家中享受的天伦之乐与对工作的热情并不矛盾。其实，和谐的家庭关系有助于人们在上班时间保持良好的情绪并提高工作效率。此外，当人们在工作中遭遇了困难或困境时，可以向家人寻求帮助。家是最佳的寻求建议和重新获得信心的地方。没有人能比家人更乐于提供支持。正如治疗疾病的良药，挚爱的亲人是最可靠、最真诚的意见提供者。与他们进行面对面的交谈也许可以立刻变得精神焕发起来。

因此，维系工作与家庭之间的和谐对于现代社会工薪阶层来说是至关重要的。也就是说，人们应当从紧张的工作中解脱出来，留出充足的时间与家人共享天伦。无论如何，家人的爱与关怀比金钱更重要。

注释

proverb **n.** 谚语；格言

East and West, home is the best. 金窝银窝，不如自己的草窝。

deprive...of 剥夺；使.....丧失

dine with... 与.....共餐

fruitful **adj.** 有成果的

squeeze out 挤出

priceless **adj.** 无价的

relative to... 相对于.....

social morals 社会公德

Blood is thicker than water. 血浓于水。

contradictory to... 与.....相矛盾

restore **vt.** 重新获得；恢复

supportive **adj.** 支持的

best cure 最佳治疗方法

loved ones 亲人

trustworthy **adj.** 可信赖的

face-to-face **adj.** 面对面的

harmony **n.** 和谐

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The next twenty years from now on, students will not use printed books any more.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

48. Won't students use printed books any more in 20 years?

Among **the four great inventions** in China's history, two of them **are associated with** books. Undoubtedly, the **chronicling** of human civilization **owes much to** the spread of **papermaking and printing techniques**. It is from paper textbooks that students master knowledge and comprehend common sense. Upon entry into the information age, however, the publishing field is undergoing a tremendous change. With a growing number of electronic books being sold, some people predict that in two decades' time, students will no longer use printed books. In my opinion, such a **speculation** truly complies with the current tendency.

To begin with, advanced technology will make electronic textbooks more beneficial for school education. The remarkable speed achieved so far in the development of technology has already **convinced** modern people that the electronic world is filled with marvels. To illustrate, the massive data storage capacity of an **electronic reader** allows the storage of **the equivalent of** piles of thick books. If students are using these forms of textbooks, they no longer have to **stuff** their schoolbags **with** paper books, lessening their burden physically. What's more, the adoption of **visual and sound effects** makes studying and reading time more enjoyable. Technology ensures better memory, deeper impressions and easier comprehension. Using electronic textbooks also helps create a more student-based learning environment, rendering more help to the teachers to **innovate** teaching methods. Thus, more interactions between teachers and students may be achieved.

Moreover, the business world has already sensed the changes in people's reading habits. For example, most major publishers around the world have already started to make preparation for the predicted evolution in books. As for manufacturers, some of them have already produced diversified electronic readers. There is no denying that technology has **threatened** the entire printing industry around the globe. People are progressing into a technologybased society. Amazon.com, an **Internet retail giant**, has issued a **press release** stating that they are selling more online books than paper books. Evidently, if younger people today are accustomed to reading electronic books, their market will possibly extend to schools in the very near future.

In addition, due to environmental concerns the government might also promote the use of electronic books in schools in the future. The printing of books involves a variety of materials from which paper is made. These resources are not of endless supply. Each year, large areas of forests are being cut down to produce paper, which might lead to crisis in natural resources and **disruption of ecological balance**. All these potential threats are reminding the government that replacing paper textbooks with electronic ones is an effective measure to protect the environment.

Evidently, all the prevalent changes taking place today due to the advancement of science and technology are combined together to **induce** greater revolutions in all fields. The book industry is experiencing an evolution that produces no smaller impact than the third wave has done to the entire human race. From what has been discussed above, I would support the idea that students will no longer use printed textbooks in 20 years.

48. 20年以后，学生将不再使用纸质图书？

中国历史上的四大发明中，有两项都与书有关。不可否认，人类文明的记载在很大程度上归功于造纸术和印刷术的传播。学生也是通过使用纸质课本掌握知识和理解常识的。然而，当人类迈进信息时代后，出版业正在经历一场巨变。随着电子书的销售量逐渐攀升，一些人预言，在20年以后，学生将不再使用纸质书。我认为这个设想的确符合现在的趋势。

首先，发达的科技让电子课本更有益于学校教育。迄今为止科技发展的惊人速度已经使现代人都相信一个事实，即这个电子化的世界充满了神奇。比如，电子阅读器超大的数据存储量相当于成堆书籍的内容。如果学生使用这种形式的课本，他们就不必再将纸质书塞满他们的书包了，这样便减轻了他们的身体负担。此外，视听效果的应用使学习和阅读的时间更加充满乐趣。技术也保证了更好的记忆、更深的印象以及更容易的理解。使用电子课本还有助于创造一个更加以学生为核心的学习环境，并且帮助教师创新教学方法。于是，师生之间实现了更多的互动。

除此之外，商业界也已经意识到了人们阅读习惯的改变。例如，大多数世界主要出版社已经开始为预言中的图书革命做准备，而一部分生产商已经生产出各种电子阅读器。不能否认，科技已经威胁到了全球印刷业。人们正在迈进一个技术型社会。互联网零售巨头亚马逊在其发布的新闻稿中揭露，其在线图书的销量已经超过了纸质书的销量。不言而喻，如果现在的年轻人习惯了阅读电子书的话，它们的市场将有可能在不久的未来扩展至学校。

此外，由于对环境的担忧，政府将来也有可能在学校推广使用电子书。纸质书涉及多种造纸材料，而材料的来源并不是取之不尽、用之不竭的。每年，为了造纸，大片森林遭到砍伐，这也许会导致自然资源危机，并扰乱生态平衡。所有这些潜在威胁都在提醒政府：将纸质课本替换为电子课本是保护环境的有效措施。

很显然，如今，由科技发展带来的所有普遍变化共同引起所有领域的更大变革。图书业正在经历一场革命，其影响不亚于第三次浪潮对全人类产生的影响。根据以上论述，我赞同“学生在20年以后将不再使用纸质课本”这个观点。

注释

the four great inventions 四大发明

be associated with... 与.....相关

chronicle **vt.** 记录；编入

owe much to... 归功于.....

papermaking and printing techniques 造纸术和印刷术

speculation **n.** 推测; 思索

convince **vt.** 使信服; 说服

electronic reader 电子阅读器

the equivalent of... 相当于.....

stuff with 塞满

visual and sound effects 视听效果

innovate **vt.** 创新

threaten **vt.** 威胁

Internet retail giant 互联网零售业巨头

press release 新闻稿; 通讯稿

disruption of ecological balance 生态失衡

induce **vt.** 引起; 诱导

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Physical exercise is more important for older people than younger people.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut Paste Undo

? Help

49. Is physical exercise more important for older people than younger people?

A common **natural law** reveals the simple truth that everything in the world is in motion rather than **at rest**. Likewise, if a person refuses to move around consistently, he is going against a physical law of his body. Undeniably, doing physical exercise helps human bodies stay **in good shape**. Younger people involved in physically-intensive tasks are badly **in need of** health and strength, as are older people. As a matter of fact, both the young and the old should take part in physical exercise.

With regard to young people, joining in physical activities helps them endure hard pressure. "**Sub-health**" has become a typical word to describe the general health condition of white-collar workers nowadays. Indeed, high-stress lifestyles are a major cause of such **phenomena**. In order to avoid health problems like sleeplessness, **forgetfulness and depression**, young people should participate in physical exercise consistently. According to a news article in the *Beijing Review Weekly*, over 60% of white collar workers working in Beijing are included in the "sub-health" group. Admittedly, younger people are loaded with heavy burdens from work; but this should never be **an excuse to** ignore potential health problems. It is undoubtedly worthwhile to use some time each week to participate in various physical exercises like **yoga, jogging**, playing table tennis, or even climbing stairs. Going to health clubs is also a fashionable choice. Medical research indicates that those who conduct physical exercise regularly face fewer risks of diseases than those who never do it. Therefore, with the purpose of combating tough challenges from work, young people should never underestimate the importance of physical exercise.

As for older people, they can also be major **beneficiaries** from physical exercise. Blessed with enough free time, the old constitute the **leading force** of exercise. Early in the morning, troops of retired people can be seen exercising in squares, parks or on playgrounds. Such a scene is not rare, but is rather typical in many major cities in China. It vividly presents the importance of doing physical exercise to the senior citizens. Such activities as walking, **shadow boxing**, dancing and playing ball games are the most popular among old people. Medical statistics show that engaging in these outdoor activities **reduces the chances of** several **fatal diseases** including **heart attacks**, hypertension and so forth. To some extent, physical exercise helps the old stay young, healthy and energetic. Besides, it is also a good opportunity to make more new friends. Additionally, happy communication with others during the exercise keeps them from loneliness and boredom.

To sum it up, just as Chairman Mao once said, "**Health is the wealth of revolution**." In a sense, taking part in physical exercise paves the way to one's health and then to his wealth. No matter which age group or **gender group** one belongs to,

participating in regular physical activities is equally important. Therefore, **it is high time to** make a scientific sports plan and **keep to it with perseverance**.

49. 比起年轻人，体育锻炼对老年人更重要？

一则普通的自然规律揭示了一个简单的道理，那就是，世间万物都处于运动之中，而非静止不动。同样，如果一个人拒绝坚持运动的话，那么他／她就在与自己身体的生理规律作对。不能否认，进行体育锻炼有助于保持身体的良好状态。肩负高强度体力任务的年轻人急需健康和体力，老年人也是如此。实际上，年轻人和老年人都应该参加体育锻炼。

对于年轻人来说，参与体育运动能帮助他们承受住重压。“亚健康”已经成为描述如今白领员工总体健康状况的专用词了。的确，高度紧张的生活方式是导致这种现象的主因。为了避免诸如失眠、健忘和抑郁之类的健康问题，年轻人应该坚持参加体育锻炼。根据《北京周报》的一篇新闻文章，超过60%的北京白领被纳入“亚健康”群体。不得不承认，年轻人肩负沉重的工作负担。然而，这绝对不能成为忽视潜在健康问题的借口。每周都应该利用一些时间进行各种体育锻炼，如瑜伽、慢跑、打乒乓球、甚至爬楼梯，这是很值得的。去健康俱乐部也是一个时尚之选。医学研究表明，那些经常进行体育锻炼的人比那些从不锻炼的人的患病风险更低。因此，为了迎接工作中的严峻挑战，年轻人不应低估体育锻炼的重要性。

对于老年人来说，他们也是体育锻炼的主要受益者。由于拥有充足的闲暇时光，老年人构成了体育锻炼的主力军。清晨，在广场上、在公园里或者在操场上，成群结队的退休老人会聚在一起锻炼身体。这样的场景在中国的很多主要城市都很典型，并不稀奇。这生动地展现了体育锻炼对老年人有多重要。散步、打太极拳、跳舞和进行球类运动是最受老年人欢迎的。医学统计显示，参与户外运动能减少包括心脏病、高血压等在内的致命疾病的发作几率。在某种程度上，体育锻炼是老年人永葆青春、健康与活力的秘诀。此外，这也是一个结交更多新朋友的好机会。锻炼时与他人开心地交流还可以帮助他们摆脱寂寞与烦闷。

总而言之，正如毛主席曾经说过的，“身体是革命的本钱。”在某种意义上，参加体育锻炼为健康铺平了道路，随即也为财富铺平了道路。无论男女老少，经常锻炼身体对他们同样重要。因此，是该制订一个科学的运动计划并坚持下去的时候了。

注释

natural law 自然规律

at rest 处于静止状态

in good shape 身体状态良好

in need of... 需要.....

sub-health *n.* 亚健康

phenomenon *n.* 现象，复数形式为phenomena

forgetfulness and depression 健忘和抑郁

an excuse to... 做.....的借口

yoga **n.** 瑜伽

jogging **n.** 慢跑

beneficiary **n.** 受益者

leading force 主要力量；主力军

shadow boxing 太极拳

reduce the chances of... 减少.....的机会

fatal disease 致命疾病；绝症

heart attack 心脏病发作

Health is the wealth of revolution. 身体是革命的本钱。

gender group 性别群体

It is high time to... 是该做.....的时候了

keep to it with perseverance 不懈地坚持下去

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People can learn more from watching television than reading books.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

50. Could people learn more from watching television than reading books?

Learning is a **life-long** endeavor that deserves **multilateral** support. People are granted a stable source of **learning materials** during their limited school years. Nevertheless, what has been taught at school only contributes to the most fundamental **portion** of one's entire studying process. With regard to other reliable ways of learning, we may naturally think of vivid pictures on TV screens and the impressive lines printed in books. In fact, both watching television and reading books are effective ways of learning and there lies no distinctive **classification**. In my opinion, advantages and disadvantages **lie with** both modes.

Without doubt, watching TV is the most direct way for people to learn about the outside world. News broadcasts on television are supplying comparatively trustworthy information concerning the **latest happenings** at home and abroad. Sitting before a television, people are blessed with a bright window, from which the brilliant cultures of all nations can be seen. Besides, TV is also an effective teaching tool that helps enhance learning efficiency. The large variety of education programs are specially designed to make study time more enjoyable. **Follow Me**, a popular English learning program, is a perfect example. The superior visual and sound effects help leave a deeper impression on the viewers and improve their learning effectiveness. Therefore, TV does not merely **serve for** delight but also for education.

Admittedly, the negative impacts from television can never be underestimated. To illustrate, there has been an increasing public **consciousness** of the danger of viewing violent scenes in **visual media**. Such a **malicious** source of learning presents a biggest threat to a person's mental health. In some cases, teenagers may **imitate** what they have seen and even **commit crimes**.

By contrast, reading books also benefits people in a number of aspects. **Descartes** used to say, "The reading of all good books is like having conversation with the finest men of past centuries." Indeed, books record the essences of human civilization and progress. For instance, **Shih Chi**, a masterpiece compiled by Sima Qian, takes people back to ancient time. He who knows little about his past will never have a bright future. Books provide bridges that lead people to the past and then to the future. In addition, reading books inspires thoughts and trains logical thinking. Authors are guiding people to **probe deeper into** their spiritual world. Excellent works can cultivate **morality** and equip readers with creative ideas and rich imaginations. The heroes written about in books may also become models from which people may learn. To a certain degree, reading makes people wise and worthwhile.

However, there are weak points in reading. Some books present misleading concepts that may affect the readers' attitude and behavior. **What's worse**, the

popularity of some unhealthy books might **give rise to** crimes. All these should be strictly guarded against by all readers.

Briefly speaking, **as long as** the passion to learn has not yet **vanished**, people can take advantage of any available channels to further education. It is self-evident that watching TV and reading books are equally beneficial to modern citizens. No matter which way is most used, efforts should be made to avoid any threat to which each may give rise.

50. 比起读书，人们可以从看电视中学到更多的东西？

学习是一个需要多方支持且持续终生的历程。在有限的学校生涯里，人们获得了固定量的知识储备。然而，在学校学到的仅仅是整个学习进程中最基本的部分。一提起其他可靠的学习途径，我们会自然而然地想到电视屏幕上生动的画面以及书籍中印象深刻的言语。事实上，看电视和读书都是学习的有效方法，两者之间也没有明显的级别差异。在我看来，它们的优缺点共存。

毫无疑问，看电视是人们了解外面世界最直接的途径。电视新闻播报提供了有关国内外最新事件的相对可靠消息。坐在电视机前，人们仿佛透过一扇明亮的窗户目睹所有国家的灿烂文化。此外，电视还是一个有助于提高学习效率的有效教学工具。多种精心设计的电视教学节目使学习过程更有乐趣。颇受欢迎的英语教学节目《跟我学》就是其中一个完美的例证。高品质的视听效果给观众留下了深刻的印象，并助其提高学习效率。因此，电视并不仅仅为娱乐服务，而且还为教育服务。

然而，电视带来的负面影响也不容忽视。比如，公众已经逐渐意识到观看视觉媒体中暴力场面的危害。这些恶意的学习资源对心理健康带来的威胁是最大的。在某种情况下，青少年可能模仿屏幕上看到的暴力情节，甚至还会犯罪。

相比之下，读书也在一些方面使人们受益。笛卡尔曾经说过：“阅读好书就好像在与历史上最伟大的人交谈。”的确，书籍记录了人类文明与进步的精髓。例如，司马迁编纂的经典著作《史记》把读者带回了古代。对自己过去一无所知的人是不会拥有光明未来的。书搭建起了回到过去、而后通向未来的桥梁。此外，读书鼓舞人们的思想并训练其逻辑思维能力。作家引导人们更深入地探索他们的精神世界。优秀的著作能培养道德品质，使读者具备创新的观念和丰富的想象。书中描述的主人公也可能是值得人们学习的楷模。在某种程度上，阅读使人们拥有智慧与价值。

然而，读书也存在弊端。有的书包含一些误导理念，从而影响人们的态度和行为。更糟糕的是，不健康书籍的流行也许会引发犯罪。所有这些隐患都应该遭到读者们的严厉杜绝。

总的来说，只要学习的热情还未退却，人们就可以利用任何有效渠道继续接受教育。看电视和读书无疑对现代公民都有益处。不管哪种方法最流行，都应该尽力避免它们可能导致的危害。

注释

life-long *adj.* 终生的

multilateral **adj.** 多方面的；多边的

learning material 学习材料

portion **n.** 部分

classification **n.** 分级；分类

lie with... 取决于.....

latest happenings 时事

serve for... 充当.....；被用作.....

consciousness **n.** 意识；觉悟

visual media 视觉媒体

malicious **adj.** 恶意的；恶毒的

imitate **vt.** 模仿

commit crimes 犯罪

Descartes 笛卡尔（法国著名哲学家、科学家和数学家。西方近代哲学的奠基人之一，解析几何的创始人。）

Shih Chi 《史记》

probe deeper into... 更加深入地探索.....

morality **n.** 道德；美德

what's worse, ... 更糟糕的是.....

give rise to... 引起.....；成为导致.....的原因

as long as... 只要.....

vanish **vi.** 消失

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In order to become a financially responsible adult, people should be taught how to manage money at an early age.

Test

Section

Quit

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?

Help

51 . Should people be taught how to manage money at an early age?

Money is such a **controversial topic** that even adults are labeling it as a **private matter**. In spite of this, the reality in today's money-oriented society urges everyone to struggle for desirable incomes. Just as the popular saying goes, "Money isn't everything, but humans can never do without it." Faced with the increasingly powerful domination of money, people ought to take precautions as early as possible so as not to become slaves of wealth. Thereafter, in order to be financially responsible **stewards**, young children deserve to be given instructions on money management.

First of all, managing money makes children realize the importance of **thrift**. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Saving money is a good habit that needs to be formed at an early age. If children are instructed to save their **allowances**, they may naturally **wonder about** the reason to do so. After learning the fact that money is earned through the hard work of their parents, they will no longer waste money **on purpose** from then on. It paves a way for them to become **rational consumers** and intelligent investors in the future. Even today, I still have a little **piggy bank** by my side. It is a gift from my uncle. In my childhood, I used to put all my **pocket coins** into it. **With the passing of time**, such a habit continues and is to be continued. After all, **frugality** is an essential quality in a financially responsible adult.

On the other hand, managing money helps children learn how to use it properly. Saving for future uses is a highly cherished value nowadays. With a goal in mind, they may enjoy the process of saving and are convinced that it is **absolutely** worthwhile to have a plan and wait until the goal is achieved. Besides, saving allowances may also give children a strong sense of fulfillment when they can buy something through their own efforts. To illustrate, my little nephew could be mentioned. He had always dreamed of obtaining a **model plane**. His mother asked him to save enough allowance money before he could buy it. At last, he succeeded and his dream model is now in his possession. **Anyhow**, saving money for a goal is a meaningful experience.

Last but not least, being allowed to control money, children are granted the opportunity to **hold objective attitudes toward** wealth and form correct life values. Parents may **take advantage of** the money-managing process to let them know that money should be obtained through one's own efforts. A waste of money is to be strictly prohibited. In addition, children may also be taught to **donate** a little portion of their money to those who are in need. These are all treasured values in a qualified member of society.

To sum up, children deserve the right to manage money. Traditional financial concept should be **converted** to teach them in today's market economy. It is high time that wise parents should **draw up** measured plans and teach their children to manage

money. After all, these efforts will **pay off** sooner or later.

51. 人们应该在很小的时候就学习如何理财吗？

金钱是一个颇具争议的话题，甚至成年人都把它当做隐私。尽管如此，当今金钱社会的现实促使每个人都为理想的收入而奋力拼搏。正如一句名言所述，“钱不是万能的，但没有钱是万万不能的。”随着金钱的控制力越来越强，人们应该尽早预防以免自己成为财富的奴隶。因此，为了成为有经济责任感的管家，孩子们应该得到理财方面的指导。

首先，管理钱财能使孩子们意识到节俭的重要。“省一文等于挣一文。”省钱是从小就应该养成的好习惯。如果大人指导孩子们将零用钱存下来，他们会很自然地思索其原因。当了解到钱是通过父母辛勤工作挣来的这个事实时，他们从此就不会再故意浪费了。这就为他们在未来能够成为理性消费者和智慧投资人铺平了道路。直至今日，我仍然保留着一个小猪存钱罐。那是叔叔送给我的礼物。小时候，我曾经把自己所有的零用钱币放在里面。随着时间的流逝，这个习惯一直持续着，而且也将持续下去。毕竟，勤俭节约是有经济责任感的成年人的基本素质之一。

另一方面，管理钱财有助于孩子学会如何合理使用金钱。为未来所需而攒钱是当今高度推崇的理念。心中有了目标，孩子们也许会喜欢存钱的过程，并且坚信制订一个计划直至目标达成是绝对值得的。此外，当通过自己的努力买到某个物品的时候，这些攒下的钱会给孩子一种成就感。我的小外甥就是一个好例子。他一直梦想着拥有一架模型飞机。他的妈妈让他积攒足够的零用钱以后再买。最后，他终于成功了。如今他已经得到了梦想中的模型飞机。不管怎样，为一个目标存钱是有意义的经历。

最后，得到控制钱财的许可使孩子们有机会对财富持有客观的态度并形成正确的人生观。家长可以利用理财的过程让他们懂得，金钱是通过自己的努力挣来的。浪费金钱应被严格禁止。此外，孩子们还能学会把自己的一部分钱捐给需要的人。这些都是合格社会成员必备的珍贵品质。

总之，孩子们理应获得管理钱财的权利。传统的理财观也可以在当前市场经济形势之下用来教育他们。明智的家长们是该制订出慎重的计划以教导孩子理财观念了。毕竟，这些努力早晚定会有所回报。

注释

controversial topic 颇具争议的话题

private matter 隐私；私事

steward *n.* 管家

thrift *n.* 节俭；节约

allowance *n.* 零用钱

wonder about... 对.....感到疑惑

on purpose 故意地

rational consumer 理性消费者

piggy bank 小猪存钱罐

pocket coins 零用钱币

with the passing of time 寒来暑往

frugality **n.** 节俭

absolutely **adv.** 绝对地

model plane 飞机模型

anyhow **adv.** 无论如何

hold objective attitudes toward... 对.....持有客观的态度

take advantage of... 利用.....

donate **vt.** 捐款

convert **vt.** 转变

draw up 制订

pay off 得到很好的效果

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should be paid according to how well their students perform.

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Help

52. Should teachers be paid according to their students' performance?

Today, changes to teachers' salary standards are an **earnest concern** in many countries. There have already been diversified motions and programs so far. Hence, it is imperative for governments to find solutions to these issues. A hotly-discussed proposal has been brought to attention recently regarding the **feasibility** of paying teachers according to how well their students perform. If I were the **decision maker**, I would definitely support it.

First and foremost, the program urges teachers to enhance their **teaching efficiency**. Normally, one's salary is a major stimulus to improve the quality of his work. When students are unable to make progress or perform unsatisfactorily in their school work, such outcomes reflect negatively upon teachers. Such a psychological state will naturally lead to competition among teachers to raise the general level of their students. Winning the competition not only **justifies** their teaching ability, but also helps students learn. As long as such pressures function well and are finally turned into impetus, there is every reason to believe that greater efforts will be made. Without doubt, the major purpose of school education is to produce positive influences on the students and instruct them to perform well in studies. Where there is a will, there is a way. The adoption of better teaching methods and the improved personal guidance of teachers **contribute to** the **realization** of this goal.

In addition, students will receive more attention from their teachers because of this motion. The traditional "teacher-centered" mode of teaching allows a teacher to **rule the classroom roost** by using a **prescribed** approach to teach a **generic curriculum** to everyone at the same time. The domination of teachers in class makes it difficult for them to affect effective two-way communication. In these types of classrooms, students are passive **spectators**, which considerably undermines their confidence and learning passion. However, if a more "student-based" learning atmosphere is created due to the implementation of the proposal, students might be more active in their studies. Teachers are attaching greater importance to the **individuality** of each student, so as to instruct them more effectively. Hence, the gap between teachers and students is narrowed. As soon as effective communication is ensured, teaching and learning performance will be improved.

Admittedly, several defects of this proposal ought to be noted. On the one hand, some of the teachers may **be unwilling to** teach a class with more low-level students, which might lead to unnecessary troubles. On the other hand, some students may endure too much pressure from their teachers, which may threaten their health and incur **a loss of self-confidence**.

As a result, a number of factors ought to be taken into consideration before such

an innovative proposal is finally passed and implemented. Bearing in mind the merits as well as the negative possibilities **elaborated** above, I would render my support to the notion that teachers can be paid on the basis of their students' performance.

52. 教师应根据他们学生的表现优劣拿工资吗？

目前，很多国家都在热切关注教师工资的调整。迄今为止已经有多种提议和计划。因此，寻找问题的解决方法是政府的当务之急。一项议案日前引起了热烈的讨论，议案是关于教师根据学生表现领工资的可行性。如果我是决策人，我必定会投赞成票。

首先，此议案促使教师提高教学成果。工资通常是推进一个人改进工作质量的主要因素。当学生无法取得进步，或在功课中表现不理想的时候，这会使教师自我反省。如此心理状态自然会引起教师之间的竞争以提高学生的整体水平。在竞争中取胜不仅证实了他们的教学能力，还有助于学生的学习。只要这种压力很好地发挥作用并最终转化为动力的话，我们有充足的理由相信老师们会作出更大的努力。毫无疑问，学校教育的主要目的是对学生产生积极的影响，并指导他们好好学习。有志者事竟成。通过采用更优质的教学方法，并改善对学生的个人指导，老师们就有可能达到这个目标。

此外，这个提议使学生们获得教师的更多关注。在传统的“以教师为中心”的教学模式中，教师占据课堂的主导，他们通过使用预先设计的教案给班里每位同学统一授课。这种课堂完全由教师掌控的教学模式阻碍了有效的双向沟通，在这种课堂中，学生成了被动的接收容器，这极大摧毁了他们的自信与学习热情。然而，倘若此项议题得以实施，一个更加“以学生为中心”的学习氛围便可以建立起来，学生就会更加主动地学习。教师更加注重每个学生的个性，从而使教学更有效地进行。于是，师生之间的鸿沟变窄了。一旦这种有效沟通得到保证，教学和学习效果都会得以改善。

必须承认，此议题的几个缺陷不应被忽视。一方面，有的教师也许不愿意教整体水平较低的班级，这也许会招致不必要的麻烦。另一方面，有的学生会承受老师施加的过多压力，这会威胁他们的健康，并使其失去自信。

因此，在这个革新提议最终被通过并实施之前，需要综合考虑若干因素。通过权衡前文所谈及的优势与负面可能性，我认为，“教师根据学生的表现拿工资”是可行的方案。

注释

earnest concern 热切的关注

feasibility *n.* 可行性

decision maker 决策人

teaching efficiency 教学效率；教学效果

justify *vt.* 证明

contribute to... 有助于.....；促成；造就

realization *n.* 实现

rule the roost 当家，做主

prescribed **adj.** 指定的；规定的

generic curriculum 全部的课程

spectator **n.** 观众

individuality **n.** 个性

be unwilling to... 不愿意做.....

a loss of self-confidence 信心的丧失

elaborate **vt.** 详细描述

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In order to succeed, you should be more like others than be different from everyone else.

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Help

53. Be more like others or be different from everyone else?

Diversity is a dominant contributor to the **splendors** of nature. The same is true with the human world, where everyone is supposed to be a unique individual. In order to be a winner in world of tough competition, one should stand out as different from his counterparts. Such a reality seems to be a common characteristic shared by almost all the professional fields today. It further justifies the significance of uniqueness. In my view, being different from others tends to be a **decisive** element that can ensure a person's career or academic success.

In fact, uniqueness can make one a pioneer in a certain field. If a person has become a pioneer and gained **heart-felt** acknowledgement from others, then he is undoubtedly a great success. As a matter of fact, being a pioneer is not an easy task. It involves untiring diligence and requires overwhelming courage to differ from everyone else. Definitely, the **concrete** determination to be unique **brings** a pioneer **to the limelight**. History is full of eminent pioneers, all of whom have once made brave decisions to be different. Bill Gates is one of the most unique and successful pioneers the world has ever witnessed. At the moment when he left Harvard, other people couldn't understand why he gave up an education at such a world-renowned university. At last, his unique courage finally paid off. The success of Microsoft made him the wealthiest man ever.

Just as an old Chinese saying goes, "**The rarer it is, the more it is worth.**" Being different from others adds to one's value, which complies with an aspect of human nature. Uniqueness is a way to make a person or a commodity more precious than others. In today's highly competitive job market, **job-seekers** just resemble products to be traded. If one possesses different qualities, he is more likely to be noticed and remembered. Deeper impressions left on the employers further ensure his success in winning a position. Even in one's career life, presenting different views on a project plan or **coming up with** creative ideas will continue to **sustain** him as a **differentiated** individual. After all, success is only in the hands of the minority. We may find evidence in a jobhunting program on CCTV: in most cases, those candidates who have presented their **eye-catching** uniqueness are more welcome by the judges and the audience.

However, refusing to follow suit does not mean there is no necessity to learn from others. Many factors are combined together to make a man outstanding and successful. The **precondition** of being unique is to first know others thoroughly. In ***the Art of War***, **Master Sun** once taught us an essential strategy: "**Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can win a hundred battles without a defeat.**" This perfectly demonstrates the importance of **modesty** on the way to success. In a sense,

knowing others while maintaining one's uniqueness helps enhance one's chances to win.

In a word, the pursuit of uniqueness is found in all individuals who dream of accomplishing success. Without doubt, in today's increasingly competitive social environment, no one wishes to be similar to others. Although it takes pains to stand out and exhibit one's difference from everyone else, it will for sure bring about fruitful reward **in the days to come**.

53. 更从众还是与众不同?

多样性造就了大自然的绚丽多彩。人类社会也是如此，每个人都应该是与众不同的个体。为了在这个充满激烈竞争的世界中取胜，就必须从众人中脱颖而出。这个现实似乎已成为大多数职业领域的共同特征。这就更进一步证实了与众不同的重要。在我看来，独树一帜是确保一个人职业或学业成功的决定性因素之一。

其实，与众不同能够使人成为某领域的先锋。倘若一位先锋获得了他人由衷的认可，那么他／她无疑是极为成功的。事实上，要想成为先锋并非易事，它需要不懈的勤奋以及敢于和他人不同的超强勇气。志在独一无二的坚定决心将先锋置于聚光灯之下。历史上就有很多杰出的先锋，他们都曾经勇敢地下定决心要与众不同。比尔·盖茨是世界上最与众不同也是最成功的先锋之一。在他辍学离开哈佛大学的时候，其他人无法理解他为何会放弃在如此举世闻名的大学里受教育的机会。最终，他独特的勇气终于得到了回报。微软公司的成功使他成为了世界首富。

中国古代有一句名言，“物以稀为贵。”与众不同提升了人的自身价值，这符合人性的某一方面。稀有使得一个人或一件商品更为珍贵。在今天高度竞争的人才市场上，求职者好比等待交易的商品。如果他／她拥有特殊的品质，就更有可能受到关注并（给用人单位）留下更深刻的印象，这就进一步确保了他／她成功谋得某个职位。甚至在职业生涯中，表达自己对一个项目计划的不同见解或产生创造性的想法会继续使他／她成为一个与众不同的人。毕竟，成功只掌握在少数人手中。我们可以在中央电视台某求职栏目中得到印证：大多数情况下，那些展示出自己引人注目的特色的候选人更受评委和观众的欢迎。

然而，拒绝模仿他人并不意味着没必要向他人学习。多种因素结合起来才能造就出众的成功人士。与众不同的前提条件就是首先彻底了解别人。在《孙子兵法》一书中，孙子曾经教给我们一项基本战略，那就是“知己知彼，百战不殆。”这生动地证明了谦虚对成功有多重要。在某种意义上，在了解他人的同时保持自己的个性可以提高成功几率。

总之，个性已经成为所有梦想成功者的共同追求。毋庸置疑，在当今竞争愈发激烈的社会环境中，没有人情愿与他人雷同。尽管变得出色并展示出自己的与众不同是艰难的，这必将在未来转化为丰厚的回报。

注释

splendor *n.* 壮丽；光辉；灿烂

decisive *adj.* 决定性的

heart-felt *adj.* 由衷的；衷心的

concrete *adj.* 坚定的；坚实的

bring...to the limelight 使.....成为注目的焦点

The rarer it is, the more it is worth. 物以稀为贵。

job-seeker **n.** 求职者

come up with... 想出.....; 提出.....

sustain **vt.** 支撑; 支持

differentiated **adj.** 有差异的

eye-catching **adj.** 引人注目的

precondition **n.** 前提条件

the Art of War 《孙子兵法》

Master Sun 孙子

Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can win a hundred battles without a defeat. 知己知彼, 百战不殆。

modesty **n.** 谦虚

in the days to come 在将来; 在未来的日子里

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Technology makes people's lives simpler rather than makes people's lives more complicated.

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Help

54. Does technology make people's lives simpler rather than more complicated?

As a **double-edged sword**, technology has frequently been brought to the center of **heated debates**. Some people argue that the advancement of modern science and technology has made life much simpler than before, while some others offer an opposite attitude, **insisting that** technology may cause trouble to and complicate their daily life. I would tend to express a **neutral** standpoint on this issue. That is to say, technology has made people's lives easier in some aspects, whereas it makes life more complicated in some other areas.

On the one hand, thanks to tremendous accomplishments of scientists in many fields, people's lives have been made much simpler than in the past. With easy clicks of the mouse, the striking speed of computers is vividly displayed. Complicated figures are accurately calculated and arranged, all while human brains are comfortably at rest, **unneeded for** these tasks. Thus, a large amount of trouble is avoided. Messages can be sent at ease through diversified technological channels including telephone, computer, radio and television. Besides, the adoption of advanced machines has remarkably raised **productivity**. Specially-designed technological systems can tackle the most complex tasks in a short time. From a certain angle, human beings are made much lazier than before with the **all-around application of technology**. Furthermore, seldom do people use pens and paper to write articles or letters now, as it is more convenient to type words in almost any language. There is no longer a need to **write in ink**. Ironically, the most common **handwriting** today might be a person's signature.

On the other hand, excessive reliance on technological support may also bring forth unfavorable effects in people's daily lives. In the modern world, there have frequently been occurrences of **power failures** or technological **crashes and breakdowns** that prevent people from utilizing technology temporarily. As a consequence, humans might be trapped, with endless problems to be handled independently with their own brains and their own hands. All these troubles are far from simple to deal with. To illustrate, imagine that inside an office during working hours the electricity of the building suddenly **goes out**. The computers refuse to work and all other **electricity-run** equipment comes to a halt. What might be the **aftermath** of such an incident? Undoubtedly, many important tasks and projects will not be continued and the progress of work is also negatively affected. It is most likely that clerks have to wait until the networks recover, without doing anything practical and meaningful for a while. Delays of work would be unavoidable. With this in mind, technology indeed **instills** complicated troubles **into** people's lives.

It is a must to hold a rational attitude toward technology and make suitable use of it. People in the modern world can never live without the all-around assistance of

technology; however, it does not mean that total reliance on it is completely necessary. Even technology itself is invented by human power and intelligence. As a result, while trying hard to master technological skills, human beings should also be conscious of the necessity to maintain and cultivate more **primitive** abilities. Only in this way could unwanted troubles be reduced to the largest extent possible.

Thereafter, the double-sided nature of technology has caused opposite impacts on people's lives under different circumstances. In some cases, it indeed helps enhance living standards and makes life more convenient and comfortable; yet in some other aspects, technology may also become a source of complexity. With the purpose of letting it bring about the biggest benefits to the entire human race, all ordinary citizens should be fully aware of the importance of suitable technological applications.

54. 技术使人们的生活变得更加简单而不是更加复杂吗？

作为一把双刃剑，技术屡次成为众人热烈争论的焦点。有些人认为现代科技的发展使人们的生活比以前简单了，而有些人则立场相反，他们坚持认为技术会给日常生活带来麻烦并使其复杂化。我对此倾向于保持中立态度。也就是说，技术在一些方面简化了人们的生活，而在另一些方面使生活更加复杂了。

一方面，由于多领域科学家们的杰出成就，人们的生活变得比以前更容易了。只需轻松点击鼠标，电脑的惊人速度便跃然入目。复杂的数据可以得到精确地计算与整理，所有这些都是人脑轻松休息、未承担任何任务的情况下进行的。这就避免了很多麻烦。消息可以借助电话、电脑、收音机和电视等多种科技渠道轻而易举地发送。此外，发达的机器设备已经极大提高了生产率。专门设计的技术系统可以在短时间内完成大多数复杂的任务。从某个角度来看，由于科技的全方位应用，人类变得比以前更加懒惰了。更有甚者，现在的人们很少用笔和纸写文章或写信了，因为几乎所有语言都可以通过键盘打出来，于是就不再有用水墨书写的必要了。讽刺的是，如今最常见的手写文字也许就是一个人的签名。

另一方面，过度依赖技术支持也可能给人们的日常生活带来负面影响。在现代世界里，经常会发生停电、技术崩溃和机器故障，这些都暂时终止了技术的作用。于是，人类可能被困在无数需要自己动手动脑解决的问题之中。应付这些麻烦远没那么简单。比如，设想在一座办公大楼里，恰逢上班时间，突然停电了。电脑停止工作，所有其他电子设备停止运转。后果又会怎样呢？毫无疑问，很多重要的任务和项目无法进行下去，从而影响了工作的进展。最有可能的是，职员们不得不坐等技术网络的全面恢复，而暂时不做任何实际的和有意义的的事情。工作延误是在所难免的。鉴于此，技术的确给人们的生活注入了麻烦。

我们必须对技术持有理性的态度并合理利用它。现代世界的人们离不开科技的全面协助。然而，这并不意味着完全依赖技术是绝对有必要的。甚至技术本身也是依靠人类的力量和智慧发明的。因此，在尽力掌握技术本领的同时，人类还应该意识到维持和培养更加“原始”能力的重要性。只有这样才可能将不必要的麻烦降低到最大程度。

因此，在不同情况下，技术的两面性已经对人们的生活产生了截然相反的影响。在某些方面，它的确提高了生活水平，使生活更加方便舒适；然而在其他方面，技术也可能成为复杂的源头。为了使其为整个人类带来最大的益处，所有普通公民都应该充分意识到合理应用技术的重要性。

double-edged sword 双刃剑

heated debate 激烈的争论

insist that... 坚持认为.....

neutral **adj.** 中立的

unnecessary for... 没必要.....

productivity **n.** 生产力; 生产率

all-around application of technology 科技的全方位应用

write in ink 用钢笔写

handwriting **n.** 手写; 书写

power failure 停电

crash **n.** 崩溃

breakdown **n.** 故障

go out 熄灭

electricity-run **adj.** 插电运行的

aftermath **n.** 后果

instill into 注入

primitive **adj.** 原始的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should live in a city or a country all their lives instead of moving to another place.

Cut

Paste

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Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

55. Should people live in a city or a country all their lives instead of moving to another place?

The high **migration** rate nowadays indicates the fact that fewer modern citizens are determined to spend their entire lifetime in a single place. Moving to another place has become a fashionable choice for many young people. **Admittedly**, for some **senior citizens**, they might be unwilling to leave their hometowns for an unfamiliar environment. However, as far as I am concerned, younger people ought to be encouraged to experience life and work in new places.

To begin with, both social and economic development demands the migration of human resources. In order to ensure the smooth running of a **vigorous** economy, **talent flows** ought to be well sustained. Today, an increasing number of young students are leaving their homes to study and work in different regions for long periods. Such a tendency intensifies mutual support between different places and steps up overall social construction. As for **underdeveloped** places, receiving more human resources benefits local economic development; conversely, developed places are cultivating useful talents for the whole society. To illustrate, in China the majority of high school graduates choose to further their education in a new city or even a foreign country. After graduation from college, they might select a place which possesses the greatest potential for them to fully utilize their skills. Indeed, the prosperity of a region owes much to the **unceasing** flow of talented outlanders.

Secondly, living in a new place enriches young people with life experiences and also broadens their minds. As a matter of fact, life can **be compared to** a long journey. Each individual deserves the right to travel and move to another place. Living in a new atmosphere opens one's mind and makes his life colorful and meaningful. In addition, with the purpose of comprehending different cultures and values, it is a must for one to be fully immersed into a new environment and intimately contact the details of life there. Such treasured experiences are key elements that make a person **mature and sapient**. Thus, they need to be accumulated **continuously** and over a long period of time.

Nevertheless, moving to a new place does not mean never going back to the place where one belongs. Just as an old Chinese saying goes, "**Fallen leaves return to their roots.**" Take China for example. The Southern and Eastern provinces are comparatively more developed than the great West. Young people from the West are most willing to receive higher education in the South or the East. In the past, many such students settled down in those places after graduation instead of returning to their home cities. Today, however, this situation has changed to a large degree. With the government's implementation of **the "Develop the West" strategy**, more and more

talented students are determined to return to the West and contribute to the economy there.

In sum, people of different age groups have different choices for their temporary and long-term residences. It is a wise idea for older people to stay in stable and familiar places so as to pursue convenience and comfort. By contrast, the young are in a better position to migrate to new places to accumulate rich living and working experiences. After all, economic prosperity in modern society depends largely on reasonable human resource flows.

55. 人们应该终生住在同一座城市或者同一个国家，而不应搬迁到其他地方去吗？

如今的高移民率表明，越来越少的现代居民决心在同一个地方度过一生。搬迁到异乡已经成为许多年轻人的时尚之选。不能否认，对于有的老年人来说，他们是不愿意背井离乡搬到陌生环境里去的。然而我认为，应该鼓励年轻人去新地方体验生活并在那里工作。

首先，社会 and 经济发展需要人力资源的迁徙。为了确保充满活力的经济能够顺利运行，人才流动必须得到很好的维持。如今，有更多年轻学生都离开故乡，长期在其他地方学习和工作。这个趋势加强了不同地区间的互助，并促进了社会的全面建设。对于欠发达地区，接受更多人力资源造福于当地的经济的发展；相比之下，发达地区为整个社会培养着有用的人才。例如，在中国，大多数高中毕业生都选择到另一个城市甚至另一个国家深造。大学毕业以后，他们可能留在能充分发挥自己潜力的地方工作。的确，地区繁荣在很大程度上归功于持续的外地人才流入。

第二，在新地方生活可以丰富年轻人的生活阅历，同时也能开阔人们的思想。其实，人生犹如长途旅行。每个人都拥有周游各地并搬迁到另一处的权利。居住在崭新的氛围中会拓宽视野，并使人生多彩且有意义。此外，要想理解不同的文化和价值观，人们必须完全融入到新环境中并与那里的生活细节亲密接触。这些宝贵的经验是使人成熟和智慧的关键要素，因此，需要长时间不断的积累。

然而，搬到异地并不意味着永远不再回到自己的故乡。中国有句俗话，“落叶归根。”就以中国为例，相比之下，南部和东部省份比大西部更发达。来自西部的年轻人大都愿意在南部或东部接受高等教育。过去，很多学生在毕业后选择定居在那里，而不是回到家乡城市工作。如今，情况已经大为改观了。随着政府“西部大开发”战略的实施，越来越多的有才华的学生决心回到西部并为那里的经济作贡献。

总之，处于不同年龄阶段的人对于他们暂时和长久居住地的选择也有所不同。老年人最好住在稳定且熟悉的环境中以求方便与舒适，而年轻人则应该去新环境积累丰富的生活和工作经验。毕竟，现代社会的经济繁荣在很大程度上依赖于合理的人员流动。

注释

migration *n.* 迁移

admittedly *adv.* 无可否认地；诚然

senior citizen 老年人

vigorous *adj.* 充满活力的

talent flow 人才流动

underdeveloped *adj.* 不发达的

unceasing **adj.** 不断的；永不停息的

be compared to... 比作.....

mature and sapient 成熟且充满智慧

continuously **adv.** 连续不断地

Fallen leaves return to their roots. 落叶归根。

the "Develop the West" strategy “西部大开发”战略

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Telephone has greater influence on people's lives than TV.

Cut

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Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

56. Does telephone have greater influence on people's lives than TV?

As two dominant inventions in human history, both the telephone and the TV are indispensable tools in people's daily lives. Almost every household has **installed** a TV set and a telephone. Ample amounts of information are spread through TV, information that can be both educational and **recreational**. Likewise, the telephone has made communication more convenient than ever. On the busy streets, many **pedestrians** are seen holding a cell phone in their hands. Nonetheless, due to the prevalence of the Internet, the influence of television has been lessened. As a result, the telephone has indeed become more influential nowadays.

To begin with, the telephone allows **instant communication** between people. Just like an **Invisible** bridge, signals sent back and forth from the caller to the receiver are connecting people wherever they are. With the simple **dialing** of numbers, a person **is blessed with** the opportunity to speak to a friend far away and hear his voice directly through the telephone. This form of communication is **dramatically** significant, for the messages delivered during the course of a phone call may be critical and urgent. It is due to such a **magical** power that the telephone makes itself a most reliable tool to assist mutual contacts among people, especially in moments of **emergency** or other important situations. Thus, the telephone is far more practical and useful than TV. For instance, when residents are trapped in an **elevator** between two floors, making a call can save them from danger.

In addition, the **multifunctional** and **intellectual** nature of modern telephones have added to their usefulness to people's lives. Cell phones manufactured today, for instance, have been made as smart as a **micro-computer** or a versatile **portable device**. They have progressed far beyond the fundamental making of phone calls and sending of short messages. Users are able to **browse** websites online via cell phones and download different types of utility software, like dictionaries, electric **torches**, chatting tools, electronic book readers and more. Normally, a **GPS** is also installed inside the telephone, with **accurate** satellite maps sustaining searches for any location around the globe. Meanwhile, they are also installed with **digital cameras**, mp3 and movie players as well as diversified electronic games. These functions are making cell phones even more entertaining. In a sense, mobile phones are not merely tools for communication, but also becoming more educational and recreational than any advanced television.

As a matter of fact, people's use of TV has been lessened due to the prosperity of the IT industry **in the new era**. Nowadays, the Internet is gradually taking up a dominant position formerly held by TV. Fewer and fewer modern citizens could do without going online everyday, because on the computer they can access the latest

news, get connected to world-wide radio and TV programs, and watch movies or videos to their hearts' content. By contrast, watching TV is no longer a daily necessity as before. People are becoming less obsessed with the relatively lesser functions of such a traditional machine.

In sum, the mobile and diversified functions of telephones have considerably extended their impact on people's lives in the modern world. Comparatively speaking, the position of TV is no longer as important as it was in the last century. **Judging from** the reasons listed above, we can easily draw the conclusion that the modern telephone has greater influence than TV.

56. 电话对人们生活的影响大于电视吗？

作为人类历史上两大发明，电话和电视是人们日常生活中不可或缺的工具。几乎每个家庭都安装了电视机和电话。大量教育资源与娱乐信息通过电视传播。同样，电话使沟通比以往更加方便。在繁忙的大街上，很多行人手里都拿着手机。然而，由于互联网的普及，电视的影响有所削弱。因此，电话的确变得更有影响力了。

首先，电话允许人们进行即时交流。如同一座无形的桥梁，电话信号在主叫和被叫人之间来回传送，并将各地的人们连接在一起。只需轻松拨打号码，人们就拥有与远方朋友说话并直接听到对方声音的机会。这种沟通方式是意义非凡的，因为打电话过程中传递的信息也许是至关重要和紧迫的。正是由于这种神奇的力量才使电话成为协助人们互相联系的最可靠工具，尤其是在紧急情况下或在其他重要场合中。因此，电话比电视更实用。比如，当居民被困在两层楼之间的电梯里时，拨打求助电话就能脱离危险。

此外，多功能与智能化增加了现代电话对人们生活的用处。例如，最新生产的手机已经像微型电脑或全能便携装置一样智能了。它们的发展远远超越了打电话和发短信的初衷。使用者能够通过手机浏览网站并下载各种应用软件，如电子词典、手电、聊天工具、电子阅读器等。手机上通常也安装了GPS全球定位系统，提供精确的卫星地图以协助搜索地球上任何地点。与此同时，它们也安装有数码相机、mp3和电影播放器以及各种电子游戏。这些功能使手机更具有娱乐性。在某种意义上，移动电话已不仅仅是交流工具了，而且已经变得比任何高级电视都更具有教育性和娱乐性了。

事实上，由于新时代信息产业的繁荣，人们对电视的使用率已经下降。如今，互联网逐渐占据了曾经被电视掌控的地位。越来越多的现代居民每天都离不开网络，因为通过电脑他们可以浏览新闻、收听全球网络广播和电视节目、尽情地观看电影或视频。相比之下，看电视已经不再像以前一样是日常所需了。由于这种传统机器相对有限的功能，人们对其迷恋程度有所减少。

总之，电话的便携与多样化功能已经极大地增强了其对现代世界人们生活的影响。相比之下，电视的地位不再像上世纪那么重要了。根据上述原因我们可以很容易地判断，如今，电话的影响已经超过了电视。

注释

install **vt.** 安装；配备

recreational **adj.** 娱乐的；消遣的

pedestrian **n.** 行人

instant communication 即时交流；即时沟通

invisible **adj.** 无形的；看不见的

dial **vt.** 拨打

be blessed with... 享有.....

dramatically **adv.** 戏剧性地；引人注目地

magical **adj.** 神奇的

emergency **n.** 紧急情况

elevator **n.** 电梯

multifunctional **adj.** 多功能的

intellectual **adj.** 智能的

micro-computer **n.** 微型电脑

portable device 便携装置

browse **vt.** 浏览

torch **n.** 手电

GPS 即Global Position System，全球定位系统

accurate **adj.** 精确的

digital camera 数码相机

in the new era 在新时代

judge from... 根据.....判断；由.....推测

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to have rules about the types of clothing that people wear at work and at school.

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Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

57. Is it more important to have rules about the types of clothing that people wear at work or at school?

Should restrictions be **enforced** on the types of clothing to be worn at work and at school? From my view, the answer is **positive**. These rules could definitely help create the most suitable working and studying environment for staffs and students. As a consequence, even though not all schools or companies have designed uniforms for their members, it is a must to **formulate** related disciplines that **clarify** what kinds of clothing are strictly prohibited during working and studying hours.

First of all, suitable dressing styles on formal occasions remind employees and students to concentrate more on their duties. Admittedly, the pursuit of good looks is a focus of every individual. Yet paying too much attention to fashionable clothing might negatively affect work and studies. Needless to say, trying to **follow fashion** every day is not only a waste of time, but also proves energy-consuming. If related rules are issued by company and school **authorities**, employees and students will **be obliged to** dress formally without having to care excessively about their **outward appearances**. For example, professional suits may be the best choice for office clerks. In most cases, school uniforms are the only type of clothing permitted to wear on campuses. Thus, students need not consider how to wear clothing uniquely and beautifully. Anyway, offices and schools are places for people to perform their tasks rather than to show off their personal taste of dressing styles. Attentiveness **is of paramount importance** to enhance working and learning efficiency.

Besides, dressing rules help display favorable images to the public. As important social organs, enterprises and schools shoulder the responsibility to exhibit their overall qualities to the masses. **Suppose** everyone is allowed the freedom to choose his own styles of clothing: there might be an **emergence** of **eccentric** styles that could severely damage the good image of an entire organization. Keeping to the modest principles of clothing styles is absolutely a best way to maintain the original essences of these social units.

Notwithstanding, obeying rules of dress at work and at school does not mean the complete **denial** of fashion and beauty. Every social member is entitled to possess good looks. Therefore, it is highly advisable that designers and clothing manufacturers try their best to design special styles of working suits or uniforms that appear more fashionable and attractive.

In sum, there is every reason to believe that setting rules about **conservative** dress helps ensure the maintenance of a suitable atmosphere for working and learning. It should be a basic obligation for people to obey these rules. Meanwhile, all social units ought to make unremitting efforts to **supervise** the **smooth implementation** of

these principles. Only in this way can a suitable environment be established.

57. 设立规定以限制人们工作或上学时的着装类型有必要吗？

应该对人们工作或上学时的穿着类别强加限制吗？在我看来，答案是肯定的。这些规定确定有助于为员工和学生创建最适宜的工作与学习环境。因此，尽管不是所有的学校或公司都为其成员设计制服，制定相关规定来明确学习与工作期间严格禁止的着装类别是有必要的。

首先，在正式场合着装合理能够使员工和学生专注于他们的任务。不可否认，爱美之心人皆有之。然而，过多在意时装流行也许会对他们的工作和学习产生负面影响。毫无疑问，天天赶时髦不仅浪费时间，而且还消耗精力。如果公司和校方设立相关规定的话，员工和学生就必须穿着正式，从而不必过多在意他们的外表。例如，职业装是办公室职员的最佳选择。在多数情况下，校服是唯一被允许在校园内穿着的服装类型。这样，学生就无需考虑该如何穿得与众不同、美丽动人了。无论如何，办公室和校园是人们承担任务的场所，而非展现个人品位和衣服款式的地方。集中注意力对于提高工作和学习效率都是无比重要的。

此外，着装规定有助于展现良好的公共形象。作为重要的社会机构，企业和学校肩负着向公众展现其整体素质的责任。倘若每个人都有随意选择着装方式的自由，就可能会出现稀奇古怪的着装风格，这会严重损害整个组织的良好形象。奉行简朴保守的着装风格绝对是维系这些社会单位本色的最佳途径之一。

然而，工作和上学时遵守着装规定并不意味着全然拒绝时尚与美。每个社会成员都有美的权利。因此，设计师与服装厂商应该尽力将职业装或校服设计得更时尚、更美观。

总之，我们有充分的理由相信，制定保守着装规则有助于维持适宜的工作与学习氛围。遵循这些守则是公民的基本义务。同时，所有社会单位还应不遗余力地监督这些规定的顺利实施。只有这样，一个合理的环境才能真正建立起来。

注释

enforce **vt.** 实施；执行

positive **adj.** 肯定的

formulate **vt.** 制定

clarify **vt.** 澄清

follow fashion 赶时髦

authority **n.** 官方；当局

be obliged to... 有义务做.....

outward appearance 外表

be of paramount importance 极其重要

suppose **vt.** 假设

emergence **n.** 出现; 涌现

eccentric **adj.** 古怪的

notwithstanding **adv.** 尽管; 虽然

denial **n.** 否定

conservative **adj.** 保守的; 拘谨的

supervise **vt.** 监督

smooth implementation 顺利履行

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most business people are motivated only by the desire for money.

Test **Section** **?**
Quit **Exit** **Time** **Help**

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Paste
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58. Are most business people motivated only by the desire for money?

Driven by the market-based economy, modern society has witnessed the **formidable** power of money. Not only business people, but also the whole working-class are joining in the endeavor for greater profits. Indeed, money isn't everything but no one can do without it. As the major forces of economic and social development, enterprises **are** doubtlessly **motivated by** the desire to gain as much money as possible. However, it is unfair to **assert** that the pursuit of money is the only purpose of business people.

Firstly, the desire for money is the most fundamental **initiative** of most business people. This complies with basic economic laws. The **preservation** of capital is the **prerequisite condition** that sustains the survival of an **enterprise**. Therefore, in order to ensure the smooth operation of the entire organization, it is definitely reasonable for business people to attach great importance to profits. Only when a business is competent in making enough money can it continue to invigorate the market. Such a rule is typical in today's market-based economy. If a company suffers losses **consistently**, it might face crisis and even **bankruptcy**. This will in turn produce negative impacts on the development of an economy as a whole. Consequently, the desire for money must be found in every business regardless of its **scale** and **characteristics**.

However, in spite of the essential pursuit of money, business people should never neglect social morality. It is extremely unwise to regard profit-making as an only motive. Admittedly, the earnest demand for gaining the largest profits possible sometimes might be contradictory to morals. In order to avoid losses and survive the **harsh** competition in the **business arena**, a number of business leaders are likely to come up with evil ideas. This explains the emergence of **fake merchandise goods** and exaggerated advertisements. What's worse, some even conduct **commercial fraud**. Such **excessive obsession with** money-making may incur unhealthy competition and **pose a threat to** the fairness of the whole market. It will also tremendously harm the interest of consumers. Thus, all **enterprises** ought to be responsible social units that value morality.

Truthfully, the current social and economic conditions have ascertained the simple fact that beyond business people, people from all walks of life are motivated by the desire for money. As for ordinary citizens, unprecedented life pressure requires them to work diligently to **make ends meet**. **Soaring prices** of consumer goods, housing and other **daily necessities** urge people to consider money-making as a most crucial duty every day. Likewise, no matter how difficult the reality may be, all social members ought to be **conscientious** money-makers who never **betray** basic morals.

In sum, the business world is constructed on the foundation of profits. It is understandable for those who are engaged in such a field to embrace the desire to earn as much money as possible. Nonetheless, if the only intention of all business pursuits is for financial gains, society will not develop healthfully in the long run. Therefore, all professionals should maintain essential social morals before striving to make money.

58. 大多数企业家只受金钱欲的驱使吗？

在市场经济的带动下，现代社会已经见证了金钱难以抗拒的威力。不仅是商人，整个工薪阶层都加入了“为更多盈利而战”的队伍之中。的确，金钱并非万能的，然而人们却无法离开它。作为经济和社会发展的主力军，企业无疑会受到利益的驱使，希望尽可能多地赚取利益。但是，认为追求金钱是商人唯一的目的是不公正的判断。

首先，赚钱是大多数商人的初衷。这符合基本的经济规律。资本积累是维持一个企业生存的前提条件。因此，为了保证整个机构的平稳运作，商人对利润的关注确实是合理的。只有当企业有能力挣得足够的钱时才能继续活跃在市场中。这是当今市场经济的典型规则。如果一个公司持续亏损，那么它有可能面临危机，甚至破产，继而对整体经济发展产生负面影响。因此，无论企业的大小与性质，它们对金钱的渴望都是存在的。

然而，尽管追求金钱是初衷，但商人不应忽视社会公德。将赚钱作为唯一的动机是极为不明智的。必须承认，有时候，对获得最大利益的热切需求可能与道德相悖。为了避免亏损并在商业圈残酷的竞争中生存，大量的企业领导者可能会产生邪恶的想法。这就解释了为何会出现假冒伪劣商品和夸大其词的广告。更有甚者，有些企业家甚至犯下商业欺诈罪。这种对赚钱的过分痴迷也许会引发不健康的竞争，并对整个市场的公平造成极大威胁，同时也会极大损害消费者的权益。因此，所有企业都应该成为遵守道德且有责任感的社会机构。

诚然，当前的社会和经济形势已经确定了一个简单的现实，那就是，除了商人，各行各业的人们都受到了金钱欲的驱使。对于普通百姓来说，前所未有的生活压力要求他们为生计奋力拼搏。高涨的物价和房价以及其他生活所需迫使其将挣钱作为每天最重要的任务。同样，无论现实有多么艰难，所有社会成员都应该成为有良心的劳动者，决不背离最基本的道德准则。

总之，商业界是建立在利润基础之上的。企业渴望赚取最大盈利是可以理解的。然而，如果他们唯一的意图仅仅是谋得经济利益的话，从长远来看，社会是无法健康发展下去的。因此，所有从业者都应该在努力赚钱的同时维持基本的社会公德。

注释

formidable **adj.** 难以克服的；强大的

be motivated by... 被.....所驱动

assert **vt.** 主张；断言

initiative **n.** 积极性，能动性，主动性

preservation **n.** 积累；储藏

prerequisite condition 先决条件

enterprise **n.** 企业

consistently **adv.** 一贯地；始终如一地

bankruptcy **n.** 破产

scale **n.** 规模

characteristic **n.** 性质；特点；特色

harsh **adj.** 残酷的

business arena 商业领域

fake merchandise goods 假冒商品

commercial fraud 商业欺诈

excessive obsession with... 过分沉迷于.....

post a threat to... 对.....造成威胁

enterprise **n.** 企业

make ends meet 量入为出

soaring price 飞涨的价格

daily necessity 日常必需品

conscientious **adj.** 有良心的；自觉的

betray **vt.** 背叛；违背

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is desirable to know events from all over the world even if they are unlikely to have any effect on your daily life.

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

59. Is it desirable to know events from all over the world?

The advanced network of mass media today has kept people **well informed about** what is going on in all corners of the earth. The world has been made smaller. Receiving updated reports from different nations and regions has become a fashionable habit of many people every day. Indeed, although many of these events are not directly associated with our daily lives, modern citizens ought to be encouraged to **keep a close watch on** them.

Above all, the world today has become a **global village**, where not a single nation is isolated from others. Chain effects exist in many aspects. These impacts are mostly **recessive** and thus cannot be **sensed** immediately. For instance, after browsing the reports about the global economy, people might learn the latest news about major foreign enterprises and the world market. In this modern age, the global market is a **coherent whole**. The financial crisis occurring in one region might be a reliable sign of an economic nightmare on a grander scale in the near future. Moreover, keeping an eye on world economic news is also helpful to those who have invested in the stock market. Policies issued by other nations might become a key factor of **price fluctuations** in one's homeland. In addition to economics, **regional conflicts** or wars that take place faraway will remind people to avoid traveling to these places. Connections between countries nowadays have become tighter than before. Neglect of events in other nations might cause a person's world understanding to be **outdated** and fall behind the rapid pace of global development.

Secondly, having access to information about the outside world is an effective step to broaden a person's horizon. In a sense, learning about global events resembles **setting off on** a meaningful spiritual tour. Watching world-wide news broadcasts via the Internet or the TV, listening to global reports from the radio, reading articles in the world-news **columns** of newspapers and magazines; all these activities could be considerably beneficial to a person's mental development. Thus, **reserving** a portion of leisure time for such an educational spiritual journey each day is undoubtedly a fashionable choice. After all, open-mindedness is a highly-desired quality in the modern era. Confinement and **short-sightedness** would definitely lead to the **backwardness** of an individual.

Last but not least, gaining knowledge about world-wide events helps people have a more rational understanding about what is happening in their home nations. Through comparison of current situations in different countries, viewers are blessed with the opportunity to obtain clearer comprehension of his motherland, and may begin to hold an objective attitude toward national events. Just as a famous ancient poem says, "**We cannot see the true colors of Lu Mountain only because we are in it.**" Indeed,

knowing about diverse global events brings a person into the outside world and allows him to observe his own country from a new angle. Moreover, in such a process, **unwanted** prejudices might be diminished and differences between countries might be accepted as well.

Consequently, in order to become qualified inhabitants in this global village, sensible individuals should cover a wide range of information by taking advantage of mass media. Meanwhile, it is imperative to form an objective attitude toward what is happening both at home and abroad and learn to **seek truth from facts**.

59. 了解全世界发生的事件有必要吗？

如今，大众媒介发达的网络使人们对地球上每个角落发生的事都了如指掌。世界变得越来越小了。接收来自不同国家和地区的最新报道已经成为很多人每天的时尚习惯。的确，尽管许多事件与我们的日常生活并没有直接联系，但仍然应该鼓励现代公民密切关注时事。

首先，当今世界已经变成了一个地球村，任何国家都不是孤立的。连锁效应在多方面都存在。这些影响大都具有隐秘性，因此无法立即被觉察到。例如，在浏览了有关全球经济的报道之后，人们也许会了解到国外主要企业以及世界市场的最新消息。在这个现代化的时代，全球市场是一个相互关联的整体。在一个地区发生的经济危机也许是未来更大规模经济危机的可靠信号。此外，关注世界经济新闻还对股票投资者有所帮助。其他国家发布的政策也许会成为自己国家价格波动的关键因素之一。除了经济领域之外，发生在遥远国度的地区冲突或战争会提醒人们避免去那些地方旅游。现在，国家之间的联系比从前更加紧密了。忽视他国的新闻会使一个人的世界观变得过时，并落后于全球发展的飞快脚步。

其次，获取外界信息是拓宽视野的有效方法。在某种意义上，了解全球事件如同进行一次有意义的精神之旅。通过互联网或电视观看国际新闻报道，或收听全球广播报道，或阅读报纸杂志的世界新闻专栏的文章，这些对一个人的心理发展都是极为有益的。因此，每天留出一部分休闲时间进行如此有教育意义的旅行无疑是时尚的选择。毕竟，开阔的思想是这个年代高度推崇的品质，而缺乏远见的狭隘思想必定会导致个人的落后。

最后，了解世界各地的事件有助于人们更理性地理解自己国家发生的事。通过对比不同国家的当前形势，旁观者便可获得对自己祖国更清晰的认识，并且开始对国内事件持有客观的态度。正如一首著名古诗所云：“不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中。”的确，了解多种多样的全球事件使人们置身世外，从崭新的视角观察自己的国家。此外，在这个过程中，还有可能消除不必要的偏见，同时国与国之间的差异也更容易被接受。

因此，为了能够成为这个地球村里合格的居民，明智的个人应该利用大众媒介获取广泛的信息。与此同时，人们还需对国内外事件持有客观的态度，并学会一切从实际出发。

注释

well informed about... 对.....有深入的了解

keep a close watch on... 密切关注.....

global village 地球村

recessive **adj.** 隐形的

sense **vt.** 感觉到；觉悟到

a coherent whole 不可分割的整体

price fluctuation 价格波动

regional conflict 地区冲突

outdated **adj.** 过时的

set off on... 出发去.....

column **n.** 专栏

reserve **vt.** 保留；预留

short-sightedness **n.** 目光短浅

backwardness **n.** 落后

We cannot see the true colors of Lu Mountain only because we are in it. 不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中。

unwanted **adj.** 不必要的；有害的

seek truth from facts 从实际出发／实事求是

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Playing computer games is a waste of time. Children should not be allowed to do so.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

1

2

3

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

60. Children should not be allowed to play computer games?

Unlike older generation, children today become familiar with computers at a very early age. **Tactfully-designed** computer games are extremely popular among the young. Supported by **digital technology and multimedia**, such games are leading children into a magical **wonderland**. Many parents complain that playing computer games is totally a waste of time and so never allow their children to use them. As far as I am concerned, not all computer games are harmful.

Admittedly, it is not advisable for children to be overly obsessed with computer games. Most computer games boast a large number of elements that are dramatically appealing to the hearts of children. **True-to-life** visual and sound effects combined with smartly-designed plots and **fascinating** game modes allow participants to vividly experience the magical power of the electronic world. Owing to these superior characteristics, most computer games are able to tie an addicted youngster to the chair before the computer screen for a long time. Without doubt, it will not only do harm to a child's health and schoolwork, but also waste much valuable time that could be spent engaging in more meaningful activities. Concrete evidence can be seen in many families nowadays. The sevenyear-old son of my cousin used to be so addicted to computer games that he would consume half of his weekend in front of the computer. As time went by, he became **nearsighted** and his studies were also negatively affected. As soon as his parents realized the potential threat of computer games, they had to set strict rules that **prohibit** their child **from** playing them too often.

However, in spite of the side effects computer games bring to children, there are also some positive qualities hidden in them that could possibly be beneficial. To illustrate, some **puzzle games** are designed to train a person's logical thinking and urge him to use his **wits**. Children are at an age of mental development. Using such games may be a good approach to exercise the brain. With this in mind, parents could allow their children to spend some time solving interesting puzzles on the computer. In addition, some educational computer games **familiarize** children **with** practical skills or useful knowledge. A popular game named **RichMan**, for example, guides players to plan and arrange **incomes** and investments intelligently. Young children can obtain a primary understanding of what financial transactions mean.

As a matter of fact, it is the responsibility of parents to manage and control the time their children spend playing computer games and help them **select** the most suitable types of games. In most cases, children are too young to have enough awareness of time. They are also unable to distinguish between good and bad. With the support and **guidance** from their parents, children are likely to benefit much from using computer games.

Therefore, even though being addicted to computer games does harm to children's health and **interrupts** their schoolwork, there is no need to label this form of **leisure activity** totally meaningless. Through some computer games, children can be offered an opportunity to exercise their brains and train themselves to become smarter and more **capable**. As long as they are under the guidance and supervision of parents, children should be allowed to play some computer games.

60. 不应该允许孩子们玩电脑游戏吗？

与长辈们不同，现在的孩子们在很小的时候就对电脑很熟悉了。设计精妙的电脑游戏极受他们的欢迎。这些由数码科技和多媒体技术打造的游戏将孩子们带入一个神奇的世界。很多家长都抱怨说玩电脑游戏纯粹是浪费时间，所以不允许孩子用电脑。在我看来，并非所有的电脑游戏都是有害的。

不能否认，孩子们不应过度沉迷于电脑游戏。大部分电脑游戏中都含有很多对青少年心灵极有吸引力的元素。逼真的视觉和声音效果，加之巧妙构思的场景以及引人入胜的游戏模式，使得玩家得以生动体验电子世界的神奇魔力。由于这些优越的特点，大多数电脑游戏都能让着迷的孩子在屏幕前坐很长时间。毋庸置疑，这不仅对其健康和学业有害，还浪费了很多应用在更多有意义活动之上的宝贵时间。在当今许多家庭中都有这样的实例。我表哥7岁的儿子曾经迷上了电脑游戏，在周末，他有一半的时间都待在电脑前。渐渐地，他的眼睛近视了，学习也受到了不好的影响。当他的父母意识到电脑游戏的潜在危害时，他们不得不定下严格的规矩以免他玩得过多。

然而，尽管电脑游戏会给孩子带来负面影响，但其也隐含一些可能使孩子受益的特性。例如，有的猜谜游戏为训练人的逻辑思维而设计，并促使其开动脑筋。青少年正处于智力发育阶段，这些游戏可作为训练大脑的好方法。鉴于这点，父母可以允许孩子花一些时间在电脑上玩有趣的猜谜游戏。此外，具有教育意义的电脑游戏使孩子们熟悉一些实用的技能和有用知识。比如有一个名叫《大富翁》的流行游戏引导玩家对收入和投资进行精明的计划安排。孩子们能够获得对金融交易的意义初步了解。

实际上，父母有责任管理和控制孩子玩游戏的时间，并帮他们选择最适合的游戏种类。在多数情况下，孩子年纪太小，时间意识不够强，也无法辨别好与坏。有了父母的支持与指导，他们就有可能从游戏中受益。

因此，尽管沉迷于电脑游戏对孩子的健康有害且耽误他们的学习，却没有必要将这种休闲活动全盘否定。通过玩一些电脑游戏，孩子们可以获得训练大脑的良机，从而变得更加聪明能干。只要是在家长的引导和监督之下，应当允许孩子们玩一些电脑游戏。

注释

tactfully-designed 设计巧妙的

digital technology and multimedia 数码科技和多媒体

wonderland *n.* 奇境

true-to-life *adj.* 逼真的

fascinating *adj.* 使人着迷的；吸引人的

nearsighted *adj.* 近视的

prohibit... from... 禁止.....做.....

puzzle game 猜谜游戏

wit **n.** 智力; 机智

familiarize...with... 使.....熟悉.....

Richman 《大富翁》

income **n.** 收入

select **vt.** 选择; 挑选

guidance **n.** 引导; 指导

interrupt **vt.** 干扰; 打扰

leisure activity 休闲活动

capable **adj.** 有能力的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People buy things not because they need them, but because others buy them.

Test **Section** **?**
Quit **Exit** **Time** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

61. People buy things not because they need them, but because others buy them?

For years, **psychologists** have conducted much research on people's **conformist mentality**, especially on the consumer's market. A controversial discussion emerges concerning people's temptation to buy things. Some experts believe that the motive of consumers' purchases **is** often **intimately associated with** others' intentions to buy them rather than their own need. In the mean time there is also a completely **opposite voice, defending** the notion that the most essential motivation to buy is **nothing but** necessity. According to my standpoint, people buy things on the basis of need, but may also be easily influenced by others.

In most cases, purchases are made owing to the buyers' basic needs. Just as the **economists** define, the value of all **items** traded on the market is primarily determined by people's demand. It is due to people's need that **common objects** are turned into **commodities**. A recent survey conducted by the Consumers' Association indicates that 60% of the customers wandering inside department stores or supermarkets are shopping for goods that they need. Actually, in the eyes of many consumers, no matter how good the quality of a commodity appears to be and no matter how **exquisite** its appearance is, if it is not what they need, it would become **insignificant**. After all, not everyone is wealthy enough to **take possession of** all the good things on display in the market. Only those that are useful prove to be the most worthwhile to the majority of potential buyers.

Admittedly, some consumers tend to **follow suit** and buy things they might not be in need of. We could naturally come up with the familiar scene in the shops where crowds of people are gathering around to pay for a target commodity. Whenever such a situation occurs, some people possibly could not help themselves joining in this group. Under such circumstances, people seem to **keep a blind eye to** whatever the others are pursuing. It is the psychological feedback that unconsciously guides them to approach such a hot shopping spot and finally surrender to the powerful trend.

In effect, regarding people's different intentions of buying things, a number of other major factors should be taken into consideration as well. These may include lower prices or discounts of certain merchandise goods in large **shopping malls**, personal preferences, investment and collection of valuables and so on. Each one of them could make people take out their **wallets** to pay. As a consequence, in order to avoid wasting money on needless commodities, consumers should strive to form a good habit of rational consumptions. That is to say, in the face of overwhelming purchasing passion of others, one should keep a clear mind and be self-conscious of his own actions.

To sum up, people with different characters may behave differently before paying for a product. Some consumers are blindly following suit when shopping for goods. By

contrast, some only buy whatever they need. In fact, only rational consumption is highly desired. Otherwise people would go back home with **a large quantity of** objects they might not really wish to obtain.

61. 人们买东西并非因为需要，而是由于别人也买？

近年来，心理学家对人们的从众心理，尤其在消费者市场上的从众心理方面进行了大量研究。人们购买行为的诱因引发了颇具争议的讨论。有些专家认为消费者的购买动机通常与他人的购买意图密切相关，而并非出于自己的需要。同时，也有截然相反的观点，认为人们购物的最根本动因不是别的，正是需要。在我看来，人们是在需要的基础上购买的，但也有可能轻易受到他人的影响。

在多数情况下，人们购买是由于基本需要。正如经济学家所定义的那样，所有在市场上交易商品的价值主要是由消费者的需求决定的。正是人们的需要使普通物品成为了商品。最近，一项由消费者协会发起的调查显示，在逛商场或超市的人群中，有60%的人在购买他们所需要的东西。其实在很多消费者的眼里，无论商品的质量有多高，外观有多精美，只要不是其所必需，就变得不重要了。毕竟不是所有的人都富得可以把市场上陈列的好东西都占为己有。对于大多数潜在消费者来说，有用的才是最有价值的。

不可否认，有的消费者倾向于跟风购买一些并不需要的东西。我们会不由地想起商店里熟悉的场景，大群人拥挤在一起抢购目标商品。每当遇到这种场合时，有些人也许会不由自主地也加入其中。在这种情况下，人们似乎对于他人所争抢的任何东西都失去了判断力。正是这样的心理反应引导他们不知不觉地接近如此火热的狂购大潮，并最终在强大的感召力面前屈服。

事实上，对于人们购物的多种意图，我们还应顾及其他主要因素，这包括低廉的价格、大型购物中心某些商品的打折销售、个人偏好、奢侈品的投资与收藏等。其中任何一点都可能使人们打开自己的钱包。因此，为了防止把钱花在不需要的东西上，消费者应当努力养成理性消费的好习惯。也就是说，在其他入势不可挡的购物热面前应当保持清醒的头脑，并且控制好自己的行为。

总之，不同性格的人在购物之前的举动也许不同。有些消费者购物时会盲目地跟风，相反，有些人只买需要的。其实只有理性消费才是可取的。否则，人们也许会带回家一大堆他们原来根本不想要的东西。

注释

psychologist *n.* 心理学家

conformist mentality 从众心理

be intimately associated with... 与.....联系紧密

opposite voice 反对的意见

defend *vt.* 辩护

nothing but... 不过.....而已

economist **n.** 经济学家

item **n.** 商品；东西

common object 普通物品

commodity **n.** 商品

exquisite **adj.** 精美的；精致的

insignificant **adj.** 无关紧要的；无意义的

take possession of... 拥有.....；占有.....

follow suit 照着做

keep a blind eye to... 对.....视而不见

shopping mall 购物中心

wallet **n.** 钱包

a large quantity of 大量的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University education is the most important factor in a person's success.

Test

Section

...

Quit

Exit

Time

Cut

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Undo

?

Help

62. Is university education the most important factor in a person's success?

As is vastly acknowledged, the precious years spent in the university deserve a person's lifelong cherishment. Higher education doubtlessly **constitutes** a crucial stage during the long journey toward shining success. In spite of this, receiving a college degree only **symbolizes** one's primary academic achievement and the early **maturity** of his personality. Therefore, I would rather prefer to regard university education as a stepping stone toward success rather than the most important factor.

In the first place, we shall never deny the important role higher learning plays in a person's self-development. It is a special period of time before a young adult enters the society and finally turns himself into a **qualified** and responsible social member. Thus, all the knowledge, skills **along with** the precious life experience accumulated inside this **ivory tower** would produce far-reaching influences on a person's future endeavors toward success. To illustrate, unlike **preliminary education** that emphasizes largely on the most fundamental theories in the textbooks, university education provides more opportunities for the students to put what has been learned into practice and guides them to seek truth from the facts. Tutors are allowing independent thinking and give their students more freedom to express personal opinions. Finally, **equipped with** specialized skills **grasped** in the university, graduates would have greater confidence to begin the next stage of life.

Nevertheless, it is too absolute to define university education as the most important factor in a person's success. Other crucial elements should also be stressed. The world today is filled with **eminent** figures who have never received a university degree but become **astoundingly** successful. Among them, Bill Gates, the richest man on earth, should be brought into the **limelight**. He entered Harvard in 1973 but quit school two years later to set up Microsoft, which has **taken** the IT industry **by storm** and dominates the PC market with its operating systems. His brilliant success owes much to his inner qualities, including wisdom, a strong will, self-confidence, creativity and above all, his everlasting diligence. Evidently, all these critical qualities could be found in each successful talent.

Indeed, education is a life-long process and every stage possesses its unique significance. Ever since one's birth, his education has begun. Parents could be considered as the first teachers who render enlightening knowledge to their child. Later, formal education is received from the **kindergarten** and the primary school. During this period, teachers help children **comprehend** common sense and lead them to learn the most basic theories. As soon as a person arrives at the high school age, richer knowledge could be gained and more skills could be grasped. Doubtlessly, preliminary education prepares a person for the new stage of life in the university. Even when one

graduates from the university, education is still to be continued **at work**. Just as the old saying goes, "You're never too old to learn". As a result, not only university education, but also education in other periods, could be equally important factors that make a person succeed.

To conclude, the opportunity to receive higher education instills endless happiness into a person's life. Such a meaningful experience also paves the way to his success in the future. Nevertheless, if other important factors are neglected, obtaining a university **diploma** is far from enough to reach the target. Only through unremitting efforts and the **iron determination** to learn even after graduation could it be possible for a person to become successful at last.

62. 大学教育是个人成功的最重要因素吗？

在大学里度过的那几年宝贵的时光值得终生珍藏，这是人们普遍认同的。毋庸置疑，高等教育是通往辉煌成功漫漫路途中至关重要的阶段。然而，获得大学学位仅代表学业初有成果，以及性格刚刚开始成熟。因此，我更愿意认为大学教育仅仅是通向成功的基石，而不是最重要的因素。

首先，我们不能否认高等教育对个人发展的重要。这是一段特殊的时期，在此之后，年轻人就将踏入社会并最终使自己成为合格且有责任感的社会成员了。因此，所有在这座象牙塔里积累的知识、技能以及宝贵的生活经验将对一个人未来为成功的拼搏产生深远影响。具体来说，大学教育与初级教育不同，初级教育的重点大都在课本里的最基础理论之上，而大学教育则提供给学生更多将所学知识应用于实践的机会，并且引导其实事求是。导师允许学生进行独立的思考，并且给予他们更多抒发自己个人见解的自由。最终，由于具备了在大学中掌握的专业技能，毕业生会在最终踏入崭新人生阶段时更有信心。

然而，认为大学教育是个人成功最重要的因素就未免过于绝对了。其他关键的因素也应得到重视。世界上有很多名人虽然并没有大学学位，却获得了惊人的成功。其中，全球首富比尔·盖茨应当成为我们关注的焦点。他在1973年进入哈佛大学，然而却在2年后退学并创办了微软公司。微软以其操作系统占领了个人电脑市场并在信息技术行业掀起了浪潮。他辉煌的成功与很多内在素质有很大关系，包括智慧、坚强的意志、自信、创新力以及最重要的一点，那就是不懈的努力。不言而喻，这些重要的品质是每位成功人才都必备的。

的确，教育是可持续一生的进程，每个阶段都有其独特的意义。一个人的教育从呱呱坠地之时开始。父母可视为给孩子提供启蒙教育的首位老师。之后，在幼儿园和小学接受正规的教育，此时老师帮助孩子们理解常识，并且指引他们学习最基础的理论。当一个人到了上中学的年龄时，就可以获得更丰富的知识，掌握更多的技能。毋庸置疑，初级教育为迎接崭新的大学生活做了准备。即便大学毕业之后，教育依然在工作岗位上继续进行。正如一句格言所述，“活到老，学到老。”因此，不仅大学教育，其他阶段的教育也同样是使一个人成功的重要因素。

总之，能够有机会接受高等教育为人生注入了无穷的快乐，如此有意义的经历也为将来的成功铺平了道路。然而，如果忽视其他因素的话，获得大学文凭对于达到目标是远远不够的。一个人只有通过坚持不懈的努力以及大学毕业后继续保持的学习意志才能最终收获成功。

注释

constitute **vt.** 构成；组成

symbolize **vt.** 象征；代表

maturity **n.** 成熟

qualified **adj.** 合格的

along with... 与.....一道；连同.....一起

ivory tower 象牙塔

preliminary education 初级教育

(be) equipped with... 配备.....

grasp **vt.** 掌握

eminent **adj.** 杰出的

astoundingly **adv.** 令人惊奇地

limelight **n.** 聚光灯

take...by storm 征服.....；攻占.....

kindergarten **n.** 幼儿园

comprehend **vt.** 理解

at work 在工作时

diploma **n.** 文凭；毕业证书

iron determination 坚定的意志

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should not be permitted to use mobile phones on public transportation vehicles, such as buses, trains or airplanes.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

63. Shouldn't people be permitted to use mobile phones on public transportation vehicles?

The prosperity of modern technology is being exhibited in almost all corners of society nowadays. An outstanding **representative** in this **digital** age could be the prevalent mobile phones. With the number of cell phone owners reaching to an unprecedented height, no one shall deny the powerful role this tiny communication **device** plays. Recently, a controversial proposal was **put forward**, suggesting that the use of mobile phones be prohibited on buses, trains or airplanes. In my opinion, not all public vehicles should issue such mobile phone bans.

First of all, due to safety concerns, mobile phones should not be allowed to use on airplanes. According to the current **air traffic rules**, all passengers are required to **switch off** their mobile phones before the plane takes off. People are required to learn the basic common sense that signals emitted from mobile phones might **interfere with** the **air route** signals sent from the airport. Moreover, important messages are also being delivered from the plane operating system to the **ground stations**. If passengers are making phone calls when the flight is in the air, those signals might **instigate** potential threats. Indeed, airplanes belong to the type of vehicles that require the highest level of security. Not only the **crew members**, but also every traveler on the plane, should join hands to ensure safety. Anyhow, it is a matter of life and death which relies on individual responsibility.

On the contrary, passengers deserve the right to use mobile phones in other public vehicles, including buses, trains and subways. Unlike the situation on the airplanes, the use of mobile phones would not affect the communication. Drivers could never be **distracted** by mobile phone signals. Thus, driving safety can be well ensured. Admittedly, the most **typical feature** of cell phones is their **mobility** and their most important function is to support convenient communication between people. Suppose mobile phones are prohibited on buses or trains, troubles might be aroused when emergency situations occur. In a sense, it's under these circumstances that mobile phones can be utilized. People could not merely remain connected to their family and friends while traveling, but could benefit from the recreational functions of mobile phones as well, like the music player and the Internet. Therefore, there is absolutely no need to limit the use of mobile phones on these public vehicles.

In spite of the fact that mobile phones could be used on some vehicles, users have the obligation to obey public rules and follow the **social norms**. That is to say, while making calls via cell phones, people should **be fully aware of** their surroundings and make sure that others will not be disturbed, especially when other passengers are **taking a nap** or reading books. Furthermore, all drivers are the special group of people

who should never turn on their mobile phones while operating a vehicle.

Consequently, in order to curb the potential side effects mobile phones may bring to people's daily life, certain measures need to be adopted and strictly enforced, including the prohibition of mobile phone uses on airplanes. Even though in some public transportation vehicles passengers could be allowed to use mobile phones, yet there are still a number of essential rules for all social members to obey. After all, safety and morality always comes before mobility.

63. 应当禁止人们在公共交通工具上使用手机吗？

现代科技的繁荣在几乎社会的各个角落都有所体现。在这个数字时代一个显著代表就是手机的普及。随着手机用户的数量达到了空前的高度，没人能够否认这个微小通信设备所产生的强大影响。最近，出现了一个颇具争议的观点，观点称，应当在公车、火车、飞机上禁用手机。我认为，并非所有的公共交通工具都需要对手机实施禁令。

首先，出于对安全的考虑，应当在飞机上禁止使用手机。根据现行航空规定，所有旅客必须在飞机起飞之前将手机关闭。人们理应了解基本的常识，即手机信号会干扰从机场发出的导航信号，此外，飞机操作系统也会向地面站发送重要的信息。倘若乘客在飞机飞行时打手机，手机讯号可能引发潜在的威胁。的确，飞机是需要达到最高级别安全标准的交通工具。机组人员以及每位乘客应共同确保安全。毕竟这是生死攸关的事，需要依靠每个人的责任。

然而，乘客应该享有在公车、火车、地铁等其他公共交通工具上用手机的权利。与飞机上的情况不同，使用手机不会影响地面通讯，司机也不会受到手机信号的干扰。因此，行车安全可以得到保证。不能否认，便携性是手机最典型的特点，其最重要功能是协助人们进行方便的沟通。假设手机在公车或火车上被禁用，那么，当遇到紧急情况时就会产生麻烦。从某个角度而言，手机正是在此类状况下发挥作用的。人们不仅可以在乘车时与家人和朋友保持联系，而且还能从手机的娱乐功能中获益，如音乐播放器和互联网。因此，完全没必要在这些公共交通工具上禁用手机。

尽管在一些交通工具上可以允许用手机，人们仍然有义务遵守公共秩序和社会准则。也就是说，在用手机打电话时，应当特别留心周围的环境以确保他人不受到打扰，尤其是其他客正在打盹儿或阅读的时候。另外，所有司机在驾驶车辆时是绝对不能开手机的。

因此，为了抑制手机可能产生的潜在的负面影响，应当采取并严厉执行某些措施，包括禁止在飞机上用手机。虽然在某些公共交通工具上可以允许使用手机，但所有的社会成员仍须遵守最基本的行为准则。无论如何，安全与道德永远先于便利性。

注释

representative **n.** 代表

digital **adj.** 数字的

device **n.** 设备；装置；仪器；器具

put forward 提出

air traffic rules 空中交通规则

switch off 关闭

interfere with... 干扰.....

air route 航线

ground station 地面控制站

instigate **vt.** 煽动

crew member 乘务员

distract **vt.** 分散注意力

typical feature 典型特征

mobility **n.** 便携性

social norms 社会准则

be fully aware of... 充分意识到.....

take a nap 小睡片刻

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University students should be required to take basic science courses no matter what field they study.

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Time

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Help

64. Should students in all fields be required to take basic science courses?

Natural sciences and liberal arts constitute two major branches of studies in **institutions of higher learning** today. As soon as high school students are admitted into the university, they are assigned to academic courses and begin to focus his or her own major. Some educators **promote** that regardless of the distinctive fields of studies, university students should be required to take basic science courses. Personally speaking, I am willing to express my support to such a proposal.

As a matter of fact, all fields of studies are **interrelated** and supportive of each other. Students of liberal arts need to learn the basic knowledge of science. To further illustrate, the ability to think logically is what they could gain from such science subjects as **advanced mathematics**. Art students could take advantage of these courses to train their brains. The ability to think logically may be made the best use of in their future academic and career life. Besides, courses on computer science familiarize students with the **cardinal principles** of the computer systems. They are also taught the essential **techniques** to operate computers. Without doubt, the **mastery** of computer skills is critical in the information age. Therefore, these basic science courses are worthwhile for art students, for they contribute much to the enhancement of their individual qualities.

In addition, taking science courses makes the campus life more colorful and interesting. The magical world of science is filled with mysteries. The process of solving scientific problems simply resembles going on an enjoyable tour. **Taking in** fresh concepts in the field of science also renders to the students a strong sense of fulfillment and happiness. Doing fascinating scientific experiments could be another fortunate privilege offered to art students who **are** often **short of** such experience in their own field of study. **In a word**, through the participation of science courses, students **are led into** a wonderland which is full of **miracles** and joy. Thus, the years spent at college will become extremely fruitful and unforgettable.

Last, the modern world has an increasing demand of **talents with comprehensive skills**. Even though students majoring in other fields might not be able to probe deeper into science, the primary theories and skills encompassed in those basic courses would doubtlessly help them stand out as capable talents. In the competitive society, only those with **a broader command of** knowledge have better chances to win.

In conclusion, with the aim to cultivate a larger group of competent individuals, school authorities should encourage their students to actively participate in a vast range of courses, including basic science. There exists no absolute barrier among all school subjects. Covering diversified areas of knowledge and mastering extensive skills will

tremendously benefit those who dream of a fruitful and successful future.

64. 应该要求所有专业的学生都学习基础科学课程吗？

自然科学和文科是如今高等教育学校专业的两个主要分支。只要中学生进入大学，他们就被指定学习一些学术课程并开始专注与自己的专业。一些教育工作者宣称不管学习何种专业，大学生都应该学习基础科学课程。就我个人而言，我支持这种观点。

事实上，所有专业都是相互联系并相互支持的。文科生需要学习基础科学的基础知识。更进一步说，他们能从诸如高等数学这样的科学科目中学到逻辑思考能力。文科生能够利用这些课程训练自己的大脑。他们的逻辑思考能力也许在未来的学术和职业生涯中得到最大利用。此外，有关计算机科学的课程使学生对计算机系统的基本原理更加熟悉。他们也会学到操作计算机的基本技术。毫无疑问，计算机技能的掌握在信息时代是至关重要的。因此，这些基础科学课程是值得文科生学习的，因为这些课程有助于他们个人素质的提升。

此外，学习科学课程使校园生活更加丰富多彩，充满趣味。科学的魔幻世界充满奥秘。解答科学题目的过程就像经历一次愉悦的旅程。领会科学领域中新鲜的概念还能给学生带来强烈的成就感和幸福感。尝试奇妙的科学实验对于在自己的学习领域缺乏此类经历的文科生来说又是一个幸运的权利。总之，通过参与科学课程，学生被带入了一片充满奇迹和快乐的乐园。因此，在大学度过的时光将会收获颇丰，难以忘怀。

最后，现代世界对综合技能型人才有着越来越多的需求。尽管主攻其他专业的学生可能不会深入探索科学方面的知识，但在这些基础课程中包含的主要理论和技能无疑会帮助他们作为复合型人才脱颖而出。在这个竞争激烈的社会，只有那些掌握更广博知识的人才会有更好的机会胜出。

总而言之，想要培养更多有能力的个人，学校应该鼓励学生积极参与各种课程，包括基础科学。所有学校科目之间都不存在绝对的障碍。了解多领域的知识并掌握大量的技能对那些梦想有一个硕果累累并成功的未来的人有着极大好处。

注释

institutions of higher learning 高等教育院校

promote **vt.** 提倡

interrelated **adj.** 相互关联的；相互影响的

advanced mathematics 高等数学

cardinal principle 基本原则

technique **n.** 技术；技巧

mastery **n.** 掌握

take in... 领会；理解

be short of... 缺少.....

in a word 总之

be led into... 被带入.....

miracle **n.** 奇迹

talents with comprehensive skills 综合型人才

a broad command of... 全面掌握.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most important investment for a big company is to improve the working ability of its employees.

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Paste
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Test
Section
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?
Help

65. The most important investment for a big company

The construction of superior-quality human resources is critical to a company's sustainable development. As for an enterprise with a larger scale of **working staff**, investing in **personnel training** is particularly necessary and rewarding. Undeniably, so long as the overall ability of employees is enhanced to a higher degree, more profits might be gained and **productivity** can be improved at the same time. Therefore, it is a wise choice for company leaders to allocate a portion of **capitals** on human resource improvement. Meanwhile, other significant investments should also be made.

To begin with, the working efficiency of employees is of **irreplaceable** significance to the **survival** and prosperity of a large enterprise. In reality, as each company has its unique cultural background and values, the **work allocations** in different companies are supposed to differ **extensively**. Every post within a business requires some special skills and knowledge that must not have been mastered before. Thereafter, it is imperative to start formal training courses to make him fully qualified to perform his assigned tasks. According to a news report in the famous journal named **Business World**, the salary level of **certified enterprise trainers** has been raised due to the increasing demand of large companies which attach great importance to the ability enhancement of their working staff. This vividly indicates that the abilities of employees are closely associated with the general interests of an entire enterprise. From this angle, the investment is absolutely practical.

On the part of the employees, obtaining an opportunity to improve their abilities would motivate them to devote more time to their work and teach them to cooperate with the **co-workers**. Undeniably, enthusiasm is just like a magical stimulus that fills a person with endless energy and helps him perform better in their positions. The **generous** offer of in-service education by the company may possibly spark an employee's learning and working passion. A strong sense of self-consciousness would urge them to work more diligently so as to prove that the company's investment has not been **ineffectively** made. On the other hand, during the course of training, the employees would also realize the importance of teamwork and are motivated to **join hands with** their colleagues to make greater contributions to the company.

In fact, there are also other aspects that deserve the company's attention and investment. For instance, a large amount of money should be invested in enterprise **promotion**, including producing TV or magazine advertisements, making donations to **social welfare** as well as taking part in diversified commercial activities. **Despite** the high costs, all these investments are supposed to be rewarding, for they would help **lift a company's image** before the public. Besides, the **perfection** of a comprehensive enterprise welfare system is another important investment that should not be **omitted**

by any wise company leaders.

To sum up, in-service education is of essential importance to both the employers and employees. As the major force of a big company's further development, employees **at all levels** should be competent enough to perform their assigned duties. Therefore, in order to ensure the general working efficiency and maintain a positive working atmosphere, investment should be made to improve the abilities of staff members.

65. 对大公司来说最重要的投资

打造高素质的员工队伍对一个公司的可持续发展至关重要。对于一个人员众多的企业来说，在员工培训上的投资是极其有必要的，也是很值得的。毋庸置疑，只要雇员的整体能力有所提高，企业就会赢得更多的利润，同时生产率也会改善。因此，将一部分资金投入改善人力资源之中是公司领导者的明智选择。同时，其他重大投资也不应被忽视。

首先，员工的工作效率对一个大企业的生存与强盛起着不可替代的作用。实际上，由于每家公司拥有其独特的文化背景与理念，不同公司的工作分配也有所不同。企业内的每一个职位都需要之前未能掌握的特殊技能与知识。因此，启动正式的培训课程以使每个人都能完全胜任其职责是势在必行的。据知名周刊《商业大世界》的一篇报道，由于重视提高员工能力的大公司对企业培训的需求增加了，注册企业培训师的薪酬水平随之上涨。这生动地表明，员工的能力与整个企业的整体利益息息相关。从此角度来看，投资员工培训绝对是务实的。

对员工而言，他们获得了提高自己能力的机会，这不仅促使他们将更多的时间用在工作上，而且还能教会他们如何与同事合作。很显然，工作热情就如同一种神奇的推动力，使人充满了无限能量，并助其在工作岗位上表现出色。公司慷慨提供在职培训可能会激发员工工作和学习的热情。一种强烈的自我意识会促使他们更加勤奋地工作，以此来证明公司的投资并不是无效的。另一方面，在接受培训期间，员工也能意识到团队协作的重要性，并获得与同事齐心为公司作出更大贡献的动力。

其实，还有其他几方面也值得公司的关注与投资。例如，应该在企业推广上投入大量的资金，其中包括制作电视和杂志广告、捐助社会福利事业以及参加多种商业活动。尽管这些投资数额巨大，但是是有回报的，因为公司在公众面前的形象得到了提升。除此之外，完善全面的企业福利系统也是一笔重要投资，所有精明的领导者都不应对其懈怠。

总之，在职教育对于雇主与雇员双方都十分重要。作为大型公司进一步发展的主要力量，各阶层员工都应当有足够的 ability 胜任自己的职责。因此，为了确保整体工作效率，并维系良好的工作氛围，公司理应为提高员工能力投资。

注释

working staff 职工；工作人员

personnel training 人员培训

productivity *n.* 生产效率

capital *n.* 资本

irreplaceable *adj.* 不可取代的

survival *n.* 生存

work allocation 工作分配

extensively **adv.** 广泛地

certified enterprise trainer 注册企业培训师

co-worker **n.** 同事

generous **adj.** 慷慨的

ineffectively **adv.** 无效地；徒劳地

join hands with... 与.....合作

promotion **n.** 宣传；促销

social welfare 社会福利

despite **prep.** 尽管

lift one's image 提升.....的形象

perfection **n.** 完善

omit **vt.** 忽视；省略

at all levels 各阶层的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People are now easier to become educated than in the past.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut Paste Undo

? Help

66. Are people now easier to become educated than in the past?

In the face of the **multi-channels** of education today, people no longer limit themselves to the most traditional way to learn. Attending classes and reading books used to be the only method for an individual to become **knowledgeable** and well-educated. With the society advancing into the information age, more diversified means of learning are available for those who intend to eliminate their **illiteracy**. Indeed, it has become much easier for people to become educated than before.

First of all, advanced technology has made it easier for people to teach themselves at home. Thanks to the tremendous impacts of the information age, endless sources of education are provided through the broad network of mass media. Such intelligent devices like computers and other digital tools are easy to operate and thus could **sustain** people to complete **self-taught courses** in many fields. With simple clicks of the mouse, the learning process could begin and run smoothly at home. For instance, a rich supply of **online classes** helps create a vivid classroom atmosphere for the students. By following each step of instructions on the websites, knowledge could be gained and skills could be accumulated. Furthermore, useful reading materials could be downloaded and installed in portable digital readers. People no longer have to borrow printed books from the library or purchase piles of heavy books from the bookstores. Reading has become more convenient and access to **a wide range of** books is easier than ever. Besides, communication tools could be made full use of for learners to **exchange ideas with** their classmates and **tutors** online. This would definitely ensure studying efficiency.

In addition to the diversified channels of self-study, people today are also blessed with numerous choices of school education. More freedom is rendered to all the social members who could make their own learning plans and a larger variety of schools and courses are available for them to choose. Thus, contrary to the past when the **backward** education system hindered many earnest students from furthering their studies, there is no need to worry about the possible loss of opportunities to receive formal education. To illustrate, the admission to institutions of higher learning has been made easier due to the **enlarged enrollment**. Public schools run by the government are not the only choice for many people. With the development of private schools and the easier entrance into overseas universities, students are given better chances to pursue their studies. Also, an increasing number of **vocational schools** and training classes are also joining in the mighty forces of the modern education network.

By contrast, it was more difficult for people to become educated in the past. Take China for example, during the ancient time, women were not allowed to attend schools. Their destined role was supposed to be **housewives**. Just as an old saying goes,

innocence is the virtue of women. Equality of learning was extremely hard to achieve. **Sex discrimination** in education used to be a major factor that made **intelligent** ladies illiterate. In the **revolutionary period**, although women were offered the chance to learn, the shortage of schools and the comparatively stricter admission also made it impossible for all the citizens to receive education. In a word, the backwardness of society hindered many people from becoming educated during the old days.

Indeed, people are fortunate enough to gain easier access to different forms of education today. Due to the greater demand of well-educated talents, it is imperative for the government to enhance the general knowledge level of people by creating an advanced education system. Looking back on the difficult past, every individual should cherish the freer learning environment this new era has created.

66. 现在，人们接受教育比过去容易吗？

在当今多渠道的教育面前，人们不再拘泥于最传统的学习方式。过去，上课和读书是一个人变得有学识、有文化的唯一途径。随着社会进入信息时代，更多样化的学习方法供那些志在给自己扫盲的人们去选择。的确，比起从前，人们更容易受教育了。

首先，高科技使人们更方便地在家里自学。由于信息时代所产生的巨大影响，无穷无尽的教育资源通过大众媒介宽广的网络传播开来。诸如电脑和其他数码工具之类的智能设备操作简便，因此可以帮助人们完成多领域的自学课程。只需轻点鼠标，学习过程就能在家里开始并顺利进行了。比如说，丰富多彩的网上课堂为学生营造了生动的教室氛围。跟随网站上提供的每个步骤便可获取知识并积累技能。此外，还可下载有用的阅读资料，然后将其安装至便携式数码阅读器上。人们不必再从图书馆借阅纸质书籍，或从书店购买一堆堆厚重的书了。读书变得更加方便，而且人们可以更轻易地阅读更多种类的书。另外，通过充分利用交流工具，学生之间以及师生之间可以在网上沟通，这的确能保证学习效率。

除了多渠道自学之外，现在的人们也拥有多种学校教育的选择权。社会给予所有可以自己制订学习计划的成员更大的自由空间，有多种类的学校和课程可供挑选。因此，这不同于过去，那时，落后的教育体系使很多渴望学习的人停止了深造的脚步，而如今，人们不必再担心失去接受正规教育的机会了。具体来说，由于扩招的缘故，被高校录取变得更加容易。政府公办的学校不再是多数人的唯一选择。随着民办院校的发展以及海外大学门槛的拓宽，学生们有了更好的求学深造机会。另外，越来越多的职业学校及培训课程也融入到了现代教育网络庞大的队伍之中。

对比而言，在过去，人们受教育的难度更大。以中国古代为例，那时的女子是不能上学的。当家庭主妇是她们的天职。正如古时一句俗语所述，女子无才便是德。学习的平等权是极难达到的。教育方面的性别歧视是使聪慧女子没有文化的主要因素。在革命时期，尽管女子有上学的机会，但学校的缺少以及相对严格的录取也使全民受教育无法实现。简言之，社会的落后阻碍过去的人们接受良好的教育。

能够以不同的方式受教育，现在的人们的确很幸运。由于对有文化人才的需求增加，政府应当通过建立一个发达的教育体系来提高人民的整体知识水平。回顾艰难过去，每个人都应珍惜这个新时代营造的更加自由的学习环境。

注释

multi-channels 多渠道

knowledgeable **adj.** 有学识的；知识渊博的

illiteracy **n.** 文盲；无知

sustain **vt.** 维持；支持

self-taught courses 自学课程

online classes 网络课程

a wide range of 范围广阔的

exchange ideas with... 与.....交流看法

tutor **n.** 导师

backward **adj.** 落后的

enlarged enrollment 扩招

vocational school 职业学校

housewife **n.** 家庭主妇

Innocence is the virtue of women. 女子无才便是德。

sex discrimination 性别歧视

intelligent **adj.** 智慧的；聪明的

revolutionary period 革命时期

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to choose friends that have fun with than to choose friends that will help you when you need them.

TestSection

QuitExitTime

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Paste

Undo

?

Help

67. Choosing friends that have fun with or that help you when you need them?

What is supposed to be the **definition** of true friendship? Without doubt, real friends are those who would stand by our side to render support in time of need and share joy and happiness in time of pleasure. The **criteria** of choosing friends differ among individuals. Nonetheless, there are common features existing in every real friend. As a result, it is best to choose a friend who could not only have fun with us, but also give us support under all circumstances.

Above all, friendship is the most **treasured** gift life renders to an individual. Therefore, everyone should appreciate and **thoroughly** comprehend the essential value of friendship. Alfred Capus used to say, we choose our friends **by instinct**, but we keep them by judgment. With the purpose of making the **priceless** friendship last longer, it is necessary to learn to evaluate the **inner qualities** of a potential friend. Recognizing the value of friendship just constitutes an effective way to select a most deserved friend. As a matter of fact, honesty stands out as the most fundamental element that maintains good friendship. Mutual understanding and trust, as well as the willingness to offer **emotional support** in time of difficulties contribute tremendously to maintaining the **solidity** of friendship. Furthermore, heart-to-heart **compassion** and the enjoyment of **companionship** with each other are also desirable qualities of pure friendship.

Admittedly, pleasure and happiness are intensified while having fun with good friends. Spending joyful hours together with a partner would help us **get rid of** loneliness and **cope with** daily pressure. Without doubt, this could be regarded as the prerequisite factor to choose a friend. Suppose there is no sense of joy that could be obtained while staying with a person, by no means could he become a close friend. After all, it is the comfortable feelings and mental satisfaction that connect the hearts of two people and **make it possible for** them to build an enjoyable friendship.

Nevertheless, there is every reason to emphasize the truth that a friend in need is a friend indeed. In **adversity** we are able to know if a person really owns the basic qualities of a true friend. On these special occasions, one's heart could be easily displayed before others' eyes. If a **so-called** friend could only spend joyful hours with us but **desert** us when harsh time arrives, he could never be accepted as a reliable friend. We could easily imagine the overwhelming despair at the moment when we are ignored by someone who is trusted by us. Needless to say, it is better to stop making friends with him; otherwise he might **repeatedly** hurt our feelings in the future. Only the one who continues to give emotional and practical support to us regardless of all the obstacles and personal sacrifices could be cherished as a best friend.

All in all, everyone should be encouraged to remain rational and keep a clear mind

before making friends with others. In order to avoid feeling **regrettable** after choosing a wrong friend, it is necessary to comprehend the most fundamental qualities found in pure and everlasting friendship. Anyhow, those who would offer selfless support in time of need deserve our lifelong cherishment.

67. 选择能与你一起玩乐的朋友还是选择能在你需要时给予帮助的朋友?

究竟什么才是真正的友谊呢？毋庸置疑，真正的朋友会在困难之时站在身边给予你支持，并在快乐时与你共享欢愉与幸福。择友标准因人而异。然而，所有真正的朋友都有一些共同点。因此，最好选择既能共享欢乐，又能在任何情况下都给予支持的朋友。

首先，友谊是人生赋予每个人最珍贵的礼物。因此，人们都应该重视并完全理解其基本价值所在。艾尔弗雷德·卡普斯曾经说过，我们通过直觉择友，但需根据判断来维系友谊。为了使珍贵的友谊长存，有必要学会评价潜在朋友的内在品质。懂得友谊的价值就是选择挚友的一个有效方法。其实，真诚应成为维持美好友谊的最基本因素。彼此间相互的理解与信任，以及在艰难时刻给予精神支持的意愿同样对保持牢固的友谊起着巨大的作用。除此之外，率直的同情心和彼此为伴时的快乐感受也是造就纯洁友谊的称心特性。

不能否认，在与好朋友玩乐时，愉悦感与幸福感会增强。与同伴共度愉快时光可以帮助我们摆脱寂寞，调节日常压力。这一点的确可作为择友的前提条件之一。假设与某人共处时感觉不到丝毫的快乐，那么，他／她永远不可能成为密友。不管怎样，是舒适的感受及心灵的满足使得美好友谊的建立成为可能。

然而，我们理应珍视“患难见真情”。在危难中我们能够得知一个人是否真正具备真朋友的基本素质。此时人的心灵最易暴露于他人眼前。倘若一个所谓的朋友只能与我们共同享乐，却在艰难时刻来临之际弃我们于不顾，那么他／她绝对无法成为可靠的朋友。不难想象当我们被自己信任的人忽视时巨大的绝望。不用说，最好与他／她停止交往，否则将来他／她也许会一再伤害我们的感情。只有那些不顾任何障碍和自我牺牲，继续给予我们精神上和实际支持的人才配做最好的朋友。

总之，我们都应在交友前保持理性与清醒的头脑。为了避免因选错朋友而后悔，有必要理解纯真长久友谊的根本特质。不管怎样，那些在我们需要时伸出援助之手的人才值得我们用一生的光阴去珍惜。

注释

definition **n.** 定义

criterion **n.** 标准；条件（复数形式为criteria）

treasure **vt.** 珍惜

thoroughly **adv.** 彻底地

by instinct 凭直觉

priceless **adj.** 无价的

inner quality 内在品质；素质

emotional support 精神支持

solidity **n.** 坚固；坚实

compassion **n.** 同情；怜悯

companionship **n.** 陪伴

get rid of... 摆脱.....；除去.....

cope with... 应对.....

make it possible for... 使.....成为可能

adversity **n.** 逆境；不幸；灾祸

so-called **adj.** 所谓的

desert **vt.** 抛弃

repeatedly **adv.** 反复地

regrettable **adj.** 悔恨的；后悔的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Children should play and study rather than learn how to do household chores.

Cut

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Undo

Test	Section		?
Quit	Exit	Time	Help

68. Should children play and study rather than learn how to do household chores?

Childhood is commonly recognized as a golden period in one's life. **Immersed in the loving care** from their family, children are enjoying happiness all the time. Every joyful day is to be cherished in memory. These worryfree and innocent little **creatures** are entitled to play and study. However, in order to become more responsible individuals, children should learn how to do household chores at the same time. Participating in chores is both meaningful and beneficial to a child's self-development.

Without doubt, the major task of children is to play and study. The passion for playing is found in all children. It is more than an enjoyable process to have fun. During the course of playing games, children will obtain the opportunity to develop their wits. Studying is equally important. From the medical angle, it is widely acknowledged that children's brains are the quickest to **assimilate** new knowledge and thus this stage of life **lays the foundation** for their future education. Such a physical advantage should be utilized in their daily activities. Besides, what has been learned while playing and studying might be deeply rooted in their memory and produce profound influences on their character and individual qualities. That just **clarifies** the simple reason why parents are willing to spend a large amount of money on toys, books, and other expensive tools to **assist** their children to play and study.

Nevertheless, the benefits gained through playing and studying are far from enough in this critical period of life. Grasping some practical skills is also of great importance to one's future. The most fundamental household duties may include washing clothes, cleaning the floor, setting the table, feeding the pet, cooking simple dishes, watering the garden and **so forth**. All these duties are easy to perform but will bring about tremendous benefits to children. To a certain degree, engaging in household chores symbolizes the **focal point** for a child to take the **initial** responsibility. A strong sense of fulfillment could be felt in the meantime. Such a psychological reward will undoubtedly motivate children to commit greater tasks when they grow up. While doing housework, children could gradually understand the fact that happiness is obtained through hard work and **laziness** is a bad habit. Diligence is a desirable quality that makes a person successful. What's more, mastering these skills also helps children develop good living habits and trains them to become independent. Accordingly, the ability to do housework should be cultivated as early as possible.

Furthermore, at the sweet moment when all the family members are doing household chores together, relationships between parents and children could be remarkably strengthened and the generation gap may be narrowed as well. It is in the process of **making joint efforts** that children are realizing the real value of happiness. They may learn to respect their parents' hard work in the future and try to become

more helpful and **considerate** than before.

In conclusion, it is the **indisputable** responsibility of parents to teach their children how to become diligent, skillful and knowledgeable. Therefore, in addition to encouraging them to study hard and allowing them to play well, parents should also ask them to engage in household chores. As a matter of fact, it is destined to be a rewarding practice that will benefit an **immature** child both mentally and realistically.

68. 孩子们应该好好学习、开心玩耍，而不必学做家务？

人们通常把童年比作一生中的黄金时期。沉浸于家人亲切的关怀之中的孩子们时时刻刻都享受着幸福。每一天都值得在记忆中珍藏。这些无忧无虑、天真无邪的小生灵理应拥有学习和玩耍的权利。然而，若想变得更有责任感，他们同时也应该学会做家务，因为做家务对孩子的自我成长既有意义也有益处。

的确，玩耍和学习是孩子的“天职”。每个孩子都对玩耍饱含热情。然而玩耍的意义不仅仅是供人开心。在玩耍的过程中，孩子们将获得开发智力的机会。学习也同样重要。从医学角度来说，众所周知，儿童的大脑吸收新知识的速度是最快的，因此，这个阶段会为孩子今后接受教育打下良好的基础。这种生理优势应当在日常活动中加以利用。此外，玩耍和学习中掌握的东西会深深印在脑海中，并对他们的性格和个性品质产生深刻的影响。这恰好解释了为什么家长愿意花很多钱给孩子买书、玩具以及其他辅助学习和玩耍的昂贵用具了。

然而，在这个关键的人生阶段，从玩耍和学习中得到的益处是远远不够的。掌握一些实用技能对未来也很重要。最基本的家务包括洗衣服、清洁地板、摆餐桌、给宠物喂食、做简餐、给花园浇水等。这些任务很容易完成，但会给孩子带来很多的好处。在某种程度上，做家务意味着孩子已开始承担责任了，同时，强烈的成就感油然而生。这种精神上的奖励必定会促使他们长大后担负起更重大的使命。做家务时，孩子们会逐渐懂得幸福源于劳动，而懒惰是个坏习惯。勤奋是成功所需的优秀品质。此外，掌握这些技能还能使他们养成良好的习惯，并且变得独立。因此，孩子们应当尽早学做家务。

另外，在所有家庭成员一起做家务的甜蜜时刻，父母与孩子的关系也会奇迹般地拉近，代沟也随之缩小。正是在共同努力的过程中孩子体会到了幸福的真正价值所在。他们也许在以后会学着尊重父母的辛苦工作，并尽力使自己更乐于助人，更体贴入微。

总之，教孩子如何成为勤奋、有技能且有知识的人，家长责无旁贷。因此，除了鼓励他们努力学习，并允许他们好好玩耍之外，也应让孩子做些家务。无论心理上还是在实际生活中，这必定是造福于未成熟孩子的有益举措。

注释

immersed in... 沉浸于.....

loving care 亲切的关怀

creature **n.** 生灵

assimilate **vt.** 吸收

lay the foundation for... 为.....打下基础

clarify **vt.** 说明；澄清

assist **vt.** 协助；帮助

so forth 等等

focal point 焦点；中心

initial **adj.** 初步的；最初的

laziness **n.** 懒惰

make joint efforts 共同努力

considerate **adj.** 体贴入微的

indisputable **adj.** 不可推卸的；毋庸置疑的

immature **adj.** 不成熟的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People would be happier with fewer possessions.

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Test Section
Quit Exit Time ? Help

69. People would be happier with fewer possessions?

When asked about **the sources of happiness**, different people may express different opinions. Understandably, a person's attitude is closely related to his values and views of the world. As for those who attach great importance to wealth, the more possessions they **take hold of**, the happier they would become. On the contrary, as for those who cherish simple styles of living, they would feel happier with fewer possessions. Frankly speaking, I am in favor of that position.

From a certain angle, more possessions urge their owners to live under tough pressure and torture them with endless worries about losing them. In fact, managing property **involves** much **brainwork** and is inevitably a complicated and tedious process. Suppose a rich man possesses a large company, he is destined to undertake overwhelmingly heavy burdens. **Business administration** is a difficult field of study that requires more than intelligence and basic skills, but also painstaking devotion and a strong will. The same is true with financial transactions. Normally, the bigger the business is, the greater sacrifices have to be made by the leader. He is also faced with potential risks in many aspects, including tense competitions on the market, possible losses of capital and talents. All these justify the notion that more possessions bring about troubles rather than happiness. People living under great pressure might also suffer from health problems. If a person **is deprived of** the right to stay healthy, how could he become happy? Our modern society is filled with **millionaires** who become ill at an early age.

By contrast, people with fewer possessions are carrying lighter mental burdens. As a matter of fact, a person's health relies on good mental conditions. **Open-mindedness** is the most distinct quality found in those who are leading a simple life. even if a person is not wealthy, as long as he possesses good health, happiness will be inevitable; even if his house is small and **plainly-furnished**, as long as his loved ones stay with him, he could also become the happiest man on earth. Indeed, the sources of happiness usually **originate from** the plainest elements of life, including love and health.

Therefore, with the purpose of obtaining eternal happiness, everyone should value the simplicity and purity of mind. More possessions might easily lead to mental complexity, which **goes against the essences** of happiness. As a result, **greediness** should be strictly eliminated, as it is **the root of all evil** and also makes everyone unhappy. Just as a famous Chinese saying denotes, **permanent happiness consists in contentment**.

Consequently, in spite of the fact that different people have their unique ways to define happiness, the right to be happy is equal to everyone. Among the **multifaceted** elements that may bring happiness to people, personal possessions should be specially

emphasized. Based on the reasons discussed previously, it is **self-evident** to conclude that for most ordinary people, fewer possessions could make them happier.

69. 所得较少的人会更幸福?

每当被问及幸福的来源为何的时候，不同的人会表达出不同的看法。可以理解，一个人的态度与其价值观、世界观紧密相连。对于那些注重财富的人来说，拥有的越多，他们就越幸福。而对于那些乐于享受简朴生活方式的人而言，所得越少，他们就越幸福。坦率地讲，我赞同后者。

从某个角度来看，过多的财富促使所有者生活在强压之下，并且备受无尽忧虑的折磨，唯恐将失去它们。实际上，管理财产是要动很多脑筋的，因此不可避免地成为一个复杂且辛苦的过程。假设一位富翁拥有一家大型公司，他必定要承受无比沉重的负担。企业管理是一门高难度的学问，需要的不仅仅是智慧与基本技能，还需要艰苦的奉献精神与坚韧的意志。理财也一样。通常情况下，企业规模越大，领导者作出的牺牲也就越多。同时，他／她还面临很多方面的潜在风险，包括市场上激烈的竞争、可能发生的资本亏损与人才流失。所有这些都证明，拥有过多财富带来的是麻烦而非幸福。生活在重压之下的人们还可能遭受健康问题的困扰。倘若一个人被剥夺了享有健康的权利，他／她又怎么能获得幸福呢？现代社会有很多百万富豪很年轻时就患了疾病。

相比而言，拥有较少财富的人承受的负担相对较轻。实际上，人的健康依靠良好的心态。心胸开阔是过简单生活的人最明显的性格特征。即使一个人并不富有，只要他／她拥有健康，幸福感便油然而生。尽管住的房子既小又不豪华，只要与亲爱的家人在一起，他／她也能成为世界上最幸福的人。的确，幸福源于人生中最简单的元素，包括爱和健康。

因此，为了获得长久的幸福，人人都应该珍视心灵的纯朴。更多的拥有容易导致复杂的思想，这与幸福的本质相悖。因此，要抵制贪婪，因为那是所有邪恶的根源，并且也使他人不悦。正如一句中国名言所述，知足者常乐。

因此，虽然不同的人都有其对幸福独特的定义，但每个人都拥有享受幸福的平等权利。在各种可能带给人们幸福的元素中，需要特别强调对个人所得的看法。综上所述，对于大部分普通人来说，较少的所得会使他们更幸福。

注释

the sources of happiness 幸福之源

take hold of... 握住；控制住

involve **vt.** 涉及；牵扯；包含

brainwork **n.** 脑力劳动

business administration 经营管理；企业管理

be deprived of... 被剥夺

millionaire **n.** 百万富翁

open-mindedness **n.** 心胸开阔；思想开明

plainly-furnished **adj.** 布置简朴的

originate from... 源于.....

go against... 与.....相悖

essence **n.** 本质；实质；精华

greediness **n.** 贪得无厌

the root of all evil 邪恶的根源

Permanent happiness consists in contentment. 知足者常乐。

multifaceted **adj.** 多方面的

self-evident **adj.** 不言而喻的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should buy things that are made in their own country, even if the price of these products is higher than that of the products made in other countries.

Test **Section** **Quit** **Exit** **Time** **?** **Help**

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70. Should people buy things that are made in their own country?

With the purpose of protecting national economy, some people suggest that consumers should be encouraged to buy commodities made in their own countries. Even though such an action may **do** some **good to** national enterprises temporarily, it will **negatively** affect the overall development of the nation in the long run. Therefore, people should be given the freedom to choose their favorite products no matter where they were made.

First of all, economic chain effects have become more powerful in the modern world. As a matter of fact, the essential interests of the world economy are interrelated and dependent on each other. For instance, **trade protectionism**, which **restricts** people's purchases of foreign products, has aroused many commercial conflicts in recent years. It truly contradicts against the essential values preserved in globalization. What's worse, the **decline** of sales of exported goods might force a number of **import-and-export corporations** into being on **the verge of** bankruptcy. If such a tendency continues, a larger scale of **financial crisis** might be incurred and pose threat to the healthy development of other countries.

Secondly, restrictions on foreign products may lead to **psychological inertia** on the part of national manufacturers due to the less competitive market. Competition is considered as a powerful stimulus for an enterprise to keep improving the quality of their products. Suppose all the native buyers are willing to pay for them regardless of higher prices, these companies might not be motivated to provide better service or make their product **reach the highest standard**. The **co-existence** of products made both at home and abroad is a sign of a prosperous and vigorous market economy. Freer international trade not only adds to a country's **GDP**, but also stimulates the national industries to **keep up with** the development of the global economy.

Thirdly, people are entitled to have more choices **available** so as to make the most satisfactory purchases. Free trade should be encouraged in order that a more dynamic economic system could be established. As the biggest contributors to the market prosperity, all the consumers should enjoy the freedom to choose the most useful goods with the best quality and at the most reasonable price. If a **homemade** commodity cannot **meet their need**, ample supplies of foreign products would prevent them from purchasing nothing **in disappointment**.

Therefore, the global market is a coherent whole and no country should be **alienated**. With the purpose of curbing trade conflicts and creating a fairer and healthier economic atmosphere, the governments should be fully aware of the **potential defects** hidden in trade protectionism. In a word, excessive restrictions on the purchases of foreign products will do more harm than good to the general interests

of a nation.

70. 人们应该购买国产商品吗？

为了保护国内经济，有些人提议，应该鼓励消费者购买本国产品。虽然此举会使国内企业暂时受益，但是从长远来看，国家整体经济发展将受到负面影响。因此，无论商品产地在哪儿，消费者应有自由选择自己喜欢的产品。

首先，在现代世界中，经济连锁效应已经变得越来越强烈了。其实，世界各国的基本经济利益都是相互联系、彼此依赖的。比如，限制人们购买外国产品的贸易保护主义近年来引起了很多商业争端。这的确与全球化所秉持的根本观念相矛盾。更糟糕的是，出口产品的销量下滑也许会将一些进出口公司推向破产的边缘。如果这种趋势持续下去的话，可能会引发更大规模的经济危机，从而危及他国经济的健康发展。

其次，对国外产品的限制会导致国内生产商因市场竞争较小而产生惰性心理。竞争是刺激企业保持质量的动因，假设所有的本国买主不论价格高低都愿意购买其产品，那么，这些公司便没有了改善服务以及使产品达到最高标准的动力。国内产品与国外产品的共存是繁荣且充满活力的市场经济的标志。更加自由的国际贸易不仅会使国内生产总值提高，而且还能刺激国内企业跟上全球经济发展的步伐。

再次，为了购买到最称心如意的产品，人们有权利获得更多选择的机会。应该鼓励自由贸易以建立更有活力的经济体系。作为市场繁荣的最大贡献者，消费者理应享受选择质量最好、价格最合理、最有用的商品的自由。如果国产商品无法满足其需求，那么，充足供应的国外产品会避免他们在失望中一无所获。

因此，全球市场是一个有机的整体，没有哪个国家应当被孤立起来。为了制止贸易争端并建立起更加公正、更加健康的经济氛围，政府应当充分意识到贸易保护主义的潜在缺陷。简言之，过度限制购买国外产品会对一个国家的整体利益造成更多危害。

注释

do good to... 对.....有益

negatively **adv.** 负面地；消极地

trade protectionism 贸易保护主义

restrict **vt.** 限制

decline **n.** 下降；衰退

import-and-export corporation 进出口公司

the verge of...的边缘

financial crisis 金融危机

psychological inertia 心理惰性

reach the highest standard 达到最高标准

co-existence 共存

GDP abbr. 国内生产总值, 即Gross Domestic Product

keep up with... 跟上.....的步伐

available **adj.** 可得到的

homemade **adj.** 国产的

meet one's need 满足.....的需要

in disappointment 失望地

alienate **vt.** 使疏远

potential defect 潜在的缺点

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is impossible to succeed if one cannot accept criticism in teamwork.

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71. Is it impossible to succeed if one cannot accept criticism in teamwork?

Good medicine **tastes bitter** but cures diseases and saves life, so does honest advice. Though extremely **unpleasing to the ears**, criticism benefits people extensively. Admittedly, nobody is perfect. Just like a powerful stimulus, honest advice urges people to be conscious of their defects and achieve self-improvement. Especially within a team, those who are unable to accept criticism can never cooperate well with others. Thus, in no way could they succeed.

Above all, if a person refuses to accept criticism in teamwork, he is not in a qualified state of mind which determines the chances to succeed. A million uncertainties and obstacles may **stand in the way** before a person reaches the target. Therefore, the willingness to welcome any challenges should be an essential quality possessed by a potential candidate who strives to conquer difficulties on the way to success. Criticism just represents a typical challenge to **be faced with**. The **inability** to appreciate its real value **turns out to be** a tremendous hazard that may reduce the **probability** of arriving at the final destination. Besides, teamwork requires all members to **unite as one** and be devoted to the team wholeheartedly. If one person fails to perform his assigned tasks, criticism proves to be a best cure to his problem and helps ensure smooth **progression**. It is nothing but a necessary approach to bringing about the most desirable result. There is no excuse for anyone to **turn it down**. I once joined in a key project with several colleagues. Due to carelessness, I made some serious mistakes at the beginning. The team leader criticized me before the others and urged me to focus my attention. It was then I realized my own shortcomings and made up my mind to overcome them cautiously. Thanks to his criticism, I was able to do a better job and complete the project more efficiently.

Furthermore, everyone should understand the fact that criticism paves the way to **self-enhancement**. Undeniably, the truth revealed by others is usually cruel and hard to accept, whereas the lies told by others are pleasing to the ears. In most cases, it is the truth that is included within criticism. Just as a Chinese proverb explains, **lookers-on see most of the game**. Those who give criticism are actually helping people **uncover** the truth so that they could be clearer about their defects. Only after knowing the reality could a person develop himself in the correct direction.

Last, no one is willing to work together with someone who is too **stubborn** to accept criticism. Thus, he is most likely to be secluded from the group. Needless to say, successful people can never do without the support and help from others. It is beyond the weak power of an individual to reach the brilliant goal totally alone.

Consequently, there is no need to **shun away from any good-intentioned** criticism. As a matter of fact, criticism helps one learn about past mistakes so as to

avoid future ones. It is **privileged** to obtain an objective view upon oneself through others' honest advice. Thereafter, only by modestly accepting criticism could one make bigger progress and **march closer to** the final success.

71. 在团队协作中，如果一个人无法接受批评，就不可能成功？

良药味虽苦却可治病救人，坦率的意见亦然。尽管批评极其不悦耳，但它带给人们的益处是广泛的。诚然，没有人是完美的。如同一种强效刺激剂，坦率的意见促使人们意识到自己的缺点并实现自我完善。尤其在团队之中，那些无法接受批评的人是不能与他人很好地合作的。因此，他们也不可能取得成功。

首先，如果一个人无法在团队内接受批评，他／她就不具备决定成功几率的合格心态。在达到目标之前会遭遇无数迷茫与阻碍。因此，愿意接受任何挑战是一个正在奋力克服成功之路上的困难的拼搏者所拥有的最基本素质。批评就是必须面对的典型挑战之一。倘若不能理解其价值所在，就会面临达到最终目的的成功率下降的风险。此外，团队协作要求所有的成员都团结一致并为团队全心全意奉献。如果某个人无法履行被分配的任务，给予批评就是助其解决问题、确保任务顺利进展的最好方法。这其实就是取得最理想结果的一个必要途径。任何人都有理由拒绝别人对自己的批评。我曾经与几个同事加入了一个重点项目。刚开始时，由于粗心，我犯了一些严重的错误。组长在众人面前批评了我，并告诫我工作时要集中注意力。直到那时我才意识到了自己的不足，并且下定决心努力克服这些不足。多亏了他的批评，我改善了自己的表现，最终更有效率地完成了任务。

此外，每个人都应该懂得，批评可以促进自我提升。不能否认，他人揭露的现实通常是残酷且难以接受的，而谎言则是悦耳的。在大多数情况下，真理蕴含在批评之中。正如一句中国格言所述，旁观者清。批评者实际上在帮助人们发现事实真相，从而使其更加清楚自己的不足。他们也只有了解了实际情况才能朝正确的方向发展自我。

最后，没人希望同那些不情愿接受批评的固执之人共事。因此，这个人很可能会被团队孤立。不用说，成功者是离不开他人的支持与帮助的。单单依靠个人的微弱力量是无法达到辉煌目标的。

因此，没有必要躲避任何善意的批评。其实，批评有助于人们从过去的错误中汲取教训以避免以后再次犯错。能够听取他人对自己的真诚建议是一种荣幸。因此，只有虚心接受批评才能取得更大进步，继而向最后的成功迈进。

注释

taste bitter 尝起来味苦

unpleasing to the ears 逆耳

stand in the way 阻碍；挡住去路

be faced with... 面临.....

inability *n.* 无能为力

turn out to be... 结果是.....

probability **n.** 可能性

unite as one 团结一心

progression **n.** 进展

turn...down 拒绝

self-enhancement 自我提升

Lookers-on see most of the game. 旁观者清。

uncover **vt.** 发现；揭露

stubborn **adj.** 固执的

shun away from... 躲避.....

good-intentioned **adj.** 善意的

privileged **adj.** 拥有特权的； 荣幸的

march closer to... 向.....迈进

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All school teachers should be required to take courses every five years to update their knowledge.

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72. Should all teachers be required to take courses every five years to update their knowledge?

As is generally recognized, school education contributes tremendously to the promising future of the human society. The overall quality of young students is intimately associated with the teaching level of school teachers. In the face of the **ceaseless** changes in the new age, all responsible educators should take **immediate** precautions against the backwardness of knowledge taught in classrooms. Moreover, continuous evolutions of teaching methods are also demanded. Therefore, it is imperative for all school teachers to **renew** their own knowledge by taking courses **periodically**.

In the first place, the society is developing at a fast speed with fresh changes showing up all the time. Knowledge accumulated in a teacher's school years is far from **sufficient** to solve new problems. No matter which subject this teacher is responsible for, there might be periodical updates and **revising** of contents in textbooks and teaching materials. The former concepts are likely to become **outdated** and the old ways to solve problems may prove **futile**. Besides, teachers themselves are **powerless** to **renovate** the past teaching plans to the best degree. Professional consultation is the most effective way to overcome such an obstacle. Thus, it is a wise choice for schools to send their teachers to attend different courses. Take politics as an example. The government is implementing new policies from time to time. The contents in the textbooks might be extensively revised every year. Thus, **it is a must** for politics teachers **to** join in related courses to update their former storage of knowledge.

In addition, taking courses helps teachers enhance their teaching ability, thus making them more welcome by the students. Not only could new knowledge and more advanced teaching skills be gained in class, teachers are also endowed with the opportunity to exchange thoughts with their counterparts. Through profound discussions and attentive learning, new teaching plans with the highest standard could be completed afterwards. Normally, a teacher who is capable of teaching in an **innovative** manner **wins the hearts of** students.

Last but not least, the access to the diversified channels of learning in the information age constitutes a big challenge to school education. Hence, it is imperative to **consolidate** the leading role schools play in the **holy cause** of education. Granted a **wide variety of** means to assimilate knowledge and enhance skills, modern citizens might find it unnecessary to attend school. For example, people could keep learning via the Internet. If schools are unable to provide the best teaching quality for **the masses** and fail to build a more advanced teaching **troop**, the dominant position held by the traditional form of education might be replaced by others. Such a possibility truly exists,

thus deserving the focused attention of the authorities.

To conclude, one can never stop the pursuit of fresh knowledge no matter which professional field he is engaged in. In a sense, school teachers are in the best position to learn and there should be no border standing between teaching and learning. During the course of taking in-service courses, they are able to make themselves better qualified to teach others.

72. 应该要求教师每5年进修相应课程以更新其知识储备吗？

人们公认学校教育为人类社会光明未来作出了重要贡献。年轻学生的整体素质与学校教师的教学水平息息相关。在新时代赋予的无休止变化面前，所有有责任感的教育工作者理应及时防止课堂所授知识的落后。此外，教学方法也应持续更新。因此，所有在校教师定期进修相关课程、更新知识储备是势在必行的。

首先，社会正在快速发展，新变化随时会发生。教师上学时掌握的知识在应对新问题时是远远不够的。无论他们负责哪门课，课本内容与教学材料都可能会有阶段性的更新修订。从前的理念也许已经过时，过去解决问题的方法也许已经无效。此外，仅仅依靠教师自己的力量是很难将过去的教学计划革新至最佳水平的。专业授课是清除这个障碍的最有效途径。因此，学校指派教师参加各种培训班是很明智的选择。以政治科目为例。政府经常实施新政策，课本的内容每年都要大幅修改。因此，政治老师必须参加相关课程的学习以更新自己以前的知识储备。

除此之外，参加进修还有助于教师提高教学能力，从而使他们更受学生欢迎。他们不仅可以通过学习收获新知识与更先进的教学技巧，而且还有机会与同行们交流。通过深入的探讨与专注的学习，具有最高水平的新的教学计划随后便可制订完成。通常，有能力以新颖方法教学的老师更受学生爱戴。

最后，信息时代赋予人们多元化的教育渠道，这给学校教育带来了巨大的挑战。因此，巩固其在神圣教育事业中所占的主导地位是势在必行的。由于拥有多种吸收知识与提高技能的途径，现代公民会认为没有上学的必要了。例如，人们可以通过互联网继续学习。如果学校无法为大众提供最好的教学质量，并未能建立起更先进的教师队伍的话，传统教育形式的优势地位也许会被取而代之。这种可能性的确存在，因此值得引起权威部门的重视。

总而言之，无论一个人从事何种职业，都不能停止对新知识的追求。在某种意义上，学校教师是最适合学习的，而且教与学之间应该毫无界线。在进行在职培训的过程中，他们使自己更有资格教育别人了。

注释

ceaseless **adj.** 不停的；不断的

immediate **adj.** 立即的

renew **vt.** 更新

periodically **adv.** 定期地

sufficient **adj.** 足够的；充足的

revise **vt.** 修订；修改

outdated **adj.** 过时的；过期的

futile **adj.** 无效果的

powerless **adj.** 无能为力的

renovate **vt.** 更新；革新

It is a must to... 必须做.....

innovative **adj.** 创新的；新颖的

win the heart of... 博得.....的欢迎

consolidate **vt.** 巩固；加强

holy cause 神圣的事业

a wide variety of 很多的

the masses 大众

troop **n.** 队伍

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? High school students should take a course on basic economics.

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Undo

Test
Section
Quit
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Time

?
Help

73. Should high school students take a course on basic economics?

Before entering **adulthood**, teenagers should be familiar with some practical knowledge that helps them establish a **rational** view on money. Without doubt, in this modern society whose foundation is laid upon the strength of economy, every individual is faced with the problems of **expenditures**. In order to make school-age children more financially capable and responsible, taking a course related to basic economics is supposed to be an **advantageous** approach.

To begin with, high school students are full of curiosities about the money-oriented world. It is during this special period of life that one's values are easily affected and primarily formed. Thus, in order to adopt a correct attitude toward wealth, they should be required to comprehend the most fundamental theories in economics. Under the **overpowering** influences of the information age, young people severely lack the common sense and the ability to distinguish between right and wrong. Witnessing the varied financial **conducts** of adults, they would **instinctively** wonder about the truth hidden inside. Thereafter, they might receive some misleading information and be negatively influenced. Misunderstandings, **misconceptions** and **misjudgments** should be the greatest hazard to the innocent minds of teenagers. Learning the fundamental knowledge and theories should be a best way to avoid such a hazard.

Furthermore, mastering some basic knowledge about economics helps teenagers make practical and feasible plans for their future academic and career life. Such plans should be **sketched out** as early as possible so as to ensure their smooth and effective implementation afterwards. In fact, economics focuses on the study of what constitutes rational human behavior in the endeavor to **fulfill** needs and wants. Obtaining comprehension about these issues enables young people to **look ahead into the future** more clearly. Thus, a **scientific plan** could be **drawn up** under the guidelines elaborated in the economics class.

Finally, courses on basic economics could also teach students how to spend, use and save money. These are problems they are already faced with in daily life. For instance, they may encounter the problem of having only limited **savings** with which to fulfill their personal needs. As a result, certain choices have to be made to deal with the amount of money available properly. A portion could be spent on books or educational tools. And the rest may be used for entertainment, like going to the cinema or taking a short trip. Some practical knowledge in basic economics just shows the students how to **calculate** money and arrange it in the most effective way.

All in all, economics belongs to the **branch of science** that is closely related to the life of all social members, including those who have not yet arrived at adulthood. The **above-mentioned** reasons are combined together to justify the necessity for high

school students to take a preliminary course on this field of studies. In effect, it does not only bring practical benefits to their present, but also to their future.

73. 中学生应该学习基础经济学课程吗？

在进入成人期之前，青少年应该熟悉一些实用知识以帮助他们形成理性的金钱观。毫无疑问，在这个建立在经济实力基础之上的现代社会里，每个人都会面对消费的问题。为了使青少年成为更有经济能力与责任感的人，学习基础经济学课程应该是一个颇具优势的方法。

首先，中学生对这个以金钱为导向的世界充满了好奇。也正是在这个特殊时期人的价值观更易遭受影响并最初形成。因此，为了使其持有正确的财富观，应该要求他们理解最基础的经济理论。在信息时代强大的影响之下，年轻人严重缺乏辨别是非的常识与能力。目睹了大人们各种经济行为以后，他们会下意识地思考隐藏其中的奥秘。因此，他们有可能接收到一些误导性信息，并受其负面影响。误解、错误的观念与判断是对青少年幼稚心灵的最大威胁。若想避免这个威胁，学习基础知识和理论是最好的办法。

此外，掌握基础经济学知识帮助青少年制订出实用可行的未来学业和职业计划。此类计划需要尽早做出以确保将来顺利有效的实施。其实，经济学是着重研究在试图满足需求时合理的个人行为的构成要素。获得对这些问题的理解使年轻人能够更清晰地展望未来。于是，在经济学课上所学内容的指导下，他们可以制订出科学的计划。

最后，基础经济学课程还能教学生怎么花钱、用钱与省钱。这些都是他们已经在日常生活中面对的问题。例如，他们可能会遇到用自己仅有的有限存款满足个人需要的问题。因此，为了恰当地处置一定数额的可用资金，他们需要作出某些选择。一部分钱可能用在购买书籍或学习工具上，剩下的可能用于像看电影、进行短途旅行之类的娱乐。基础经济学中的有些实用知识会指导学生以最有效的方式计算、安排自己的钱。

总之，经济学属于与所有社会成员的生活息息相关的科学分支，其中也包括未成年人。上述原因综合起来可证明，中学生学习基础经济学是有必要的。实际上，这不仅有益于他们的现在，也有益于他们的未来。

注释

adulthood *n.* 成年期

rational *adj.* 理性的

expenditure *n.* 花费

advantageous *adj.* 有益的；有利的

overpowering *adj.* 压倒性的；无法抵抗的

conduct *n.* 行为

instinctively *adv.* 本能地；凭直觉地

misconception *n.* 误解；错觉

misjudgment **n.** 判断错误

sketch out 草拟；拟订

fulfill **vt.** 满足；履行；实现；完成

look ahead into the future 展望未来

scientific plan 科学的计划

draw up 起草；拟订

savings **n.** 存款；储蓄

calculate **vt.** 计算

branch of science 科学分支

above-mentioned **adj.** 上述的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way to teach children about responsibility is to have them care for an animal.

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Test	Section	...	?
Quit	Exit	Time	Help

74. The best way to teach children about responsibility

The society has an increasing demand for responsible citizens. Unfortunately, not everyone is capable of **carrying responsibilities**. The **cultivation** of such ability involves a complicated range of elements, including patience, **meticulous** cares and whole-hearted devotions. As a result, it is extremely necessary to teach children to be responsible before they grow up. **Raising pets** could be an effective way to achieve such a **goal**.

First of all, taking good care of others is a primary step to become a responsible individual. Just like a baby who lives under the **endless** care from its mother, an animal also relies **largely** on the **affectionate** care from its owner. If a child has been given the chance to play the role of a little mother, she would have a further comprehension about what love and care really mean. She may **be determined to** render the greatest care to her pet and try to make it healthier and stronger. In fact, such a psychological feedback is helpful to children's **mental growth** and prepares them for greater responsibilities.

Secondly, during the course of pet-raising, children would realize difficulty in **maintaining** the responsibility. They would learn to cherish the hard work of their parents and become more considerate. **Outwardly**, taking care of a small animal appears to be a simple task. Only after **assuming** the duty could a child fully sense the difficulty in doing it well. Each step needs to be followed cautiously. He has to commit **a series of** complicated duties, including learning about **habitual nature** of the pet, preparing for the suitable amount of food to feed it in time, doing cleaning and even playing with it. These may remind them of what parents would do while taking care of their child. It is likely for the little pet owner to thoroughly understand the hardships his parents have **undergone** to **bring him up**. Accordingly, he will try to respect and cherish the hard work of their parents more than before. This should be the sign of his progress toward maturity.

Moreover, raising pets allows children to experience the happiness of being devoted to others. No matter how many troubles they have encountered to feed their pets, these efforts shall never be made vainly. The process of care-taking **fills** them **with enormous** happiness. Evidently, the wholehearted devotion granted to animals makes children appreciate the real essences of happiness. They may also realize that being devoted to others could make one's life both meaningful and joyful.

In brief, taking care of an animal not only presents to children the nature of responsibility, but also lets them experience the difficulty and happiness of carrying responsibilities. Indeed, it is a long way to go before a person becomes a fully responsible individual. Parents should encourage their children to undertake such

meaningful tasks at an early age.

74. 教会孩子何谓责任的最好方法

社会越来越需要有责任感的公民。不幸的是，并非所有的人都有能力担当责任。培养这种能力涉及一系列复杂的元素，包括耐心、无微不至的关怀以及全心全意的付出。因此，在孩子长大前教导他们有责任感是极其有必要的。养宠物是达到此目的的一个有效方法。

首先，照顾他人是责任感形成的第一步。如同一个需要母亲精心呵护的婴儿般，小宠物也多半依赖主人的悉心照顾。如果给孩子扮演小妈妈的机会的话，他／她会更深入理解关爱的真正含义。为了让小动物更健康茁壮成长，他／她会下定决心给予它最细心的照顾。其实这种心理反应对儿童的心理成长有益，并为其在未来承担更大责任做了充分的准备。

其次，在养宠物的过程中，他们会意识到承担责任是不容易的。他们会学着珍惜父母的劳苦，并且变得更加体贴。表面上看，照顾小动物似乎是很简单的任务。只有在他们履行了这个任务后才完全意识到要做好是很难的。每一个步骤都要用心完成。他／她需要完成一系列繁琐的任务，包括学习宠物的习性，按时按量给其喂食，打扫卫生乃至陪其玩耍。这些会让孩子们想起父母为他们所做的。很可能小主人也许会彻底懂得父母抚养他们长大要付出多少汗水。因此，他们会比以前更加尊敬和珍惜父母的辛劳，从而又向成熟迈进了一步。

此外，养宠物会让孩子们体会到为他人付出的幸福。无论他们在喂养动物的过程中遇到了多少困难，这些努力都不会是徒劳的。在给予照料的过程中他们会收获巨大的幸福。很明显，对小动物的全心付出教会孩子们领会幸福的真正本质。他们也会领悟到为别人付出使人生有意义且充满欢乐。

总之，照顾小动物不仅让孩子们明白责任的本质，而且还使他们体验到承担责任的艰难与幸福。的确，要想成为一个完完全全负责任的人还需要很长时间。父母应当鼓励他们的孩子在小时候承担这样有意义的任务。

注释

carry responsibilities 负责任

cultivation *n.* 培养

meticulous *adj.* 无微不至的

raise pets 养宠物

goal *n.* 目标

endless *adj.* 无尽的；无穷的

largely *adv.* 主要地；大部分地

affectionate **adj.** 挚爱的

be determined to... 下决心去做.....

mental growth 心理成长

maintain **vt.** 维持；保持

outwardly **adv.** 表面上看来

assume **vt.** 承担

a series of 一系列的

habitual nature 习性

undergo **vt.** 经历；承受

bring up 抚养

fill...with 使.....充满

enormous **adj.** 巨大的

Some people think to watch a movie in a cinema is better, while others think at home is better. Which do you prefer?

Test

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Quit

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Help

75. Watching a movie: in a cinema or at home?

Watching movies could be an effective way to **escape from** daily burdens temporarily and enjoy a moment of leisure and fun. Thus, this means of recreation is popular among the masses. Some **viewers** prefer to see a movie in the cinema. Others insist that it is a better choice to see a movie at home. As far as I am concerned, it could be more advantageous to go to the cinema.

Above all, the cinema is capable of creating the best atmosphere for the audience to enjoy a movie. A familiar **scene** would **come into people's mind** whenever the cinema is mentioned: comfortably seated before the wide silver screen, the audiences are experiencing the vivid **visual effects** and the **amazing** sound effects produced by the advanced equipment installed in the cinema. Needless to say, **motion pictures** seen at home could never match the exceptionally high quality of those shown in the cinema. Ever since the emergence of the **IMAX** and **3D technology**, an increasing number of movie fans have made the cinema their first choice. Concrete evidence could be found in **Avatar**, a prestigious and **bestselling** 3D film which **is noted for** its marvelous visual and sound effects. Only by entering the IMAX cinema could the real **charms** of this movie be fully appreciated.

In addition, viewers will be given the opportunity to see the newest movies in the cinema. Actually, the most recently-produced ones could only be found in cinemas. It is impossible for people to download or buy the **DVD versions**. Passionate fans are mostly willing to pay for the tickets in order to enjoy them at the earliest time. If they are lucky enough, they could also obtain the **admissions** to the **premieres** of certain famous productions. On such occasions, their favorite directors and actors will be present in the cinema. This definitely constitutes a unique **superiority** that cinemas possess.

Last but not least, watching movies at the cinema also helps **curb piracy**. Suppose more and more audiences choose to go to the cinema, the number of people buying the pirated DVDs might be reduced to a large extent. This could definitely contribute to the struggle against the **rampant** piracy in the recreation industry. As a matter of fact, piracy not only **causes heavy losses to** movie producers, but also harms the basic interests of the masses in the long run. Therefore, it is imperative for the entire society to join in the efforts to eliminate such a hazard. Seeing a film in the cinema could be a helpful choice.

As a result, in spite of the diversified means of creation nowadays, few people could **resist** the attractions from the cinema. Movies are destined to provide the greatest enjoyment for the audience. Seeing a movie in a better atmosphere would undoubtedly add to people's happiness. Therefore, it is natural to reach the conclusion that movie

fans should be encouraged to go to the cinema.

75. 看电影：去电影院还是在家？

看电影是暂时从日常负担中逃离并享受片刻轻松与快乐的有效方法。因此，这种休闲方式在大众中很流行。有些观众喜欢在电影院看电影。而有些人认为在家看电影是更好的选择。在我看来，去电影院是更有利的。

首先，电影院能够为观众观赏电影创造最好的氛围。每当提到电影院，人们脑海中就会浮现出这样一种熟悉的场景：舒服地坐在宽大的银幕前，观众正在体验栩栩如生的视觉效果和由安装在电影院里的先进设备产生的令人惊叹的声音效果。不用说，在家看电影与那些电影院里展现的电影的极高的质量无法匹敌。自从IMAX和3D技术出现以来，越来越多的影迷已经把影院作为他们的首选。《阿凡达》就可以证明这一点，这是一部著名的畅销3D电影，它以它令人惊叹的视听效果而闻名。仅通过进入IMAX影院就能完全欣赏到这部电影的真正魅力。

此外，观众在电影院将有机会看到最新的电影。事实上，最新生产的电影仅能在电影院找到。人们想下载或购买DVD版本都是不可能的。为了最早观赏到这些电影，热情的影迷非常愿意掏钱买票。如果他们足够幸运，他们也能够参与某些著名电影的首映式。在这样的场合，他们喜欢的导演和演员将到场。这无疑是电影拥有的独特优势。

最后，在电影院看电影也有助于抵制盗版。假设越来越多的观众选择去影院看电影，买盗版DVD的人数将会最大程度地减少。这肯定有助于抵制娱乐业猖獗的盗版。其实，盗版不仅给电影制片人造成了严重损失，而且从长远来看也损害了大众的基本利益。因此，全社会有必要共同努力减少这种危害。在影院看电影是有所帮助的选择。

因此，尽管如今艺术作品有多种创作方式，但是几乎没有人可以抵抗电影的吸引力。电影注定为观众提供极致的快乐。在较好的氛围中看电影无疑增加了人们的幸福感。因此，顺理成章得出一个结论：应该鼓励影迷去电影院看电影。

注释

escape from... 从.....中摆脱出来

viewer *n.* 观众

scene *n.* 场景

come into one's mind 使.....想起；进入.....的脑海

visual effects 视觉效果

amazing *adj.* 神奇的；震撼人心的

motion pictures 电影

IMAX 全称为Image Maximum，即最大图像（IMAX是一种能够放映比传统底片更大和更高分辨率的电影放映系统。）

3D technology 三维技术, 3D即three-dimensional

Avatar 《阿凡达》 (《阿凡达》是一部三维科幻电影, 由著名导演詹姆斯·卡梅隆执导, 20世纪福克斯出品。)

bestselling **adj.** 最畅销的; 最卖座的

be noted for... 以.....著称

charm **n.** 魅力; 吸引力

DVD version DVD版本

admission **n.** 门票

premiere **n.** 电影首映礼

superiority **n.** 优势

curb piracy 抵制盗版

rampant **adj.** 猖獗的

cause heavy losses to... 为.....带来严重损失

resist **vt.** 抵抗

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? An effective leader tries to make others feel that they are part of decision-making.

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Test

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...

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Quit

Exit

Time

Help

76. Does an effective leader try to make others feel that they are part of decision-making?

Inside a group, the leader is often given the priority to make the most important decisions. Everyone is supposed to obey his orders all the time. Actually, the art of leadership involves a series of complicated elements that are **by no means** easy to **manipulate**. An outstanding leader should master some essential leading techniques and understand the basic theories in **psychology**. Indeed, letting others feel that they are playing a part in decisionmaking should be a wise idea adopted by an effective leader.

To begin with, the sense of being valued gives everyone the impetus to strive for a better result. Psychologically speaking, people in the lower position will **unconsciously** feel honored if the leader takes into consideration their advice or ideas before making an important decision. It should become an effective stimulus that motivates them to work more diligently to improve their **individual values** in the future. Meanwhile they might also **feel freer to** contribute their constructive thoughts and suggestions for the leader to refer to. These elements are all helpful to raise the overall level of a team and promote the working efficiency.

Besides, a team with a united soul is more likely to win. A leader who manages to make others feel they are indispensable may win the hearts of all members. Normally, successful teamwork requires wholehearted devotion and the combined efforts. **A formidable** force **rises up** as long as there is the unity of will. In fact, it is far beyond the weak power of the leader himself to reach the desirable target. If the co-workers feel that they are an indispensable part of the team, they would undoubtedly render the strongest support to the leader. Accordingly, his leading power is remarkably strengthened and his position is consolidated as well.

By contrast, authority hinders the smooth development of a group. Those who are working under the **overbearing** power of the leader might get **rebellious** mentally. They would **have no other choice but to** obey the orders mechanically. Deprived of the right to participate in the decision-making process, they would tend to feel ignored by the indifferent leader. The emotional gap between different **layers** is widened. As a consequence, the leader may gradually lose the general support from others. All members in his team may **work like loose sands**. The accomplishment of common goals would no longer be ensured. It is also possible that wrong decisions are being made by the leader without being **reminded** by the outsiders.

In a word, an effective leader is supposed to be one who **makes** everyone else **count**. The feeling of **unimportance** could only undermine people's passion to work. As long as all team members know that they are included in the decision-making

process, they would undoubtedly become more devoted to their duties. Working efficiency might be improved in the meantime. This perfectly explains how the **art of leadership** functions.

76. 一位高效的领导者总是让下属感觉他们也加入到了决策制定的过程之中吗？

在一个团队中，领导者似乎总掌握着做最重要决定的优先权。每个人都应当时刻服从他／她的命令。其实，领导的艺术涉及一系列极难操控的复杂因素。出色的领导者应当掌握一些基本的领导技巧，并了解基本的心理学理论。的确，让其他人感觉他们也在决策制定中发挥了作用是一位高效领导者的明智之举。

首先，一种价值感促使每个人为更好的结果去奋斗。从心理角度而言，如果领导者在作重要决定之前也对下属的建议或想法予以考虑的话，那么他们会自然而然地感到荣幸。这可以成为有效的驱动力，促使其更勤奋地工作以在未来提高个人价值。与此同时，他们也会更自由地将自己建设性的想法和建议提供给领导参考。这些都有助于提升团队的整体水平和工作效率。

此外，有凝聚力的团队更有可能取胜。若一位领导者努力让他人感觉他们的作用是不可或缺的话，那么他／她可能会深得人心。通常情况下，成功的团队协作需要全心的付出和共同的努力。只要团结一心就会造就坚不可摧的队伍。其实，单单依靠领导者个人的微弱力量是很难达到理想目标的。同事们若感到他们是团队中不可缺少的一部分，就必定会给予领导者最大的支持。相应地，领导者的领导力会大大加强，同时地位也会得到巩固。

相反，权威阻碍团队的顺利发展。那些在无法抗拒的领导威严下工作的员工也许会产生抵触情绪。他们别无选择，只能机械地遵从指令。由于被剥夺了参与决策过程的权利，他们会感觉自己被冷漠的领导忽视了。不同阶层之间的情感鸿沟就会加大。因此，领导也许会逐渐丧失他人的支持。所有的团队成员如同散沙般工作。共同目标的实现不再有所保证。甚至还有可能当领导作出错误决策时也无旁人提醒。

总之，一个高效的领导是一个让每个人都发挥作用的人。漠视的态度只会破坏人们的工作热情。只要所有的成员都明白他们也在决策过程中有所作为，就无疑会对工作更加投入。同时，工作效率也会提高。这完美地诠释了领导的艺术是如何生效的。

注释

by no means 绝不

manipulate **vt.** 操纵；控制

psychology **n.** 心理学

unconsciously **adv.** 无意识地；不知不觉地

individual value 个人价值

feel free to... 毫无顾虑地做.....

formidable **adj.** 强大的；令人敬畏的

rise up 崛起

by contrast 相比之下

authority **n.** 权威

overbearing **adj.** 压倒一切的

rebellious **adj.** 抵触的；叛逆的

have no other choice but to... 不得不做.....

layer **n.** 阶层

work like loose sands 如同散沙一般地工作

remind **vt.** 提醒

make...count 让.....发挥作用

unimportance **n.** 微不足道

art of leadership 领导的艺术

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents should reward their children with money for the high grades.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

...

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

77. Should parents reward their children with money for the high grades?

To some extent, **scoring high** at school might indicate a promising future. Thus, grades are commonly accepted as a reliable criterion to evaluate the potential in a student. In the unprecedentedly competitive society today, most parents are having high **ambitions** for their children. In order to realize these glamorous expectations, they would **spare no cost**. A number of parents choose to reward their children with money if they manage to achieve high marks. As far as I am concerned, there are more defects than merits **lying in** such a measure.

First of all, attaching too much importance to scores will lead to the neglect of practical skills. There is no denying that high marks constitute an indicator of a student's grasp of the basic theories and common sense in the textbooks. He may be good at **memorizing** and comprehending the fundamental knowledge, but it does not mean he could successfully put what has been **recited** into practice. Thereby, the outstanding performance in exams can never **represent** the equal excellence in abilities. Parents' money reward **overemphasizes** the importance of high grades, which might make their children totally focus on theories but unable to **handle** practical problems in real life.

Secondly, children might easily form a **mistaken impression** that money could do everything. During this critical period, one's personal values are beginning to **take shape**. Any misconception would negatively affect the innocent minds. Holding a rational and correct attitude toward money is of tremendous significance to every social being. If money is labeled as a reward for high grades, children might realize the superior position of money in people's eyes and become **excessively** money-oriented in the future. Thus, in order to avoid **turning** their children **into** the servant of money, parents should never attach too much importance to money by relating it to school rewards. Such an action is unwise and might do harm to the mental health of children.

As a matter of fact, better means of encouragement are available for ambitious parents. The simplest and most effective way to stimulate a young student to study well is giving **heartfelt compliments** whenever they make progress. Love, comfort and confidence are the biggest reward they could gain from the **sincere praise** of their parents. Besides, rewards could be given in the form of an interesting trip, useful books, or even a soccer match ticket. All these are more suitable **substitutes** of money.

Therefore, it is unwise for the parents to inspire their children by rewarding them with money. Such a method might unconsciously send some misleading messages to a **naïve** child. Due to the lack of real-life experience and the inability to make correct judgments, children are likely to adopt a **deformed** view upon the functions of money and school grades. To be responsible for the future of their children, parents should be

fully aware of these potential **side effects**.

77. 家长应该对孩子的高分给予金钱形式的奖励吗？

从某种程度上讲，在学业上获得高分可能预示着光明的前途。于是，分数通常被视作评价学生潜力可信赖的标准。在竞争空前激烈的现代社会里，大多数家长都望子成龙、望女成凤。为了实现这些灿烂的梦想，他们会不惜一切代价。如果孩子努力取得了优异的成绩，有些家长选择给予金钱奖励。在我看来，这种奖励举措弊大于利。

首先，过度注重分数会导致对实际技能的忽视。不能否认，高分表明了一个学生已经掌握了课本中的基本理论和常识。他／她有可能善于记忆与理解基础知识，但这并不意味着他／她能够将所背诵的内容成功应用于实践。因此，在考试中优秀的表现并不代表实际技能同等优秀。家长的金钱奖励过分强调了高分的重要性，这可能会使他们的孩子将精力完全放在理论上，但却无法解决现实生活中的实际问题。

其次，孩子们也许很容易产生错误的印象，认为金钱是万能的。一个人的价值观就是在这个关键阶段开始成形的。任何错误概念都会对孩子天真的心灵产生负面影响。持有正确、理性的金钱观对每个社会人都是至关重要的。如果金钱被用来奖励高分，孩子们会意识到金钱在人们眼中至高无上的地位，从而将来也会变得过于以金钱为导向。因此，为了避免使孩子成为金钱的奴隶，家长不应该过度地将金钱与学业奖励联系起来。这会对孩子的心理健康造成伤害，是不明智的做法。

其实，这些望子成龙的家长可选择更好的鼓励孩子的方法。促使学生用功读书最简单、最有效的方法就是每当他们取得进步时给予最诚恳的表扬。爱、抚慰与信心是他们从父母的真诚表扬中得到的最大奖励。其他形式的奖励，如一次有趣的旅行、有用的书籍，甚至是一场足球赛门票都是比金钱更合适的替代品。

因此，家长用金钱奖励来激励孩子是不明智的。这个方法会在无意中给天真的孩子传达一些错误信息。由于缺乏实际生活经验且没有作出正确判断的能力，孩子们也许会对金钱的功能与学习成绩产生畸形观点。为了对孩子的未来负责，家长应该充分意识到这些潜在的负面影响。

注释

score high 得高分

ambition **n.** 野心；雄心

spare no cost 不惜一切代价

lie in 在于

memorize **vt.** 记忆

recite **vt.** 背诵

represent **vt.** 代表；表现

overemphasize **vt.** 过分强调

handle **vt.** 处理

mistaken impression 错误的印象

take shape 形成

excessively **adv.** 过分地

turn...into... 使.....转变成.....

heartfelt compliment 衷心的祝贺

sincere praise 真诚的表扬

substitute **n.** 替代, 替代品

naïve **adj.** 天真的; 幼稚的

deformed **adj.** 畸形的

side effect 副作用

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People will feel happier when they finish a challenging or difficult work than an easy work.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

78. Will people feel happier when they finish a challenging or difficult work?

Throughout a person's lifetime, he has to **undertake** a large variety of tasks. It is from the **completion** of different work that makes him a responsible, useful and capable social being. Needless to say, everyone is entitled to feel happy whenever a piece of work is successfully finished. However, comparatively speaking, more happiness could be obtained if one manages to perform a challenging duty rather than an easy one.

In the first place, **self-approval** and other's **recognition** could be the major sources of a person's happiness. To illustrate, when he manages to complete a formidable job, a strong sense of fulfillment will rise up and make him **exceptionally** honored and happy. On the other hand, if his unremitting efforts to combat challenges have been witnessed by others, they would undoubtedly **look up to** him with awe and respect. Through the eyes of the **beholders**, he further testifies his own glories. The praise and acknowledgement from others would definitely fill him with pride and joy. Indeed, the competence to make others **convinced about** one's individual qualities and values does not merely help him win honors from the public, but also brings about far-reaching happiness into his life.

Secondly, the process of conquering obstacles renders more joy to people than the **final result** does. To some extent, encounters of difficulties are actually valuable opportunities for people to make full use of their intelligence and abilities. It is the experience of **going through** all the complicated steps that proves to be both beneficial and meaningful. Thus, any sacrifice during the course of such an endeavor toward success would never be made **without avail**. On the contrary, these painstaking efforts are absolutely worthwhile and deserve to be cherished in memory. They are to bring about endless happiness to people.

Moreover, it is impossible to assimilate new things from an easy task. By contrast, while solving challenging problems, fresh knowledge could be learned and creative thoughts could be gained at the same time. It certainly adds to a person's pleasure. Needless to say, the major cause of any difficulty lies in the fact that people have not yet mastered the relevant knowledge. **In other words**, what is encompassed within an obstacle should be new and fresh to the **task-taker**. Therefore, the process of solving the difficulty constitutes a perfect way to get familiar with some new knowledge and gradually comprehend its spirit. Under such circumstances, mastering fresh skills and obtaining new things are indispensable contributors to a person's character.

In short, although it takes pains to commit challenging tasks, more valuable things could be gained during one's struggle toward the target. Being able to go through the obstructions in the way and finally reach the destination fully demonstrates a person's

overall ability and superior mental qualities. These are all the reliable sources of happiness. Consequently, there is every reason to conclude that people will feel happier if they have completed a difficult job.

78. 人们在完成有挑战性或艰难工作时幸福感更强烈吗？

人在一生中要承担各种各样的任务，完成不同工作的过程使一个人成为有责任感、有用且有能力的社会公民。不言而喻，在成功完成一项任务时每个人都有权感到幸福愉悦。然而，相比较而言，如果一个人努力完成了颇具挑战性的而非简单的工作的话，他／她会收获更多的幸福感。

首先，自我肯定与他人的认可是个人幸福的主要来源。具体来讲，当一个人努力完成了一项十分艰巨的工作时，一种强烈的成就感会油然而生，这会使他感到无比荣幸与快乐。另一方面，如果他在迎接挑战的过程中作出的不懈努力被他人目睹，他们无疑会对他刮目相看。通过旁观者的目光，他进一步证实了自己的荣耀。他人的赞扬与认可必定会使他充满自豪感与喜悦。的确，让他人对自己的个人品质与价值信服的能力不仅能帮他得到来自公众的赞誉，而且还能为他的人生注入永久的幸福。

第二，比起最终结果，克服困难的過程给予人们更多的快乐。在某种程度上，遭遇困难其实是人们充分利用自己的智慧与能力的良机。经历所有复杂步骤的过程是既有益也有意义的。因此，在这个为成功拼搏的过程中所作的任何牺牲都不会是徒劳的。相反，这些艰苦的努力绝对是值得付出的，并值得被珍藏于记忆之中。它们会给人们带来无穷无尽的幸福。

此外，从简单的任务中是无法吸收新鲜事物的。相比之下，在解决棘手问题时，可以学到崭新的知识，并同时收获创造性的想法。这必定使人更加快乐。毋庸置疑，造成任何困难的主要原因在于人们还未掌握相关的知识。也就是说，包含在困难中的要素对于任务承担者来说是全新的。因此，解决困难的过程也是熟悉新知识并逐渐理解其精髓的完美途径。在这种情况下，掌握新技能与收获新知识对一个人的性格塑造是不可或缺的。

简言之，尽管履行挑战性的任务是艰苦的，但在为目标奋斗的过程中会有更宝贵的收获。能够穿越途中的阻碍并最终到达终点充分证明了一个人的整体能力与优秀的心理素质。这些都是可靠的幸福来源。因此，我们有充分理由相信完成艰难的工作会使人更加幸福。

注释

undertake **vt.** 承担；从事

completion **n.** 完成

self-approval **n.** 自我肯定；自我认可

recognition **n.** 认可；公认；赞誉

exceptionally **adv.** 格外；非常地

look up to... 敬仰；尊重

beholder **n.** 旁观者

(be) convinced about... 对.....信服

final result 最终结果

go through 经历；经受；通过

without avail 徒劳地

moreover **adv.** 另外；此外

in other words 换言之

task-taker 任务接受者

in short 简言之；总之

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents should help to determine the future of their children instead of allowing the children to make their own decisions.

Cut
Paste
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Test Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

79. Should parents help to determine the future of their children?

Nowadays, many parents **tend to** exert too much pressure on their children and play the decisive role in determining their future. In spite of the fact that it is the **destined responsibility** on the part of the parents to make important decisions for their children and offer the most reasonable guidelines to help them become mature and successful, children should not be deprived of the freedom to make their own choices.

To begin with, allowing children to make their own choices motivates them to work harder with enhanced **enthusiasm** and efficiency. In the meantime, their abilities could be strengthened and they will become more independent than before. To illustrate from the psychological angle, if a child is **chiefly** responsible for an important decision, he may become more **conscious** about the effectiveness of his own choice. If it finally proves to be **dissatisfying**, no one else is to blame but himself. Therefore, in order to avoid such an **embarrassment** and fully testify the **correctness** of his choice, he has to **strive for** a better outcome by working more diligently and attentively. Cherishing the expectation for others' acknowledgement, he is likely to make himself more competent and qualified at last. After all, where there is a will, there is a way. Such an impetus **is bound to** be powerful and effective.

In fact, whenever a critical decision has to be made, parents should know their children thoroughly and respect their interests instead of **holding fast to** their absolute authority. Anyhow, it is the children rather than the parents who should play the leading role. If the parents' choice **goes against** the preference of their children, under no circumstances could it be adopted. Thereafter, the parents are required to communicate extensively with their children and obtain a deeper understanding of their interests, merits and shortcomings, ambitions and other details. All these are closely related to the children's future development. Meanwhile, they **are** also **advised to** ask their children to express their opinions about the future and cherish their values.

Admittedly, it is most desirable for the children to make choices under the reasonable support from their parents. Due to their rich life experience and mature thoughts, adults are able to make more objective and correct judgment than the innocent children. As the enlightening teacher of their children, parents have the obligation to prevent them from making **immoral** choices. Thus, they should help supervise the conducts of their children and offer constructive and useful guidelines for them from time to time. Children are in need of their help both spiritually and practically.

Therefore, all wise parents should **take charge of** offering the most sincere and helpful suggestions for their children whenever important decisions are being made. In

the meantime, children should also be allowed to determine their own future based on their personal preferences and abilities. Only through the **combined efforts** of parents and children could the best result be achieved.

79. 父母应当帮助决定孩子的未来吗？

如今，很多父母常常会给孩子施加太多压力，并且掌握着其未来的决定权。尽管为子女作重要的决定并给予助其成熟与成功的合理指导是身为父母固有的责任，然而，孩子们作出自己选择的自由是不应遭到剥夺的。

首先，若家长允许孩子作自己的选择，这会促使他们热情高涨，效率倍增，学习更积极。与此同时，他们的能力也会得到加强，并且会变得比以前更独立。从心理的角度来说，如果一个孩子为某个重要的决定负主要责任，他会更加在意自己选择的结果。假如他的选择最后不尽如人意的话，那么就只能怪他自己了。因此，为了避免这种尴尬，并且充分证实自己的选择是正确的，他就必须通过更勤奋、专注的学习，争取更好的结果。由于期待得到他人的认可，他／她也许会提高自己的能力，并最终达到目的。无论如何，有志者事竟成。这样的动力必定是强大且有效的。

事实上，每当面临重要抉择的时候，家长应当彻底了解他们的孩子，并且尊重他们的兴趣，而并非总是高高在上掌控绝对权威。不管怎样，主角是孩子而不是家长。如果父母的选择有悖于孩子的偏好，那么无论如何都不应被采纳。因此，父母必须与孩子进行广泛的交流，以便更深入地了解他们的兴趣、优缺点、理想以及其他详细情况。这些都与他们的未来发展联系紧密。同时，他们也应当让孩子表达出其对未来的想法，并且珍视他们的理念。

不可否认，孩子们最好在父母合理的帮助下作出选择。由于拥有丰富的人生经验和成熟的思想，成年人会比涉世未深的孩子更易作出客观、准确的判断。作为孩子的启蒙老师，父母有义务阻止子女做出不道德的选择。所以他们应当帮助监督其行为，并且时常给予建设性的和有用的指导。孩子们需要从父母那些得到精神上的和实际上的帮助。

因此，每当作重要决定的时候，所有明智的父母都有责任给予孩子最真诚且最有用的建议。同时，也应当允许孩子根据自己的个人兴趣和能力决定自己的未来。只有通过父母和孩子共同的努力才能得到最好的结果。

注释

tend to... 往往.....；倾向于.....

destined responsibility 天职

enthusiasm *n.* 热情

chiefly *adv.* 主要地；首要地

conscious *adj.* 有意识的；自觉的

dissatisfying *adj.* 令人不满的

embarrassment *n.* 尴尬

correctness **n.** 正确

strive for... 争取.....; 为.....而奋斗

be bound to... 必然会.....

hold fast to... 紧紧抓住.....; 坚持.....

go against... 违背.....; 反对.....; 不利于.....

be advised to... 被建议去做.....

immoral **adj.** 不道德的

take charge of... 负责.....

combined efforts 共同的努力

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Having jobs with low salary and more security is better than jobs with high salary but easier to lose.

Cut

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Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

80. A job with low salary and more security or one with high salary but easier to lose?

Today job hunters are granted richer opportunities to select their most suitable careers. Different **candidates** may have their unique orientations. Some people would prefer to take more secure jobs regardless of low salaries, while others are searching for higher-paid jobs that might be easy to lose. From my own standpoint, accepting a more competitive job offer should be a better choice for ambitious and capable individuals, even though it is difficult to keep the position.

Above all, anyone with real abilities deserves a financially rewarding job. Pursuing a high salary might be the primary intention of most ambitious job seekers. Although the level of pay is not the sole determinant of a good job, it demonstrates the acknowledgement of one's values. Meanwhile a better pay also ensures a higher living standard and a stronger **purchasing power**. These concerns are extremely realistic but of essential significance to impact a person's career prospects.

Factually, there is no need to worry about losing a job as long as one is competent enough. Today's world is full of opportunities for all. In the market-based economy, **human resource flows** are actually a positive phenomenon that **signalizes** a vigorous and prosperous economic environment. Losing a job is not as **horrible** as it appears to be. On the contrary, it might bring about a more desirable job offer. The precious working experience accumulated in the last position might also prove useful when the new chance arrives. Accordingly, richer experience could be gained and abilities might be improved as well.

However, many other important factors should also be taken into account before **landing a job**. For instance, it is a must to select one that could best suit one's preference and major. Working in a position that one dislikes or has nothing to do with his field of studies will turn out to be **nightmare**. Hence, job orientation should be a **top concern**. What's more important, the job applicant also has to **investigate** detailed conditions of the company, including the potential of its future development, the **managing styles** of the leaders, the level of working environment, as well as the **promotion opportunities**. These all belong to the series of major factors that need to be thoroughly considered.

Consequently, in the face of numerous job offers, all the potential candidates should keep a clear mind and try hard to avoid any rash decisions. At the same time, it is also necessary to have an objective self-judgment before **applying for** a desirable job. Competitions and chances co-exist on the current job market. As long as one possesses sufficient qualities, he will obtain a most satisfactory job **sooner or later**.

80. 选择工资低但稳定的工作还是工资高但容易失去的工作？

如今，求职者拥有了更多机会去选择最适合自己的职业。不同的人也许会有他们独特的定位。有些人偏向更稳定的工作，无论工资高低；而有的人则寻求工资高但容易失去的工作。在我看来，接受更具挑战性的工作对于雄心勃勃而又有实力的人而言才是更好的选择，尽管保住职位并不容易。

首先，有真正实力的人值得拥有报酬高的工作。追求高工资也许是大多数有雄心的求职者的初衷。尽管工资水平并非衡量工作优劣的唯一决定因素，但它能够体现出对一个人价值的认可。与此同时，更高的工资还能确保更高的生活水平以及更强的购买力。这些虽然是极其现实的，但对一个人的职业前景却产生着重要的影响。

其实，只要有足够的实力，就无需担心失去工作。今天的世界对所有人而言都是充满了机遇的。在市场经济条件下，人才流动实际上是一个积极的现象，它反映出经济环境的活跃与繁荣。失业并不像表面上看起来那么可怕。相反，它也许还会带来更理想的工作机会。在从前职位上积累的宝贵工作经验在新机遇到来时就会凸显其价值了。于是，人们可以继续获得更丰富的经验，同时也可以进一步提高自己的能力。

然而，在入职之前还应考虑到很多其他重要因素。例如，选择最适合自己兴趣和专业的的工作是很有必要的。在自己厌恶的或与所修专业相距甚远的职位上工作确是场噩梦。因此，首先应关注工作定位。更重要的是，工作申请人还必须调查公司的具体情况，包括未来的发展潜力、领导者管理风格、工作环境级别以及升职机会。这些都是必须深思熟虑的一系列主要因素。

因此，面对无数的工作机会，所有潜在候选人都应该保持清醒的头脑并尽力避免作出鲁莽的决定。同时，求职之前还有必要进行客观的自我评价。在当今的人才市场上，竞争与机遇并存。只要一个人拥有足够的品质，迟早都会获得最令人满意的工作。

注释

candidate **n.** 候选人

purchasing power 购买力

human resource flow 人才流动

signalize **vt.** 代表；表示

horrible **adj.** 可怕的

land a job 找到工作

nightmare **adj.** 噩梦似的；可怕的

top concern 首要关注的事情

investigate **vt.** 调查；研究

managing style 管理风格

promotion opportunity 晋升机会

apply for... 申请.....

sooner or later 迟早

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Younger school children (age 5 -10) are required to study art and music in addition to math, language, science, history.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

81 . Are younger school children (age 5 -10) required to study art and music?

In primary schools, pupils are learning a wide range of subjects. Without doubt, the **coverage** of diversified knowledge not only makes the campus life colorful and interesting, but also prepares children for a successful tomorrow. Thus, in addition to the most fundamental subjects like math, language, science and history, other courses should by no means be ignored by the educators. Among them art and music can be specially emphasized. In a word, it is absolutely necessary for children to study all these subjects at school.

First of all, learning art and music is beneficial to children's mental growth and self-development. In a sense, starting such lessons is an effective way to discover **gifted** children who possess the qualities that make them potential artists. As for the pupils themselves, they are also beginning to evaluate their own talents and interests. Suppose a child used to **be unconscious of** his gift for music, he may **come to realize** it as soon as it is taught at school. Then a future star is to rise. Even for those who might not have a gift, joining in art and music classes is also helpful. For example, painting colorful pictures allows them to use their imaginations and make them more creative.

Besides, campus life could be made more colorful and **pleasant** by the beautiful **drawings** and **melodies** from art and music classes. The **innate** nature of children is the love of playing and having fun. Being confined to the classroom most days of the week and learning a series of serious subjects would easily make them **bored** and **lose interest in** studying. Thus, some relaxing and **enjoyable** classes will help them regain their passion for school life. They can use color pencils to paint pretty pictures and engage themselves in **paper-cutting** activities. Meanwhile, singing and dancing to the sweet music also render them great joy and happiness.

Additionally, entering the primary school **marks the starting point of** a child's formal education. This period of life is of unique significance to his future. Thus, it is absolutely necessary for educators to select a vast variety of subjects for the students and try to prevent them from **going overboard on one single subject**. As a matter of fact, covering varied subjects familiarizes the students with the preliminary knowledge in many fields and prepares them for further studies. To some extent, it helps children **acquire** knowledge and comprehensive skills to meet the high demand of the modern world.

To conclude, with the purpose of establishing a more efficient **basic education** system, authorities are obliged to draw up scientific teaching strategies for all primary schools. The competitive social reality also urges schools to cultivate more qualified individuals with extensive abilities. After all, the future world belongs to the children. **In**

this regard, the opportunity to learn art and music will undoubtedly benefit the pupils in the long run.

81. 应该要求5至10岁的已入学儿童学习美术和音乐吗？

小学里的孩子们学习广泛的课程。毋庸置疑，接触各种知识不仅使校园生活丰富多彩且充满乐趣，而且还能为学生的成功未来作准备。因此，除了诸如数学、语言、科学和历史之类的最基础科目外，其他课程也不应被教育工作者忽视。其中，美术和音乐应该引起教育工作者的特别重视。简言之，孩子们在学校学习这些课程是绝对有必要的。

首先，学习美术和音乐对孩子的心理成长和自我发展都是有益的。在某种意义上，开设此类课程有助于发现那些拥有艺术家品质的天才少年。对于学生来说，他们也开始衡量自己的天赋与兴趣。假设一个孩子还未意识到自己的音乐天分，他／她可能会在音乐课上有所发觉。于是，一颗未来之星由此诞生了。即使对于没有艺术天赋的孩子而言，上美术和音乐课也对他们有所帮助。例如，画出五颜六色的图画让他们充分发挥想象，从而变得更有创造力。

此外，由于美术课上绚丽的图画和音乐课中优美的旋律，校园生活也会变得更加多彩、更加快乐。喜爱玩耍和娱乐是孩子们的天性。倘若一周的大部分时间都被限制在教室里学习一系列严肃的科目，他们会很容易感到厌烦并对学习失去兴趣。因此，一些轻松愉快的课程有助于重新激起孩子们对校园生活的热情。他们可以用彩色铅笔画美丽的图画，并参与到剪纸等活动中去。与此同时，跟随甜美的音乐唱歌跳舞也能给他们带来无限的喜悦和幸福。

此外，进入小学标志着一个孩子接受正式教育的起点。这个人生阶段对他／她的未来是极为重要的。因此，教育工作者绝对有必要教授学生多种科目以防止他们偏科。实际上，涉及多学科使学生们熟悉各个领域内最基本的知识，并为他们以后更深入的学习作好准备。在某种程度上，这有助于孩子们获得满足现代世界高要求所需的知识和综合技能。

总而言之，为了建立一个更加有效的基础教育体系，官方有义务为所有小学制定科学的教学纲领。激烈竞争的社会现实也促使学校培养出拥有更广泛技能的合格人才。无论如何，未来的世界是属于孩子们的。鉴于此，从长远来看，学习美术和音乐的机会无疑是对他们有益的。

注释

coverage **n.** 覆盖范围；涉及范围

gifted **adj.** 有天赋的；有才华的

be unconscious of... 未曾意识到.....

come to realize... 意识到.....

pleasant **adj.** 令人愉快的

drawing **n.** 图画

melody **n.** 旋律

innate **adj.** 天生的；固有的

bored **adj.** 无聊的；厌烦的

lose interest in... 对.....丧失兴趣

enjoyable **adj.** 令人愉悦的

paper-cutting **n.** 剪纸

additionally **adv.** 此外；另外

mark the starting point of... 标志.....的开端

go overboard on one single subject 偏科

acquire **vt.** 获得

basic education 基础教育

in this regard 就这一点而言

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Movies and TV programs made in your own country are more interesting comparing to movies and programs made in other countries.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

82. Which are more interesting, movies and TV programs made in your own country or ones made in other countries?

The unprecedented boom of the world's **show business** owes much to the highly advanced international trade market today. With an enlarged volume of imports and exports among different countries, it is self-evident that people have an increasing demand of foreign movies and TV programs. Indeed, the ones produced abroad are **no less** interesting **than** those made at home.

To begin with, there is no denying that movies and TV programs produced in one's own country are closer to his daily life and easier to understand. The **setting** of background and plots, and the design of actor's **lines** all comply with the native **customs**, values and concepts. For instance, in some **comedies**, **the laughing points** are often hidden in the **local dialects or slangs** that could only be comprehended by the natives. It is difficult for the foreigners to grasp the central meaning, **not to mention** the **subtexts**. All these potential factors are combined together to make the movie not as interesting as it is supposed to be **in the eyes of** a foreign audience.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming **curiosity** about alien cultures and features considerably arouses people's interest in foreign movies or TV programs. They might be even more appealing to some viewers than homemade ones. For instance, motion pictures **featuring** Chinese kongfu are a huge attraction to the westerners. Many of these movies made in China have won prestigious film awards like **Oscars** and **the Silver Bear**. This perfectly indicates the fact that home-made productions are highly welcome by overseas audiences. Among the most popular ones, ***Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*** can be counted. Another **noticeable** example could be traced in ***Discovery***, the prestigious **TV documentary series**. Published in different editions, translated into many languages, shown through varied media channels, this successful TV program truly attracts the world's attention.

Furthermore, watching overseas movies or TV programs broadens people's mind and helps them obtain deeper comprehension of social values in other countries. Without having to travel abroad, audiences could gain access to the real-life environment of their foreign counterparts. Through the plots or scenes presented in the media productions, social concepts are vividly displayed **before the eyes of** the public. **Thereupon**, former misunderstanding and prejudices might be eliminated.

Frankly speaking, movies or TV programs made both at home and abroad possess their particular attractions to different audiences. It is unnecessary to label either type as more interesting than the other. People are entitled to have their own preferences and select whatever appeals to them. **On all accounts**, the thriving of the modern film and TV industry requires the co-existence of diversified productions.

82. 哪些更有趣：国产的电影电视节目还是国外的电影电视节目？

世界娱乐业的空前繁荣在很大程度上归功于如今高度发达的国际贸易市场。随着不同国家之间进出口总量的增加，很显然人们对国外电影电视节目的需求量也越来越大了。的确，国外出品的电影电视节目不亚于国内的制作。

首先，我们不能否认，国产电影电视节目更贴近日常生活，也更容易看懂。其背景与情节的设置以及演员的台词设计都符合国内的习俗、价值观与理念。例如，在一些喜剧片中，笑点往往隐藏在当地方言或俚语里面，这些也只有本地人才能够理解。外国人是很难抓住中心思想的，更不用说潜台词了。所有这些潜在因素使此类电影在外国观众的眼中就显得不那么有趣了。

然而，对异国文化和特色的强烈好奇心会引起人们对国外电影电视节目的兴趣。它们甚至有可能比国产电影电视节目更具吸引力。例如，中国功夫电影使西方人着迷。很多此类电影已经荣获了如奥斯卡和银熊奖之类的著名奖项。这充分表明国内作品也会受到海外观众的极大青睐。在最受欢迎的影片中，《卧虎藏龙》可谓杰出的代表。另一个光辉的典范是著名的电视纪录系列片《探索》。这部成功的电视片以不同的版本发行，被翻译成多国语言并通过各种媒介渠道播出，这样成功的电视节目的确吸引着全世界的关注。

此外，观看海外电影或电视节目拓宽人们的视野，并助其更深入地了解其他国家的社会价值观。无需踏出国门，观众就可以生动体会到异域风情。社会观念通过这些作品的情节或场景活生生地展现在观众眼前，于是，以往的误解和偏见可能会随即消失。

坦率地讲，国内外电影电视节目对不同的观众有着不同的吸引点。因此，没有必要将两者中任何一者描述为“更有趣”。人们有权利拥有自己的偏好并选择最吸引自己的类别。无论如何，现代电影电视行业的蓬勃发展离不开作品的多样化共存。

注释

show business 娱乐业

no less...than... 不亚于.....

setting *n.* 设置；场景

lines *n.* 台词

custom *n.* 习俗；风俗

comedy *n.* 喜剧

the laughing point 笑点

local dialect 方言

slang *n.* 俚语

not to mention... 更不用说.....

subtext **n.** 潜台词; 弦外之音

in the eyes of... 在.....心目中

curiosity **n.** 好奇心

feature **vt.** 以.....为特色

Oscar 奥斯卡

the Silver Bear 银熊奖

Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon 《卧虎藏龙》

noticeable **adj.** 引人注目的

Discovery 《探索》

TV documentary series 系列电视纪录片

before the eyes of... 在.....面前

thereupon **adv.** 于是

on all accounts 无论如何

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Movies and televisions should always show audience that good people are being rewarded and bad people are being punished.

Test **Section** **?**
Quit **Exit** **Time** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

83. What should movies and televisions show the audience?

It's vastly accepted that such mass media as movies and televisions **bear** tremendous social **responsibilities**. Totally different from other forms of merchandise goods, movies and TV productions are unique commodities that could produce powerful influences on the public. Thus, every professional **practitioner** in the media world should be required to make their works beneficial to the entire society. What is shown on the screen should encompass contents that help the viewers become fully conscious of the importance to be good and the **fatality** to be evil.

Without doubt, one of the major functions of all movies and TV productions is to remind people to obey social morals. The entire human society is **governed** by law and there should be no exception. Those who go against the law and morals are destined to be punished. This concrete rule should be **observed** by all. As one of the most **profitable** businesses, the movie and TV industries are in the best position to arouse people's **conscientiousness** instead of being solely obsessed with the pursuit of financial gains.

Furthermore, producers should be responsible of reducing the negative impacts mass media could make on the audience's mentality and behavior. In the information age, the media's power can by no means be underestimated. For instance, if too much violence is presented on the screen, many viewers, especially youngsters, may tend to imitate the **evil deeds** of the **leading roles** in real life. This definitely posts a potential threat to **social** security and **stability**. Thus, in order to protect many innocent people from being polluted and misled by the unsuitable contents of movie or TV productions, it is imperative for all movie producers to **filter** what is to be shown in public. In fact, the modern society has an increasing demand for superior quality productions that **embody profound significance** and favorable social values. Joint efforts should be made to eliminate the works that are produced with the sole aim for profits but extremely harmful to the hearts and minds of people.

Admittedly, as long as the **bottom line** of basic social morals is well maintained, movie and TV producers should be allowed the freedom to create meaningful works with varied **themes**, contents and features. After all, modern audiences should be blessed with more choices. Thus, instead of being confined to a single theme, diversity has to be ensured.

Obviously, while encouraging the diversity of features, plots and types of media productions, professionals in this field should be **on the mission to** bring about positive effects to the society. Such a responsibility is of greater significance in the information age. As long as more social members appreciate the fact that the good are to be rewarded and the evil are to be punished, the essential values of mass media

could be fully demonstrated and justified.

83. 电视或电影应该向观众传达些什么？

众所周知，电影和电视之类的大众传媒承载着重大的社会责任。与其他商品形式完全不同，电视和电影是特殊的商品，它们能对公众产生强有力的影响。因此，每一位媒体从业者都应该努力使自己的作品对整个社会有益。屏幕上所展现的内容应该让观众充分意识到善良的重要性与邪恶的致命性。

毫无疑问，提醒人们遵守社会公德是所有电影和电视作品的主要功能之一。整个人类社会都是法治的，且毫无例外。那些违反法律与道德的人注定会受到惩罚。人人都要遵守这个固定的规则。作为盈利最多的行业之一，电影电视业最适合唤起人们的良知，而并非只执迷于追求经济利益。

此外，制作人有责任减少大众传媒对观众心理和行为产生的负面影响。在信息时代，我们绝不能低估媒体的威力。例如，如果过多的暴力出现在屏幕上，很多观众，尤其是青少年，可能会在现实生活中模仿主人公的罪恶行径。这必定会对社会安全和稳定产生潜在的威胁。因此，为了防止无邪的人们遭受污染，使其免受电影或电视作品中不恰当内容的误导，所有的电影制作人应该对即将公映的作品进行过滤。其实，现代社会越来越需要高品质的节目，这些节目应该能够体现深刻的内涵和优良的社会价值观。而对于那些仅仅为了盈利而制作的、对人们心灵和思想极其有害的作品，我们应尽全力铲除。

不能否认，只要基本社会公德的底线得到良好的维护，电影电视制作人应该可以自由创作主题各异、内容丰富、特色鲜明且意义深刻的作品。毕竟，现代观众理应获得更多的选择。因此，应确保作品的多样性，而不是仅仅局限在单一主题之上。

很显然，在鼓励媒体产品的特色、情节以及种类多样性的同时，业内人士应承担起给社会带来积极影响的使命。在信息时代，这个责任尤为艰巨。只要更多的社会成员充分理解“善恶终有报”这个道理，大众传媒的核心价值就能完全展现出来并得到印证了。

注释

bear responsibility 承担责任

practitioner *n.* 从业者

fatality *n.* 致命性；致命的影响

govern *vt.* 统治；支配；决定

observe *vt.* 遵守

profitable *adj.* 有利可图的

conscientiousness *n.* 良知

evil deed 恶行

leading role 主角

social stability 社会稳定

filter **vt.** 过滤

embody **vt.** 体现；表达

profound significance 深刻的意义

bottom line 底线

theme **n.** 主题

on the mission to... 肩负.....的使命

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should not show their political or social views to students in the class.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

Cut
Paste
Undo

84. Shouldn't teachers show their political or social views to students in the class?

Teachers are often compared to diligent **gardeners** who render endless **sources of life** and the most devoted care to the plants. Without their support and guidance, students could never become useful individuals. Factually, what is gained from the teachers has gone far beyond the limited range of basic knowledge and skills. Their mental influences on the students should not be **undervalued**. In my opinion, teachers are entitled to present their positive political views and social values in class.

Undeniably, teachers should be required to deliver objective knowledge and train the students' essential skills in class. Their major aim is to make the students thoroughly grasp the essences of textbooks through a series of **stereotype modes**, including instructing, explaining, assigning homework and giving grades. These just constitute the most fundamental tasks on the part of the teaching staff.

As a matter of fact, good social values cherished by the teachers may produce **positive influences** on the students, thus offering them guidelines that help them establish correct values. Every qualified teacher will never shun the responsibility of doing so. Indeed, faced with numerous social problems, young students are usually unable to resist the harmful impacts due to the lack of correct mental support and guidance. If their teachers have made their mature and **superior-quality** views known to the students, they are likely to remain **intact** before the overpowering spiritual **invasions** from the outside world. Even today I can still recall the sincere words from my Chinese teacher when she told us about her standpoints on money. In her eyes, one must remain honest and rational before the appeal of personal gains. Under no circumstances should social morals and conscientiousness be betrayed. Such a spiritual treasure has been my clear guidance throughout the years and made me a socially responsible citizen.

However, teachers should avoid showing any **biased views** to the students, especially those associated with extreme political orientation, **religious beliefs** or **rebellious emotions**. Although it is a **human right** to express one's views freely, spreading prejudiced opinions in public might incur unwanted consequences. Therefore, some political views like the **protesting mood** against a new policy or the **evaluation** of a **resigned** political leader should be kept as private instead of presenting them to a group of students.

To sum up, there is no need to completely prohibit the teachers from presenting their favorable views in class. Students deserve the right to learn more than knowledge in class. In most cases, good mental influences produced by the teachers might be more valuable to their future development. Therefore, teachers should be encouraged to guide their students in an extensive manner.

84. 教师不应该在课堂上把自己的政治或社会观念传达给学生吗？

教师通常被比作辛勤的园丁，他们给予花花草草无尽的生命源泉以及无微不至的关怀。没有他们的支持和引导，学生是不可能成为有用之才的。其实，从教师那里得到的已经远远不止有限的基础知识和技能。他们对学生产生的精神影响也不能被低估。我认为，教师有权在课堂展示自己积极向上的政治观和社会价值观。

不能否认，教师在课堂上应该传播客观知识，并训练学生的基本技能。他们的主要目标是使学生们通过一系列固定模式彻底掌握课本的精髓，这些模式包括指导、解释、布置家庭作业以及评分。它们构成了教师最基本的任务。

事实上，教师所推崇的优秀社会价值观可以对学生产生积极的影响，从而指导其也树立起正确的价值观。每一位合格的教师都不会推卸这种责任。的确，在无数社会问题面前，由于缺乏正确的心理支持和引导，年轻的学生通常无法抵抗有害的影响。如果教师能让学生了解到自己成熟且优质的观念，他们就可能在外界压倒性的精神侵袭面前保持安然无恙。直至今日，我仍然记得我的语文老师在我们告诉她对金钱的看法时所说的字字句句。在她眼中，一个人必须在个人私利的诱惑面前保持诚实与理智，在任何情况下都不能违背社会公德和良心。这笔精神财富多年来一直明确指引着我，并且使我成为一个有社会责任感的公民。

然而，教师应该避免向学生展示自己的偏见观念，尤其那些涉及极端政治倾向、宗教信仰或造反情绪的观念。尽管自由发表言论是基本人权，但公开传播偏激思想可能引发不良后果。因此，诸如针对某项新政策的抵触情绪或对某离任领导人的评价之类的政治观点应作为个人隐私，而不应透露给学生。

总之，完全禁止教师展示自己倾向的观念是没有必要的。学生有权从课堂上学到知识以外的东西。在大多数情况下，教师给予的良好心理影响会对他们未来的发展更有价值。因此，应该鼓励教师对学生进行广泛的指导。

注释

gardener **n.** 园丁

source of life 生命之源

undervalue **vt.** 低估；看轻

stereotype mode 刻板模式

positive influence 积极的影响

superior-quality **adj.** 优质的

intact **adj.** 未受损伤的；完好无缺的

invasion **n.** 入侵；侵袭

biased view 带有偏见的观点

religious belief 宗教信仰

rebellious emotion 逆反情绪

human right 人权

protesting mood 抗议情绪

evaluation **n.** 评价

resigned **adj.** 已辞职的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important for a teacher to help students gain self-confidence than to teach specific knowledge.

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

85. Helping students gain self-confidence or teaching specific knowledge?

As a most **respectable** profession in the human society, teachers are more than devoted **knowledge disseminators**. They are rather **soul architects** who play an indispensable role in helping youngsters construct superior mentality. Qualified teachers are capable of enlightening others' hearts and minds and lead them toward brilliant success. Undeniably, self-confidence should be included in the qualities teachers strive to help their students to build. However, in my opinion, it is equally important for teachers to make their students educated and capable.

Above all, it is the most fundamental task for every teacher to teach the **specific** knowledge efficiently. **Under the instructions of** their teachers in class, students can obtain a thorough understanding of what has been printed in the textbooks. That is perhaps where the essence of school education lies. There is no excuse to underestimate the significance of this preliminary step in teaching. Thus, we may compare the fundamental knowledge that has been comprehended by the students to the concrete basement of a **towering** architecture. Without its stable **sustenance**, the **upper parts** of this giant building might be **on the verge of collapse**. Accordingly, the teachers are required to make full use of their intelligence and adopt constructive teaching methods to ensure the effective performance of this task.

Besides, teachers are in the best position to train their students to become self-confident. A qualified teacher is one who acts as an emotional leader. He possesses the ability to offer the most favorable mental guidance for his students. Needless to say, any successful individual must be confident enough so as to embrace challenges and overcome them with a strong will. Self-confidence is closely associated with self-esteem and **self-assuredness** in one's individual abilities and qualities. Such a favorable spiritual condition is **irreplaceably** critical during the struggle for success. Students are at an age when concepts and minds could be easily affected by others, especially his teachers. Therefore, whenever a student has **done a good job in** his studies, teachers should offer him compliments and encourage him to go on making good efforts. Likewise, whenever a student encounters a failure or an obstacle during the course of learning, it relies on teachers who continue to support him and help him out of the temporary distress. All these are what an excellent soul guide would do. In most cases, the fulfillment of such duties would **bring out** the full potential of young students.

As a matter of fact, the teachers' chief responsibilities have gone far beyond teaching knowledge and cultivating the students' confidence. They are producing influences in many other aspects. For instance, by presenting mature and **enlightening** outlooks on life and the outside world, teachers lead young people to adopt correct and positive values. Just like **navigators** on the **grand ocean**, they help them pave the

way toward brilliant success.

Undoubtedly, students are the biggest beneficiaries of school education. Meanwhile, teaching is also a rewarding and meaningful career that fills educators with happiness and pride. Thus, no matter how much sacrifice a teacher has to make, these painstaking efforts shall not **be made for nothing**. With the **emergence** of more confident, knowledgeable and competent individuals, their personal values are perfectly **justified**.

85. 帮助学生获得自信还是教授他们基本知识?

作为人类社会最受人尊敬的职业，教师不仅仅是忠诚的知识传播者，他们更像是帮助年轻人构建优秀心理状态的不可替代的灵魂工程师。合格的教师能够启蒙他人的心灵与思想，并引导他们走向光辉的成功。不能否认，自信应该包含在教师努力帮助学生塑造的品质之中。然而，在我看来，教师使学生有文化、有能力也同样重要。

首先，教师最根本的任务就是卓有成效地教授具体知识。在他们的课堂指导之下，学生便获得了对课本中的内容的透彻理解。这也许就是学校教育的根本所在。我们没有理由低估这个教学初级步骤的重要意义。因此，我们可以把学生已经掌握的基础知识比作一座高耸建筑的水泥地基。若离开它的牢固支撑，这座高楼的上层结构就会濒临倒塌。因此，教师应该充分利用自己的智慧并采用有建设性的教学方法确保这项任务的有效完成。

此外，教师最适合训练学生的自信心。合格的教师同时也是一名精神领袖。他有能力为学生提供优良的心理指导。不言而喻，任何成功人士都必须足够自信，并以坚强的意志面对并击败挑战。自信与个人能力品质中的自尊与自我肯定联系紧密。这种优秀的精神状态在向成功拼搏的过程中不可或缺。在学生所处的年龄阶段里，观念与思想很容易受他人尤其是老师的影响。因此，每当学生在学习中表现良好时，教师都应给予表扬并鼓励他／她继续努力。同样地，每当学生在学习过程中遭遇了失败或困难时，教师还需继续支持他／她并帮助他／她从暂时的消沉中解脱出来。所有这些都是优秀的精神向导应该做的。在大多数情况下，履行这些职责将充分挖掘出年轻学生的潜能。

事实上，教师的主要责任已经远远超越了教授知识和培养学生的信心。他们也在其他许多方面对学生产生影响，比如，通过展示自己成熟且有启迪作用的人生观和世界观，教师引导年轻人树立正确积极的价值观。如同茫茫大海中的导航，他们帮助学生驶向辉煌的成功。

毫无疑问，学生是学校教育的最大受益者。与此同时，教学也是使教育工作者幸福、自豪的有回报且有意义的职业。因此，无论教师要作出多大牺牲，这些艰苦的努力不会是无用处的。随着更多有信心、有文化、有能力的人才脱颖而出，教师的个人价值会得到完美的证明。

注释

respectable **adj.** 可尊敬的

knowledge disseminator 知识传播者

soul architect 灵魂工程师

specific **adj.** 详细的；特定的

under the instructions of... 在.....的指导下

towering **adj.** 高耸的

sustenance **n.** 支持；寄托

upper parts 上层建筑

on the verge of collapse 濒临坍塌；在倒塌的边缘

self-assuredness 自我肯定

irreplaceably **adv.** 不可取代地

do a good job in... 在.....方面做得很棒

bring out... 使.....显示出来

enlightening **adj.** 给人启发的

navigator **n.** 导航

grand ocean 宽广的海洋

be made for nothing 无用处的；无益的

emergence **n.** 涌现；呈现

justify **vt.** 证明

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should be paid at least as much as lawyers, doctors, and business leaders are paid.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

86. Should teachers be paid at least as much as lawyers, doctors, and business leaders are paid?

The salary level of the teaching staff has been a major concern by the society in recent years. Admittedly, teachers' pay is lower compared with some other professions. Thus, with the purpose of improving such an unfair situation, some people advocate that teachers should be paid at least the same as lawyers, doctors and business leaders. From my standpoint, I support the idea of raising the **overall** pay level of the teachers. However, the **measuring standard** could be **flexible**.

To begin with, being the devoted contributors to social development, teachers deserve ample pays. **From the bottom of people's hearts**, they are forever cherishing the most sincere **gratitude** toward their **beloved** teachers. Ever since the very first day they entered school, they have begun to enrich their mind by following the enlightening steps of their teachers. Dating back to the **distant Warring States Period** of China, people had already believed in the famous saying that **a tutor for a day is a father for a lifetime**. Indeed, in no way could an individual accomplish success without his teachers. There is enough evidence to indicate that the realization of one's personal values owes much to those who have sacrificed far more than what they have been rewarded. With the progress of society, the significant role teachers are playing can no longer be underestimated. But for their tremendous contributions, lawyers, doctors and business leaders could have never become wealthy and useful. Therefore, it has **approached** the time to promote their salaries to a higher level.

However, each profession should have its own criteria of salary standard. The paying **volumes** also differ among different fields. It is absolutely unnecessary for all of them to adopt a **uniform** paying measure. Even within the same **occupational domain**, methods of payments might be varied among individuals. To further illustrate, a lawyer could be paid according to his **reputation**. If he has won many **vital cases**, he should earn more than those who are not as famous. Some other lawyers might be paid according to the level of their **qualifications**, including law-related **certificates**, degrees of education or **professional ranks and titles**. For example, a person who graduated from Harvard University should earn more than an average lawyer. The same is true with the medicine field. As for business leaders, they are often **stock holders** who could earn a larger fortune than others. They can also receive their salaries on the basis of the **profits** their projects have made. Needless to say, it is impossible to pay the teachers as much as Bill Gates is paid.

Similarly, a more flexible and scientific salary system should be built to ensure that all teachers could be fairly paid. For example, teachers could be paid according to how well their students perform, either in exams or in varied kinds of competitions. Those

whose students gain higher marks or receive more awards could be rewarded with a salary promotion. In addition, if a teacher has successfully completed many major projects and research tasks, he also deserves a higher pay.

Apparently, in order to create a healthier and more harmonious **atmosphere**, **decision-makers** of all professions should **adopt** immediate measures to renovate their paying systems. As for the education field, the demand for better payment to the teachers has been on the rise. Therefore, instead of confining to the outdated and unfair paying standard, school authorities carry the responsibility to improve the current situation.

86. 教师的工资至少要和律师、医生和企业家一样高？

近年来，教育工作者的工资水平已成为社会的重点关注。不得不承认，教师工资低于某些其他行业。因此，为了改善这种不公平的局面，有些人提议将教师工资提高到律师、医生和企业家的工资水平。我支持提高教师工资整体水平的想法，然而，在我看来，衡量标准可以是灵活的。

首先，作为社会发展的忠诚贡献者，教师理应获得良好的工资待遇。人们心底始终怀有对自己敬爱的老师最真诚的感激之情。从入学的第一天起，他们就跟随着老师的启发开始充实自己的思想。追溯到遥远的战国时期，中国人就已经推崇“一日为师，终身为父”这句名言。的确，没有老师的帮助，成功便遥不可及。有充足的理由可以证明，个人价值的实现在很大程度上都归功于那些奉献远远大于所得的人们。随着社会的发展，教师的重要作用不应再被低估。如果没有他们的巨大贡献，律师、医生和企业家也不可能成为富有的有用之才。因此，提高教师工资势在必行。

然而，每个行业都应有自己的工资标准。在不同的领域，工资数额也是不同的。所有的行业都采用完全一致的工资标准，这是绝对没有必要的。即使在相同的职业领域，针对个人的工资计算方法也会有所不同。更具体来说，一名律师可以根据其声誉领取工资。如果打赢了很多场重要的官司，那么他／她就应该比那些名气较小的律师获得更高的工资。其他律师也可能根据他们的资格等级拿工资，包括法律相关的资格证书、学历或职称。例如，从哈佛大学毕业的律师应该比普通律师的工资高。医学领域也一样。而对于企业家而言，他们通常是收入高于常人的股东。他们的工资也可以基于企业项目的盈利。不必说，教师是不可能与比尔·盖茨挣得一样多的。

同样地，应该建立起一个更加灵活、更加科学的工资体系以确保所有教师获得公平的收入。例如，教师可以根据他们的学生在考试或各种竞赛中的表现领取工资。如果学生取得更高的分数或赢取更多奖项，那么他们的老师就应该涨工资。此外，如果一名教师成功完成了很多重要项目或研究任务，他／她的工资也应该得到提升。

很显然，为了建立一个更健康、更和谐的氛围，所有行业的决策者都应该立即采取措施革新工资体系。在教育领域，对更高工资待遇的呼声越来越高了。因此，校方有责任改善现状，而不是死守那些过时且不公平的工资标准。

注释

overall **adj.** 总体上的

measuring standard 衡量标准

flexible **adj.** 灵活的

from the bottom of one's heart 从心底

gratitude **n.** 感激; 感谢

beloved **adj.** 敬爱的

distant **adj.** 遥远的; 远古的

Warring States Period 战国时期

A tutor for a day is a father for a lifetime. 一日为师, 终身为父。

approach **vt.** 接近

volume **n.** 总额; 数量

uniform **adj.** 统一的; 一致的

occupational domain 职业领域

reputation **n.** 声誉; 名声

vital case 重要案件

qualification **n.** 资历; 资格

certificate **n.** 证书

professional rank and title 职业等级与职称

stock holder 股东

profit **n.** 盈利

atmosphere **n.** 氛围

decision-maker 决策人

adopt **vt.** 采纳

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University students should be required to take at least one course that teaches them the culture of a country rather than their own.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

87. Should university students be required to take at least one course that teaches them the culture of a country rather than their own?

University education constitutes a most crucial stage in a person's life. Not only does it mark the **starting line** of adulthood, but it also prepares students for future challenges in society. More advanced knowledge is being gained and practical skills are being cultivated in the process. In order to make higher learning more effective, some people **propose that** colleges should require the students to take at least one course on foreign cultures. I am in favor of such a **motion**.

Firstly, learning foreign cultures broadens the students' **global vision**. In effect, the world today is a coherent whole with strengthened connections between different countries. Not a single nation should be **secluded**. As the major force to construct the future world, university students are bearing inescapable responsibilities. An open mind is the best way to assimilate essences of different cultures and intelligently utilize them whenever it is necessary. Moreover, with the **arrival** of the brand new era of information, globalization has made everyone a **villager** in a smaller world. With this regard, **trans-cultural communications** indeed bring about a promising future for the society and its social members. Thereafter, it is highly imperative for university students to take courses on foreign cultures.

Secondly, learning foreign cultures also helps young adults obtain a more objective view about the real situations in their home countries. Su Shi, an ancient Chinese poet, once presented his opinion **stating**, "**I don't know what Mount Lu really looks like, just because I am within the range of it.**" Such a notion is simple in words, yet extremely profound in meaning. It vividly demonstrates the fact that only from a different angle could a person obtain **the real looks of** his own **surroundings**. The same is true with the social reality nowadays. Through the comparison between different customs and cultures, students are **enabled** to know their native cultures better.

Last but not least, former prejudice and misunderstanding could be eliminated by taking such lessons. Without a good command of foreign cultures, students may only have **obscure** conceptions about the outside world. Misleading information from the media also **covers the truth**. Only in the class could the real facts be grasped and comprehended. Thus, the biased attitude held previously can be corrected, which paves the way for more extensive cooperation between countries and also helps preserve world peace.

To conclude, **chaining together** all the merits elaborated above, we are completely convinced that requiring students to study foreign cultures is a beneficial

choice. The modern society has set higher standard for those who are to construct the world in the near future. Faced with overwhelming challenges, each individual should be well equipped with a vast range of knowledge and a broadened mind.

87. 大学生应该选修至少一门有关其他国家文化的课程?

大学时光是人生中最关键的阶段。它不仅标志着成年期的起点，而且还为学生在未来迎接社会中的挑战作准备。在大学期间，学生可获得更高深的知识，并培养更实用的技能。为了使高等教育更富有成效，有的人提议，学校应该要求学生选修至少一门有关其他国家文化的课程。对此，我表示赞同。

首先，学习外国文化会拓宽学生的全球视野。当今世界其实是一个有机的整体，不同国家之间的联系加强了。任何一个国家都不可能孤立存在。作为建设未来世界的主力军，大学生肩负着不可推卸的责任。开阔的思想是吸收不同文化精髓并在必要时将其巧妙运用的最佳途径。此外，随着崭新的信息时代的来临，全球化使每个人成为居住在这个更小的世界中的村民。鉴于此，跨文化交流的确为社会及其成员带来更加光明的前途。因此，大学生很有必要学习外国文化课程。

其次，学习外国文化也帮助年轻人对自己国家的真实情况持有更客观的态度。中国古代大诗人苏轼曾经在一首诗中表达了自己的观点：“不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中。”这个见解虽然言语简明，但意义极其深刻。它生动地表明了一个道理，那就是，只有站在不同的角度，一个人才能看清自己所处环境的真面目。当今的社会现实也一样。通过对不同文化习俗的比较，学生就会更好地了解本土文化。

最后，选修此类课程还可消除以前的偏见与误解。若未精通外国文化，学生也许仅仅对外面的世界持有模糊的概念。来自传媒的误导性信息也可能掩盖了事实。只有在课堂上才能掌握并理解真实的情况。于是，之前头脑中的偏见会得到更正，这就为更广泛的国际合作铺平了道路，同时也有助于维护世界和平。

总之，综合上述所有优点我们完全可以确信，要求学生学习外国文化是有益的选择。现代社会对即将建设未来世界的人们设定了更高的标准。面对如此艰巨的挑战，每个人都应该掌握更广博的知识，并拥有更开阔的思想。

注释

starting line 起跑线

propose that... 倡议.....

motion *n.* 意向；请求

global vision 世界观

seclude *vt.* 使隔绝

arrival *n.* 到来

villager *n.* 村民

trans-cultural communication 跨文化交流

state **vt.** 陈述

I don't know what Mount Lu really looks like, just because I am within the range of it. 不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中。

the real looks of...的真面目

surroundings **n.** 环境

enable **vt.** 使能够

obscure **adj.** 模糊的

cover the truth 掩盖事实

chain together 链接在一起

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most of the advertisements make products appear better than they really are.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

88. Do most of the advertisements make products appear better than they really are?

The advertising industry in the modern world has **established itself as** an indispensable power that values the prosperity of **commerce**. Within the competitive business arena today, all ambitious enterprises are earnestly joining in a **marketing campaign**. Indeed, superior-quality advertisements spread via the mass media help promote sales and create shining images before the public. However, regarding the essential nature of this industry, it is fair enough to define that most advertisements make products appear better than they really are.

To begin with, the primary purpose of most advertisements is to persuade the public to buy. Thus, commercial advertisers **seek to** comply with the consumer's psychological orientation. They are doing their utmost to make the promoted products as appealing as possible. For instance, through the application of **photo editing software** or advanced video technology, designers are able to add shining effects to the pictures of the commodities so as to make them more eye-catching. In most cases, the photographs in **print ads** have undergone **face-liftings** before being presented in the media. The same is true with TV advertising. From a certain angle, each advertisement can be seen as a piece of **fine art** which encompasses more than the objective introductions of products. Colorful imaginations and creativity are indispensable elements often adopted with an aim to attract the consumers' attention. Meanwhile, by emphasizing the **first-class** quality of the products, they also attempt to leave a better impression on the potential buyers. Needless to say, good quality is a most effective stimulus that could encourage people to make purchases.

Furthermore, the huge investment on advertising and the tense competition on the market might urge the manufacturers to exaggerate the merits of products in advertisements. For fear of suffering **financial losses**, they would **spare no effort to** promote sales. As a consequence, it is **inevitable** for them to adopt **tricky** measures, including deliberately covering the defects of a commodity and focusing totally on its strong points. There also exists the possibility that some businesses cheat the consumers by spreading misleading or fake messages through the Internet.

Thus, it is imperative for the whole society to be fully conscious of the potential side effects of advertisements. In order to protect the common interests of consumers, the government should play an important role. In addition to **formulating** stricter **regulations** for the businesses and advertisers, the mass media also deserves intensified supervision. For instance, Sweden has **issued a ban on** advertisements targeting children below 12 years old.

Thereafter, consumers should remain rational before the tempting **slogans** and glamorous **descriptions** in advertisements. Any rash actions might lead to unwanted

losses of money or even regrettable purchases. Bearing in mind **the real nature of** advertising, people will be able to reduce the chances of being negatively influenced. Anyhow, the final choice has to be made by the buyers themselves.

88. 大多数广告都美化了商品吗？

广告业已经成为造就现代世界商业繁荣的不可缺少的力量。在当今竞争激烈的商业圈，所有雄心勃勃的企业都热切地加入到市场大战之中。的确，借助大众传媒传播的高品质广告有助于促销，并且可建立光辉的公众形象。然而，鉴于广告业的本质，“大多数广告都美化了商品”是十分公正的判定。

首先，大多数广告的初衷就是说服公众去购买。因此，商业广告商试图迎合消费者的心理取向。他们尽最大努力使促销商品显得颇具吸引力。例如，通过应用图像编辑软件或先进的视频技术，广告设计师能够为商品图片添加视觉效果，从而使其看起来更引人注目。在大多数情况下，平面广告里的图片在展示于媒体之前都经过了美化。电视广告也是如此。从某种角度来看，每则广告都可视为一件艺术品，它包含了超越其客观简介之外的元素。为了吸引消费者的注意力，多彩的想象力与创造力是不可或缺的元素。与此同时，它们通过强调商品的一流质量，试图给潜在购买者留下更好的印象。不必说，好质量是促使人们购买的最有效的刺激因素。

此外，广告所需的巨大投入以及市场的激烈竞争可能促使生产商在广告中夸大产品的优点。由于害怕遭受经济损失，厂商会不惜一切代价促销。于是，他们难免会采用狡猾的伎俩，包括故意掩盖某商品的缺陷，并将焦点完全集中在其优势上。有些企业也可能通过网络散播误导性或虚假信息来欺骗消费者。

因此，全社会都必须充分意识到广告的潜在副作用。为了保护消费者的共同利益，政府应该扮演重要角色。除了针对厂商与广告商制定更严格的规定，还需加强对大众媒介的监督。例如，瑞典已经颁布了针对12岁以下的儿童广告的禁令。

所以，消费者应该在诱人的广告语及迷人的宣传面前保持理智。任何鲁莽的举动都可能导致不必要的经济损失乃至令人遗憾的购买。只要将广告的本质牢记在心，人们遭受不良影响的几率就会降低。无论如何，最终选择权是属于购买者自己的。

注释

establish oneself as... 使自己成为.....

commerce *n.* 商业

marketing campaign 营销活动；销售策略

seek to... 试图.....；争取.....

photo editing software 图像编辑软件

print ads 平面广告

face-lifting 修整；翻新

fine art 美术品；绝妙工艺

first-class **adj.** 一流的

financial loss 经济损失

spare no effort to... 不遗余力去做.....

inevitable **adj.** 不可避免的

tricky **adj.** 狡猾的

formulate **vt.** 制定

regulation **n.** 规定

issue a ban on... 发布对.....的禁令

slogan **n.** 广告语; 标语

description **n.** 描述

the real nature of...的本质

Which would you prefer, working 3 days a week with long hours or working 5 days a week with short hours?

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Help

89. Working 3 days a week with long hours or working 5 days a week with short hours?

The enhanced **flexibility** of working modes is a notable signal to mark the progress of modern society. Indeed, every social member is entitled to determine which style of working best fits him. People serving in different professional fields may also have varied choices. If I am given the opportunity to **decide on** my own working schedule, I would prefer to work 3 days a week with long hours instead of working 5 days a week with short hours.

Firstly, longer working hours within a day might help enhance working efficiency. During every day of a week at the office, people are granted ample time to finish their assigned tasks. Psychologically speaking, their attention could be more easily focused, because they **have no excuse to postpone** what could be done at present until tomorrow. Thus, it is more likely to bring about better results due to the **reduction on intermittent** work. In most cases, working **continuity** contributes extensively to better performance. By contrast, if only a limited period of time is spent at work during the daytime, it is impossible to finish a whole task effectively. Much work has to be left until the next day arrives.

Secondly, longer weekend gives people enough leisure time to relax and recover from pressure. Frankly speaking, the traditional two-day holiday each week is far from enough to recover from the overwhelming stress from work. If the number of free days could be **doubled**, fewer white collars will be included in the sub-healthy group. Meanwhile, such an innovative work schedule allows one to make diversified plans to relax. He is able to enjoy these resting days **to the heart's content**. For example, having a good sleep, doing sports, joining in entertaining activities, watching TV, reading funny books, spending happy hours with the family, cooking a big **feast**, going to the park, or even taking a long journey, all these joyful things could be done within the longer weekend.

Last, if such a new working plan could be **implemented**, people no longer need to **squeeze into** the crowded buses and subways during **rush hours** every weekday. Fewer drivers will be trapped in the long queues of waiting cars on the major urban streets. Thereafter, the traffic jams, which have become a major problem in most cities around the globe, might be reduced. Safety of public transportation could be considerably enhanced at the same time. These are all positive phenomenon that mark **a significant step toward** social progress.

Undeniably, the flexibility of working schedule can do more good than harm to people's daily life. As long as efficiency is ensured, people should be given more freedom to choose their favorite working and living styles. Judging from all the reasons listed above, I would tend to **reiterate** my standpoint that working long hours within 3

days a week is a better choice.

89. 每周工作3天、每天工作时间较长，还是每周工作5天、每天工作时间较短？

更加灵活的工作模式是现代社会的显著标志之一。的确，每个社会成员都有权决定最适合自己的工作方式。不同行业的人也许会有不同的选择。如果让我决定自己的工作日程的话，我更偏向于每天工作时间较长，每周工作3天；而不是每天工作时间较短，每周工作5天。

首先，一天内更长的工作时间也许有助于提高工作效率。在每个工作日内，人们会有充足的时间去完成分配给他们的任务。从心理角度而言，他们的精力更容易集中，因为没有理由将现在的工作推迟到第二天去做。于是，由于工作中断的次数减少，更可能获得更好的结果。在大多数情况下，持续工作极其有利于改善工作表现。相比之下，如果白天工作时间有限，就无法有效地完成整个工作任务了，很多工作都得推迟到下一个工作日。

第二，更长的周末给予人们足够的休闲时间去放松自我并从压力中恢复过来。坦率地讲，若想从巨大的工作压力中恢复过来，每周传统的双休日是远远不够的。如果每周休假天数加倍，那么被纳入“亚健康”人群的白领人数就会减少。与此同时，这种创新的工作日程允许员工制订出丰富多彩的放松计划，并且能够尽情享受闲暇时光。例如，睡一个好觉、进行体育运动、参加娱乐活动、看电视、阅读有趣的图书、与家人共度美好时光、烹饪一顿美餐、逛公园，甚至进行一次长途旅行，这些愉快的事都可以在更长的周末内做到。

最后，如果这个新的工作计划得以实施，人们就不再需要在每个工作日高峰时段都挤进拥挤的公共汽车或地铁里上下班了。在主要城市街道上，被困入车辆长队等待的司机人数也会减少。这样，交通堵塞就会得到缓解，而交通堵塞已经成为全球大多数城市面临的主要问题之一。与此同时，公共交通安全系数也会极大提高。这些都是标志着社会进步的积极现象。

不能否认，工作日程安排的灵活性对于人们的日常生活来说是利大于弊的。只要工作效率得以保证，人们应该拥有更多自由去选择自己喜欢的工作和生活方式。综上所述，我认为每天工作时间较长，每周工作3天是更好的选择。

注释

flexibility *n.* 灵活性；弹性

decide on... 决定.....；确定.....

have no excuse to... 没有借口去.....

postpone *vt.* 推迟；拖延

reduction *n.* 减少；削减

intermittent **adj.** 间歇的；断断续续的

continuity **n.** 连贯性；连续

double **vt.** 翻一番；加倍

to the heart's content 尽情

feast **n.** 盛宴

implement **vt.** 实施

squeeze into... 挤进.....

rush hours 高峰期

a significant step toward... 向.....迈出一大步

reiterate **vt.** 重申

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People can take care of their family members better when they live in big cities than in the countryside.

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90. Can people take care of their family members better when they live in big cities than in the countryside?

Controversial discussions comparing big cities with the countryside have continued for years. **So far** there has been no **definite** conclusion from either side. Lately, **a new round of** debate started, concerned with whether living in a big city makes it easier for people to take care of their family members or not. In my opinion, however, both advantages and disadvantages exist within both environments.

In large cities, there are more **convenient facilities** offered than in the countryside. There is an ample supply of daily necessities in **urban districts**. The advanced network of public transport makes it easier for people to **commute to** different locations, including shopping malls, parks and restaurants, etc. Medical care is also more **accessible**, with hospitals being set up on all corners of the city. Thus, health problems could be **addressed** in a timely manner. Meanwhile, there are many places for recreation in big cities so that the whole family can spend enjoyable times together.

However, some undesirable aspects of city life should be considered. For example, pollution has become a severe problem. Waste gas is being emitted into the air from various sources, including vehicles and **industrial plants**. Furthermore, the environment is also being negatively affected by high levels of noise pollution. Pollutants are everywhere to be found in urban areas, thus posing a big threat to the family's health. Another problem lies in the faster pace of city life. Today more and more young people in big cities are deprived of time spent with their families. Therefore, it is extremely difficult for them to take good care of their loved ones.

In contrast, the natural environment in the countryside offers positive benefits to people's health. In rural areas, people can breathe fresh air, smell the flowers and enjoy beautiful scenery. Green trees, vast fields and **majestic** mountains are all pleasing to the eye. It is the relaxed lifestyle of the countryside that can totally refresh a person's mind. This helps all members of the family to be **in a good mood** and stay healthy. Being closer to nature is a big advantage of country life. The cost of living is also comparatively lower in the countryside; thus the family diet can be improved. However, there is no denying that the undeveloped infrastructure can cause inconveniences in country life.

In conclusion, taking good care of the family is the most **sacred** responsibility of all social members. Selecting a favorable living environment for them is also an important duty to perform. In order to make a **satisfactory** decision, it is advisable for people to take into account both the merits and disadvantages of the big cities **versus** the countryside when considering about their own personal situations.

90. 与在农村居住相比，人们在大城市居住可以更好地照顾自己的家人吗？

大城市与农村之间的比较近年来持续引起颇具争议的讨论，至今仍没有确切的结论。最近，新一轮的争论开始了，话题有关人们在大城市生活是否更容易照顾自己的家人。在我看来，大城市与农村这两种居住环境各有利弊。

大城市比乡村拥有更便利的设施。在城市地区，日常生活必需品供应充足。先进的公共交通网络使人们更容易抵达不同的地方，包括大型购物中心、公园和餐厅等。医疗保健同样也更加方便，医院遍及城市的各个角落。于是，健康问题可以得到及时的应对。与此同时，在大城市中还有很多娱乐场所，因此，全家人可以在那里一起共享天伦。

然而，城市生活也有某些不尽如人意的地方需要考虑。例如，污染已经成为一个严重的问题。废气正从各种源头，包括车辆和工厂，释放到空气中。此外，环境还被高级别的噪音污染所危害。在城市市区，污染物随处可见，从而对家人的健康造成很大威胁。另一个问题在于都市生活的更快节奏。如今，大城市里越来越多的年轻人已经被剥夺了与家人共处的时间。于是，照顾亲人对于他们而言就变得极其艰难了。

相比之下，农村的自然环境对人们的健康十分有益。在那里，人们可以呼吸到新鲜的空气，闻到芬芳的花朵，并欣赏美妙的风景。郁郁葱葱的树木、宽广无垠的田野以及巍峨壮丽的群山都无比赏心悦目。正是农村这种轻松的生活方式能使人完全恢复到最佳心态。它有助于所有家庭成员保持良好的情绪与健康。更接近大自然是乡村生活的一大优势。那里的生活开销也相对较低，这样可以改善家人的饮食。尽管如此，我们也不能否认农村落后的基础设施会给生活带来不便。

总之，照顾好家人是所有社会成员最神圣的责任。为他们选择理想的生活环境也是很重要的任务。为了作出令人满意的决定，在顾及自己个人情况的同时，人们还应该考虑到大城市和农村之间的优、劣势对比。

注释

so far 至今；到目前为止

definite **adj.** 明确的；确定的

a new round of... 新一轮.....

convenient facilities 便利的设施

urban district 城区

commute to... 乘车往返于.....

accessible **adj.** 可使用的；可达到的

address **vt.** 应对；对付；处理

industrial plant 工业厂房

majestic **adj.** 雄伟的；宏伟的

in a good mood 心情良好

sacred **adj.** 神圣的

satisfactory **adj.** 令人满意的

versus **prep.** 与.....相对

Do you agree or disagree: It is better for children to choose jobs similar to their parents?

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91. Is it better for children to choose jobs similar to their parents'?

Since childhood, parents have a direct and powerful influence on their children. Inevitably, people will be more familiar with the professions their parents are engaged in. Thus, they are likely to enjoy the benefits of some **preliminary** career training at home. The jobs of their parents might also be more **respectable** in the eyes of the children. From my standpoint, it could be a wise decision for young people to choose jobs similar to their parents. However, other factors of a career should not be ignored.

Firstly, parents are able to set good examples for their children so as to help them do a better job. As the first **vocational tutor** in a person's life, parents can offer the best instructions and the most sincere suggestions without any reserve. Numerous skills and techniques are being **passed down** from generation to generation. In many people's eyes, it is fortunate to be successful using the same skills as one's parents. Also, the outstanding qualities of the parents' can also be passed down to their children in this way. Our society is full of stories that could prove this fact. The following example perfectly demonstrates the nature of **kinship**. Yao Ming, the **prestigious** "little giant", began playing basketball under the guidance of his parents who used to be basketball players themselves. This world-renowned superstar truly benefited greatly from his parents, without whom he might never have been as successful as he is now. It is also likely that he may pass his basketball skills to his daughter in the near future.

Secondly, relationships between parents and children may have a marked improvement if they work in the same field. In most cases, mutual understanding is strengthened through more **in-depth communications**. They will have more topics to discuss and more **common ground** from which to share. Acting as a magical bridge, similar professions unconsciously tie the hearts of parents and their children together. As a result, the **generation gap** that used to hinder effective mental connection will be lessened to a large degree and can be **a noticeable step forward**. Everlasting harmony within a family is the earnestly-cherished dream of all social members.

Nevertheless, everyone has the right to choose a job based on his own interests and personal preferences. These factors should not be omitted when deciding on a career. Interest in the profession can make for a joyful working environment. Parents should never **exert** overly high expectation onto their children and force them to take the same job as them. If the child shows no interest in it or lacks enough **competence** to do it well, then they are perfectly entitled to select another profession that appeals more to their heart and their personal preferences.

In conclusion, choosing a suitable job is the most crucial decision to make. For some people, **following the professional route of** their parents could be a reasonable

choice. In spite of this, thorough consideration has to be taken and any rash actions should be cautiously avoided. Doubtless, remaining balanced in one's thinking is the key to a successful career choice.

91. 孩子选择与父母相同的工作更好吗？

从童年起，父母就对孩子产生着直接且强大的影响。人们难免会更熟悉其父母所从事的职业。因此，他们更有可能在家中就享受到一些初级职业培训带来的好处。父母的工作在孩子们的眼中也显得更值得尊敬。在我看来，年轻人选择从事与父母相同的工作是一个明智的决定。然而，其他职业因素也不容忽视。

首先，父母能为他们的孩子树立良好的榜样，从而帮助他们在工作中表现更出色。作为人生中首位职业导师，父母可以毫无保留地提供最佳指导与最诚恳的建议。无数技能与技术会得到世代传承。在很多人眼中，能成功应用父母传授的本领是幸运的。此外，父母的优秀品质也以相同方式得以继承。社会中有很多故事可以证实这一点。以下的例子就完美地诠释了亲情的本质。著名的“小巨人”姚明从小就开始在曾经是篮球队员的父母的指导下打篮球。这位名震全球的超级巨星的确从他的父母那里受益良多，若没有父母的指导，他可能不会像现在这么成功。在不久的将来，他还有可能将自己的篮球技术传给自己的女儿。

其次，如果在相同的领域工作，父母与孩子之间的关系也许会得到改善。在大多数情况下，更深入的交流可以加强相互理解。他们会有更多的话题讨论，也会分享更多的共同点。犹如一座神奇的桥梁，相同的职业不知不觉地将父母与孩子的心连在一起。于是，曾经阻碍有效的心灵相互沟通的代沟在很大程度上被缩小了，彼此之间的距离迈进了一大步。家庭中的持久和谐是所有社会成员的热切期盼。

然而，每个人都有权根据自己的兴趣与个人偏好择业。这些因素在选择职业时不容忽视。对职业的兴趣可以营造愉快的工作环境。父母不应将自己过高的期望强加于孩子，也不应强迫他们选择与自己职业相同的工作。如果孩子对此毫无兴趣或毫无胜任能力的话，他们完全有理由选择其他更迎合自己的内心和个人爱好的职业。

总之，择业是最重要的决定。对于某些人来说，跟随其父母的职业路线可能是明智之选。尽管如此，还需进行彻底的斟酌，并尽力避免任何鲁莽的行为。毫无疑问，保持思想平衡是做出成功职业选择的关键所在。

注释

preliminary **adj.** 初步的；预备的

respectable **adj.** 可敬的

vocational tutor 职业导师

pass down 传给后代

kinship **n.** 亲情

prestigious **adj.** 著名的

in-depth communication 深入的交流

common ground 共同点

generation gap 代沟

a noticeable step forward 一个明显的进步

exert **vt.** 施加

competence **n.** 能力

follow the route of... 与.....走相同的道路

Do you agree or disagree: In order to achieve happiness for yourself, you have to try to make other people happy?

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Quit	Exit	Time

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Help

92. In order to achieve happiness for yourself, you have to try to make other people happy?

An overwhelming sense of happiness can be gained through realizing one's individual values. Bringing happiness to others results in the person being acknowledged as valuable. Indeed, in the world of humans **expansive** networks **make for** many people-to-people connections. No person is supposed to lead a completely **isolated** life. Therefore, there is no denying that one essential condition in achieving personal happiness is to make others happy.

First and foremost, happiness can be gained through the realization of **individual values**. From a psychological angle, a strong sense of fulfillment **arises during the process of** helping others. Needless to say, no one wishes to be labeled as useless by the people around him and if a person manages to make others happy, he justifies his value. Indeed, being acknowledged as a useful member of the community fully **demonstrates** one's personal value. Concrete evidence can be seen in Global Volunteers, a **non-profit organization** that aims at providing free education and medical assistance to those **in need**. During an interview, a volunteer expressed his tremendous pride and happiness in **undertaking** such a meaningful task.

In addition, real happiness is to be shared rather than to be kept to oneself. It is hard to imagine how one could feel happy when others **are trapped in** deep sorrow and despair. Under such conditions, the only way out is to try one's best to **uplift their spirits**. By instilling happiness into the sorrowful hearts of others, he will be blessed with the opportunity to eliminate unhappy circumstances in his own surroundings. Thus, the whole environment is improved.

Those who strive to make others happy will be rewarded by the very happiness they bring. Human relationships are mutual. As a famous saying states, "Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting **a few drops** on yourself." Heartfelt gratitude and **compliments** from those who have been helped will add to the person's **self esteem** and happiness. Such a spiritual reward further **assures** his significant role in society. My teacher is a good example of this. She was capable of rendering much joy to her students in class. Her excellence in teaching has won our respect. We were all determined to achieve the best results in our studies and most of us succeeded in getting an admission to a university. Before we left school, she told us that she was the happiest person on earth.

To sum up, the way leading toward everlasting happiness **is paved with** endless efforts to make others happy. That is where the essence of happiness lies. As a consequence, each individual ought to appreciate the simple fact that it is impossible to feel happy if other people are suffering from unhappiness. With the purpose of filling the

entire world with joy and happiness, all social members shoulder the responsibility to bring happiness to each other.

92. 为了获得个人幸福，你必须使他人幸福？

通过实现自己的个人价值，人们会收获一种无法抗拒的幸福感。带给他人幸福的人在别人眼中是有价值的。的确，在人类世界中，宽广的人际网络造就了很多人与人之间的联系。任何人都无法孤立生存。因此，我们不能否认，获得个人幸福的基本条件之一就是使他人幸福。

首先，人们通过实现个人价值收获幸福。从心理角度来看，在帮助别人的过程中，强烈的成就感也会油然而生。不言而喻，没有人愿意被周围的人认定为无用之辈。如果一个人使他人幸福，他／她就证实了自我价值。的确，被认可为有用的社会成员充分证明了自己的个人价值。我们可以在“环球志愿者”身上获取实证。“环球志愿者”是一个旨在为需要的人提供免费教育与医疗援助的非营利组织。在一次采访中，某位志愿者表达出他在承担这项有意义的任务时收获的极大自豪感与幸福感。

此外，真正的幸福是与人分享的，而不是自我品尝的。很难想象当他人陷入深深的悲伤和绝望之中时一个人又怎么会感到幸福呢？在这种情况下，唯一的办法就是竭尽全力使他们重新振作起来。通过给他人悲伤的心灵注入幸福的源泉，人们便有机会消除自己周围的不幸福因素。于是，整个环境都得到了改善。

那些努力使他人幸福的人也会收获他人所给予的幸福。人们之间的关系是相互的。正如一句名言所述，“幸福如同香水，当你撒给别人的时候，自己身上也留有余香。”来自接受帮助者真挚的感激与赞美提升了一个人的自尊与幸福。这种精神上的奖励进一步证实了自己在社会中所起的重要作用。我的老师就是很好的榜样。她在课堂上能够给予学生很多快乐。她出色的教学也赢得了我们的尊重。于是，我们下定决心取得最好的学习成绩，最后，大多数同学都收到了大学录取通知书。在离校之前，她告诉我们她是世界上最幸福的人。

总而言之，在通往永久幸福的道路上，我们要尽全力使他人幸福。这就是幸福的精髓所在。因此，人人都应该理解一个简单的道理，那就是，如果他人不幸福，自己也不可能感到幸福。为了使整个世界充满快乐与幸福，所有社会成员都承担着相互给予幸福的责任。

注释

expansive **adj.** 广阔的

make for... 导致.....；有助于.....

isolated **adj.** 孤立的；隔离的

individual value 个人价值

arise **vi.** 出现；产生

during the process of... 在.....过程之中

demonstrate **vt.** 证明；展示

non-profit organization 非营利组织

in need 处于贫困中的

undertake **vt.** 承担；从事

be trapped in... 陷入.....之中

uplift one's spirit 使.....精神振奋起来

a few drops 几滴

compliment **n.** 称赞

self esteem 自尊

assure **vt.** 确保；使确信

be paved with... 由.....铺成

Do you agree or disagree: People should have hobbies and do physical activities that are very different from their work?

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Test Section
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?
Help

93. Should people have hobbies and do physical activities different from their work?

Inevitably, tiredness and boredom are the **trials** of the working class who live under heavy pressure today. Tight schedules deprive many people of the leisure time they deserve where they can rest and entertain themselves. Under such adverse circumstances, nobody could **be blamed for** feeling **overwhelmed**. To improve the situation and reduce the negative impact of overwork, it is absolutely imperative for people to have hobbies and do physical activities.

First of all, due to health concerns, picking up hobbies and taking part in physical activities are especially important. Physical exercise makes the human body stronger, and hobbies keep one in a good mental condition. Most working class people are leading **tedious** lives and are under a lot of stress. Throughout the week life is lived at a fast pace. A tight daily schedule definitely **puts limits on** living a relaxed and healthy lifestyle. Heavily burdened with endless tasks, most are facing potential health problems. As a consequence, immediate action ought to be taken to reduce the possibility of falling ill both mentally and physically. After work or during the weekend, spending some time on interesting hobbies sets a person's mind free. For instance, planting flowers, enjoying personal collections, cooking delicious dishes, and drawing pictures, all these could inspire people into a relaxing state.

Secondly, working efficiency might be enhanced by a person's restored energy due to hobbies and physical activities. Undoubtedly, a good mood **holds the promise of** a job well-done. Immersing oneself in a favorite hobby or activity **for a while** helps one recover from boredom and **fatigue**. The regained vigor can turn into motivation which will allow one to continue with their work effectively. Thus, as soon as one returns to the best physical and mental condition, he will be able to perform better in his job.

Moreover, everyone deserves an interesting and meaningful life. No matter how tedious the existing society may be, it is a basic human right for all people to enjoy leisure time by doing their favorite things. A reasonable balance ought to be maintained between work and play. Without a doubt, social progress owes much to the consistent energy and vigor of its citizens. If heavy work pressure deprives people of the qualities of an enjoyable life, the world would no longer develop in healthy and positive ways.

In conclusion, it would be **unbearable** for anyone to be confined in his work and not be able to engage in relaxing activities. Diversified hobbies and interesting activities contribute extensively to the **enhancement** of the quality of life. There is sufficient evidence to prove that all the time spent on these **pursuits** are **rewarding** in the long run.

93. 人们应该拥有与自己工作截然不同的爱好或进行与自己工作截然不同的体育运动吗？

疲惫与烦躁不可避免地成为当今生活在重压之下的工薪阶层所遭受的磨难。紧凑的日程表夺走了很多人理应享有的休息和娱乐时光。在如此恶劣的条件下，没有人能够因为感觉痛苦而被指责。为了改善这种情况并减少过量工作带来的负面影响，人们绝对有必要培养自己的爱好并进行体育运动。

首先，出于健康原因，培养爱好和参加体育运动是极其重要的。体育锻炼使人们的身体更加强壮，而爱好使人保持良好的精神状态。大多数职员都在重压之下过着沉闷的生活。每周的生活都是快节奏的。如此紧凑的日程表必定与轻松健康的生活方式相悖。由于肩负着繁重的任务，大部分人都面临潜在的健康问题。因此，要立即采取行动降低患心理和生理疾病的风险。下班后或周末时花一些时间培养有趣的爱好能使人心情放松。例如，种花、欣赏个人收藏、烹制可口的饭菜和画画，所有这些都能使人轻松愉悦。

第二，由于爱好与体育运动使人精神焕发，工作效率也可能随之提高。毋庸置疑，良好的情绪预示着高质量的工作。片刻沉浸于爱好或运动之中能帮助人们赶走烦躁与疲惫。重新获得的活力将转化为动力，从而使他们继续高效率地工作。于是，一旦一个人回到了最佳的生理和心理状态，他／她就能在工作中有更好的表现。

此外，每个人都理应过上有趣且有意义的生活。无论当前的社会有多么浮躁，通过做自己喜欢的事享受闲暇时光是所有人的基本人权。劳逸之间应该保持合理的平衡。毫无疑问，社会进步在很大程度上归功于公民持续的能量与活力。如果沉重的工作压力剥夺了构成幸福生活的要素，那么，这个世界将不再健康积极地发展下去。

总之，任何人都难以承受被一直困在工作中而无法参与放松活动。多种多样的爱好和有趣的活动对提高生活质量起着巨大的作用。我们有充足理由证明，从长远来看，花时间做这些事是值得的。

注释

trial **n.** 苦难；烦恼；麻烦

be blamed for... 因.....受到责备

overwhelmed **adj.** 感觉不知所措的

tedious **adj.** 沉闷的；乏味的

put limits on... 限制.....

hold the promise of... 有望.....；为.....带来希望

for a while 一会儿

fatigue **n.** 疲劳

unbearable **adj.** 难忍的；无法容忍的

enhancement **n.** 提高

pursuit **n.** 追求

rewarding **adj.** 值得的；有益的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Advertisements targeting children aged between 2 and 5 should be banned.

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Help

94. Should advertisements targeting children aged between 2 and 5 be banned?

Issues related to the advertising industry have been **brought up incessantly** due to their controversial nature. The distinct side effects incurred through advertising are being intensified in this information age. In order to **curb** potential harm, some people propose that the production of advertisements targeting children aged between 2 and 5 should be strictly banned. I must say I agree with this suggestion.

Above all, the health of small children deserves to be the **top priority** in society. Advertisements targeted at this age group are mostly related to medicine, **snacks**, food and drinks as well as **health care products**. The consumers are not medical experts and therefore, it is hard for them to judge whether the information in those **promotions** is false or excessively exaggerated. Moreover, advertising is a major contributor to children's unhealthy eating habits. Some of the most typical evidence can be found in fast food **commercials**. The appealing pictures of dishes make children addicted to the food which is high in sugar and fat. Consequently, in order to avoid being misled into buying harmful or **futile** products, we should advocate a ban on these advertisements.

The **tempting messages** in advertisements may lead to an unnecessary waste of money. The primary intention of most advertisements is a desire for financial gains. Advertisers are filling commercials with appealing visual effects so as to spark consumers' desires to buy such targeted products. Faced with these overwhelming **odds**, there is no way for children to be fully protected from the **onslaughts**. In most cases, they would **do their utmost to** persuade their parents to buy their dream objects like expensive toys, snacks and drinks. Thus, much money is spent on superfluous merchandise, which is abandoned soon after being purchased. What's worse, the world is full of **indulgent** parents who are willing to pay.

Advertisements targeting all young children should be banned. It is the government's responsibility to reduce the harmful influences of advertisements on children to a large extent. Childhood is an important period when a person begins to adopt his values and form his concepts. Immature **youngsters** are lacking in essential abilities to distinguish between good and evil. Thus, they might be more easily misled by false ideas and messages included in the advertising. Sweden was the first country to ban all advertisements targeting children under 12 years old, which sets a powerful example for other nations around the world to follow.

In conclusion, under the powerful influence of the mass media, children as a special group of people, need to be well protected from the hidden hazards existing in advertising. It is imperative that parents along with the government join hands to eliminate anything that may negatively impact or harm children. Therefore, banning

advertisements targeted at young children is totally **justifiable**.

94. 应该禁止针对2到5岁儿童的广告吗？

由于广告业的争议性特质，与其相关的问题不断出现。广告明显的副作用在信息时代愈发严重了。为了抑制潜在的危害，有些人提议严厉禁止制作针对2到5岁儿童的广告。我赞同此建议。

首先，低龄儿童的健康值得社会的重点关注。针对此年龄阶段的广告大多与药品、零食、食品、饮料以及保健产品有关。消费者并非医学专家，因此，他们很难辨别促销广告信息是否虚假或被过分地夸大。此外，广告还是导致儿童不健康饮食习惯的主要因素之一。这一点可以在快餐食品的商业广告中得到证实。吸引人的菜品广告图使孩子们对那些高糖分、高脂肪的食物上瘾。因此，为了避免被误导购买有害的或无用的商品，我们应该提倡禁止此类广告。

广告中传递的诱人信息可能导致不必要的钱财浪费。大多数广告都是以获得盈利为初衷的。广告商在商业广告中加入了吸引人的视觉效果以激起消费者购买目标产品的欲望。面对这些难以抗拒的诱惑，孩子们很难完全免受影响。在大多数情况下，他们会尽力说服父母购买自己梦想得到的诸如昂贵玩具、零食和饮料之类的物品。于是，很多钱都花在了这些“奢侈品”上，而它们很快都会在购买后遭到“冷落”。更糟糕的是，这个世界到处都是溺爱孩子并愿意为他们花钱的家长。

针对所有儿童的广告都应该被禁止。政府有责任最大程度地减少广告对孩子的危害性影响。童年是一个人开始形成价值观和思想的关键时期。不成熟的少年缺乏辨别善恶的基本能力。于是，他们更容易遭受广告中包含的错误观念和信息的误导。瑞典是第一个禁止针对12岁以下儿童做广告的国家，这为全世界其他国家树立了强有力的榜样。

总之，在大众传媒强大的影响之下，作为特殊年龄群体的儿童应该免于遭受存在于广告中的潜在威胁。家长与政府应该携手共同消除影响或危害孩子们的消极因素。因此，禁止针对儿童的广告是完全无可非议的。

注释

bring up 提出

incessantly **adv.** 不间断地；不停地

curb **vt.** 控制

top priority 当务之急；最先考虑

snack **n.** 零食；小吃

health care product 保健品

promotion **n.** 促销

commercial **n.** 商业广告

futile **adj.** 无用的；无效的

tempting message 诱人的信息

odds **n.** 优势

onslaught **n.** 猛攻；袭击

do one's utmost to... 尽最大努力去做.....

indulgent **adj.** 溺爱的；放纵的

youngster **n.** 少年；年轻人

justifiable **adj.** 无可非议的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Successful people accept new things and take risks rather than hold on to things they have done well in the past.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

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95. Do what you already do well or try new things?

Successful people are those who never stop being open to new challenges. The **risk-taking** quality can be found in every **notable** individual. Instead of being obsessed with past glories, they all possess a far-reaching **outlook** about their future. **Let bygones be bygones**. The way ahead is **brand new** and **unpredictable**. **Accordingly**, only through continuous efforts and the courage to conquer more obstacles can success be **held onto** forever.

First and foremost, to ensure sustainable success, it is a must to continually accept new things. The whole world is in **perpetual** motion, thus, adapting to change is a fundamental requirement for anyone who dreams of **brilliant** accomplishments. If a person **stagnates** instead of moving ahead, he will certainly **lag behind** in his social development. We can find evidence of this in the sports arena. It is the ambition of many players to break a current record. However, after breaking the record, in order to **keep up the pace** one has to face more new challenges from others. Needless to say, only those who continue to make new **breakthroughs** are able to keep their success fresh and time-tested.

Secondly, there is no **royal road** to success. The willingness to take risks paves the way for people to reach the success **summit**. Chances only **favor** those who have prepared their minds. A life without risk is not worth living because that is where the true meaning of life lies. Indeed, life in itself is an adventure. The past is gone and is now only a cherished memory, whereas the future is always fresh and filled with endless **revelations**. Getting ready for any new changes or for taking a risk is the only way to gain bigger victories in the days to come. In fact, success is in the actual process of facing and overcoming challenges. In other words, if no risks are taken, there will be no gain. After all, Rome was not built in a day. The endeavor toward success is both **time-consuming** and painstaking.

Thirdly, it is unwise to feel overly proud and content with the past achievements. Looking back on my childhood, I can still recall a famous cartoon film, telling the story about a proud **general** during the war in ancient times. As the victor of a significant battle, he received extremely high prestige and numerous rewards. From then on, he began to indulge himself in thinking about his past glory and stopped practicing kungfu. He refused to study new **warring strategies** and as time went by, he became overweight and his former skills faded. Later new conflicts arose but this time his army was defeated by the stronger troops. Similar stories can be **traced** throughout human history.

In a sense, successful people are fearless pioneers with strong **willpower**. This allows them to assimilate new experiences and embrace change. Putting too much focus

on "the good old days" can make a person lag behind in the fast pace of social development. Under no circumstances should a person give up their determination for meeting all the new challenges ahead. After all, success is neither easily gained nor easily kept.

95. 轻车熟路还是勇于创新?

成功者是那些时刻迎接新挑战的人们。每位功名显赫之士都具备冒险的品质。他们都拥有对未来的远见，而不会沉迷于过去的辉煌。过去的都已经过去。前面的路是崭新的且无法预知的。因此，只有通过持续的努力以及克服更多困难的勇气才能将成功永远掌握在手中。

首先，为了确保成功的持久性，就必须不断接受新鲜事物。整个世界都处在持续运动中，因此，适应变化是对任何渴望取得光辉成就的人的基本要求之一。如果一个人停滞不前，他／她必定会在社会发展的潮流中落后。我们可以在体育界寻求证实。破纪录是很多运动员的梦想。然而，在打破一项纪录之后，为了将其保持下去，破纪录者必须应对来自他人更新的挑战。不必说，只有那些持续拥有新突破的人才能使自己的成功保鲜且经得住时间的考验。

其次，成功之路无坦途。冒险精神为人们抵达成功的顶峰铺路。机会只属于那些有准备的人。若没有冒险，人生就会虚度，因为那是生命真正的意义所在。的确，人生本身就是一次冒险。过去已经过去，对于现在而言过去仅仅是珍贵的记忆；而未来永远是崭新且充满无数未知的。为新变化或冒险作好准备是在未来获得更大成功的唯一途径。其实，成功就体现在面对与克服挑战的实际过程当中。也就是说，如果没有冒险，就没有收获。毕竟，罗马不是一日建成的。通往成功的拼搏之路是耗费时间且无比艰难的。

第三，为自己过去的成就感到过度骄傲与自满是不明智的。回首童年，我仍然记得一部著名动画片，它讲述了古代战争时期一名骄傲将军的故事。作为一次重要战役的胜利者，他获得了极高的荣誉和无数的奖赏。从那以后，他开始沉迷于自己过去的辉煌，停止了苦练功夫并拒绝学习先进的战术。随着时间的流逝，这位将军变得过于肥胖，曾经的一身武艺也随之消退。新的战争开始时，他的军队被强者击败了。在人类历史上，类似的故事举不胜举。

在某种意义上，成功者是拥有坚强意志的无畏先锋。这使他们能够吸收新经验并接受变化。过于注重“美好的过去”会使一个人落后于社会发展的飞快脚步。在任何情况下都不能放弃面对未来新挑战的决心。毕竟，成功既不易获得也不易保持。

注释

risk-taking **adj.** 冒险的

notable **adj.** 著名的

outlook **n.** 展望；前景

Let bygones be bygones. 过去的就让它过去。

brand new 崭新的

unpredictable **adj.** 无法预见的
accordingly **adv.** 因此；于是
hold onto... 保持住.....
perpetual **adj.** 永久的
brilliant **adj.** 光辉的；灿烂的；杰出的
stagnate **vi.** 停滞
lag behind 落后
keep up the pace 跟上步伐
breakthrough **n.** 突破
royal road 坦途；捷径
summit **n.** 高峰
favor **vt.** 青睐；恩惠；帮助
revelation **n.** 启示；揭示
time-consuming **adj.** 耗时的
general **n.** 将军
warring strategy 交战策略
trace **vt.** 追踪；追溯
willpower **n.** 意志力；毅力

Do you agree or disagree: It is better to organize a big party with many people than a small party just with family for a major event, such as a birthday party or graduation.

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Exit

Time

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Help

96. A big party with many people or a small party just with family?

There are many important events in life that deserve to be celebrated. Whenever such special **occasions** arise, people will have a lot of plans to make. Holding a birthday or graduation party could be fun. Regarding the scale of these meaningful get-togethers, some people are in favor of organizing larger parties with many people being invited. Other people, however, would rather hold smaller ones within the family. I think it is a good idea to keep these personal events as simple as possible no matter how significant they may be.

In the first place, organizing a large party might be a waste of money and take too much energy. What's more, it is **exceptionally** difficult to satisfy everyone. Before the party is held, the host has to address many detailed matters, including **sending out** invitations, selecting a large space, purchasing **huge quantities of** food, **decorating** the venue and preparing activities or performances. All these will definitely prove both expensive and time consuming. The situation could be challenging with many guests arriving. The host will need to entertain all of them **whilst** he is also **in charge of** the cooking, **setting the table** and all the other tasks. After the party the hard work continues as the host cleans up the **mess**.

In the second place, everyone ought to remain modest in his private life. It is absolutely unnecessary to have a large number of people join in these personal events. For most ordinary people, birthday celebrations and graduation parties are not social and commercial occasions which mostly aim at **keeping up** a celebrity's public image. These special occasions ought to be spent in a simple manner. Inviting a crowd of people may give others the impression that the person **attaches too much importance to** himself. Those who overemphasize their importance in public might not be well accepted by the **community**.

Actually, major events in one's life should be celebrated with the closest people, including the family and intimate friends. Indeed, this memorable time is destined to be **carefree** and comfortable, without interference from others. On birthdays or graduation days, the sincere wishes from loved ones are the most precious gifts one could receive. Having a delicious meal together and chatting freely are simple things to do, but they can bring great happiness and memories that will be cherished forever.

In my opinion, there is definitely no need to **take the trouble to** organize a big party to celebrate such events as birthdays or a graduation. These memorable moments should be shared with loved ones instead of **going public**. Although it might seem like a good idea to have a large number of guests, a simple party is usually a better choice for most ordinary people.

96. 举办很多人参加的大型聚会还是只有家人参加的小型聚会?

一生中有不少值得庆祝的重要事件。每当此类特殊场合来临时，人们会制定出很多计划。举办生日或毕业派对是很有趣的。对于这些有意义的聚会的规模（人们有不同看法），有些人喜欢组织多人参加的大型派对，而有的人则更偏向举行小型家庭聚会。我认为，无论这些个人事件有多么重要，聚会应该越简单越好。

第一，组织大型派对会浪费过多的钱财与精力，而且众口难调。在聚会开始之前，主人需要处理很多琐事，包括发送邀请函、选择宽阔场地、购买大量食材、装饰场地以及准备活动与节目。所有这些必定要付出昂贵的代价，而且很耗费时间。宾客抵达的时候，情况会更加棘手。主人需要招待所有人，并同时负责烹饪、摆餐桌等。派对结束后，还得继续辛苦地做清理工作。

第二，每个人都应该对自己的私生活保持低调。完全没有必要让一大群人参与到这些私事之中。对于大多数普通百姓来说，生日庆祝和毕业派对并非旨在维系名人公众形象的社交和商业场合。这些特殊场合应该注重简约。邀请很多客人还会让人感觉主人过于自大。过分强调公众形象的人不易被自己的群体所接受。

其实，人生大事应该与最亲近的人一起庆祝，包括家人和密友。的确，具有纪念意义的时刻理应是无拘无束、舒适且无他人干扰的。在生日或毕业时，来自亲人的真诚祝福是个人收到的最珍贵的礼物。与他们一起共进美餐并自由地交谈，这些虽然看起来很平凡，却能带来值得永久珍惜的巨大幸福与美好回忆。

在我看来，为诸如生日或毕业之类的事情费工夫组织大型聚会庆祝的确毫无必要。这些有纪念意义的时刻应该与亲人共度，而不应过于公开化。尽管让很多宾客到来看起来是个不错的主意，但对于大多数普通人来说，举行简单的聚会通常是更佳选择。

注释

occasion **n.** 场合

exceptionally **adv.** 特别地；格外

send out 发送

huge quantities of... 大量的.....

decorate **vt.** 装饰；修饰

whilst **conj.** 同时

in charge of... 负责.....；主管.....

set the table 摆餐桌

mess **n.** 混乱；杂乱

keep up 保持；维持

attach too much importance to... 过于重视.....

community **n.** 群体；社会；社区

carefree **adj.** 无忧无虑的

take the trouble to... 费力去做.....

go public 公开

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? To remain happy and optimistic when you fail is more important than success.

Cut

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Undo

Test

Section

...

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

97. To remain happy and optimistic when you fail is more important than success?

Perhaps everyone is familiar with the frequently-quoted proverb "Failure is the mother of success." Without a doubt, the way to success is paved with endless challenges and it is inevitable that one may fail at some point. Thus, it is critical to maintain a positive **state of mind** in these circumstances. Indeed, the quality of remaining happy and **optimistic** when failure **looms** is more important than success itself.

First of all, those who attach too much importance to success are more likely to **feel disappointment** when they face failure. In most cases, having high expectations means taking greater risks. If one sets his aim overly high, the chances for experiencing failure are increased. Moreover, the desire to win **at any cost** often makes a person **overbearing** and unreasonably **demanding**. **Minor setbacks** might cause a loss of confidence, or even produce overwhelming **distress**. Therefore I think it is unrealistic to expect a person who is down in spirit to accomplish their goals.

Secondly, being optimistic under all conditions is of great importance in a person's life. This admirable characteristic not only **enables him to** endure hardships and difficulties but also affects other people positively, inspiring in them the courage to move on **in the wake of** failures. We may compare life to a **voyage** on the ocean. The sailors must prepare for the possibility of danger and **ride the waves as best they can** to **triumph over** storms, **icebergs**, and even **pirates**. When danger does show up, optimism is the navigator that leads them ever onwards toward their destination.

To some extent, if a person never **surrenders to** the **misfortunes**, he may succeed in winning admiration and respect from people. In this way, it could be said that one's success is held firmly in the palm of his own hands and that other people's acknowledgements are reliable signs that his future will be successful. Just as the famous saying goes, "**The outsider sees more clearly**." One's optimism in the face of temporary loss is sure to touch the hearts of others.

The outcome is less important than the process and all obstacles and failures faced on the journey towards success are extremely valuable. The skills that are used for remaining optimistic and enthusiastic in the face of failure stay with a person for their entire lifetime. In most cases, success is not the absolute and permanent possession of anyone. As with the constant changes in time and space, success in life has an **ebb and flow**. These time-tested skills to stay positive are worthy of being cherished as the most **prized** spiritual treasures.

Consequently, for each ambitious individual who strives to accomplish tremendous success, it is imperative to train oneself to be optimistic and be fully prepared for any kind of disappointments that may present at any time. Being overly obsessed with

success can bring disappointments in the long run. Only by owning his power and remaining happy much of the time can one lead a successful and meaningful life.

97. 在失败时保持乐观比成功本身更重要？

也许所有人都很熟悉“失败乃成功之母”这句被屡次引用的名言。毫无疑问，成功之路充满了无尽的挑战，一个人难免会在某处经历失败。因此，在这些情况下，务必要保持积极向上的心态。的确，在失败时能够保持乐观态度的品质比成功本身更重要。

首先，太注重成功的人更有可能在面临失败的时候感到失望。在大多数情况下，期望高意味着承担更大的风险。如果一个人制定过高的目标，经历失败的几率也会增加。此外，不惜一切代价渴望取胜通常会使人变得傲慢与极端苛刻。微小的失误可能使其丧失信心，甚至产生难以抗拒的抑郁。因此，我们指望精神低迷的人达到自己的目标是不现实的。

第二，在各种情况下都保持乐观对人的一生是非常重要的。这种理想的品质不仅使人承受艰难困苦，还能积极地影响其他人，激起他们失败之后继续前进的勇气。我们可以把人生比作大海上的一次航行。水手们必须为可能出现的危险作好准备，并竭尽全力乘风破浪以战胜暴风雨、冰山、甚至海盗。当危险真正来临的时候，乐观精神就是指引他们继续向目的地行进的领航员。

在某种程度上，如果一个人在面对不幸的时候永不妥协，他／她就可能会赢得人们的崇拜与尊敬。鉴于此，一个人的成功是被牢牢掌握在自己手中的，同时，他人的认可则是预示他／她未来成功的可靠信号。正如这句名言所述，“旁观者清。”一个人在暂时的失败面前所持有的乐观态度必定会触动他人的心弦。

过程比结果更重要，在向成功奋进的途中所遭遇的困难与失败是极其珍贵的。在失败面前保持乐观与热情的本领可伴随人的整个一生。在大多数情况下，成功不是能被人们绝对掌控的永久经历。因为随着时空的持续转变，人生中的成功也会起起伏伏。而保持乐观的本领却经受得住时间的考验，并值得被视作最珍贵的精神财富。

因此，对于每个有志取得巨大成功的人，训练自己的乐观本领并随时为可能出现的各种失望作好充分准备都是十分必要的。从长远来看，过度沉迷于成功会导致失望。只有始终保持活力与乐观才能活得成功且有意义。

注释

state of mind 心理状态；心境

optimistic **adj.** 乐观的

loom **vi.** 赫然耸现

feel disappointment 感到失望

at any cost 不惜任何代价；无论如何

overbearing **adj.** 傲慢的

demanding **adj.** 苛刻的；苛求的

minor setback 小挫折

distress **n.** 悲痛；危难

enable...to... 使.....能够做到.....

in the wake of... 在.....之后

voyage **n.** 航行

ride the waves 乘风破浪

as best one can 尽最大努力

triumph over... 战胜.....；击败.....

iceberg **n.** 冰山

pirate **n.** 海盗

surrender to... 屈服于.....

misfortune **n.** 不幸

The outsider sees more clearly. 旁观者清。

ebb and flow 起伏；涨落

prized **adj.** 被看作最有价值的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University students should be required to take history courses no matter in what field they study.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

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Undo

?

Help

98. Should university students in all fields be required to take history courses?

Being the cradles of knowledge, universities play an extremely important role in society. The overall knowledge and awareness level of citizens depends considerably on the quality of the teachers in the institutions of higher learning. With the aim of taking education to a brand new level, some people argue that college students should be required to take history classes no matter in what field they study. In my opinion, this idea **is** truly **worthy of** consideration.

Under no circumstances should history be forgotten. Marcus Cicero, a notable Roman **politician**, described history as "the witness of times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life and the messenger of **antiquity**". Indeed, these titles were not given **groundlessly**, but rather present the essence of history in a wise man's eyes. People who never **look back into** the past may not be able to move forward into a prosperous future. No matter which profession a person has, no matter how high one's social position, it is a must for him to know the history and etch it deeply into his mind. All historic events hold **immense** knowledge, ideas and values. To **be ignorant of** history is to cause one to lag behind at a slow pace. History can also make one more fully **appreciative of** the present. To illustrate, learning about the **sacrifices** men made on the battlefields, people may appreciate how priceless today's peace and happiness are.

Concerning science, taking history classes can help students in a number of ways. In fact, history often **repeats itself**. Learning about past mistakes one's ancestors made cautions people to not make the same mistakes again. This is especially critical for a science student. Having done a thorough study of the history of science, learning about the numerous mistakes the scientists made and the experiences gained from them, students become more conscious about their own future endeavors. Besides, learning the stories of past scientists and their achievements can also **inspire** one to strive for much greater personal accomplishments.

Regarding students who major in **liberal arts**, learning history is also necessary. In a sense, history is an excellent **indicator** of the future. For instance, learning about the history of law, law students would begin to realize the importance of developing a fairer and more effective law system in the days to come. Meanwhile, language students probing into the lives of ancient writers and their works can enrich their minds and further comprehend modern literature. Also, learning about the history of different countries can benefit those who major in foreign languages and cultures.

In conclusion, to prepare **adolescents** for a brighter future, education authorities ought to adopt innovative measures to improve the teaching quality. Included in these proposals, is perhaps to require students to take history classes. This could be a

rewarding experience for them. Whatever academic subjects students are focused on, learning more about their past will help ensure a more promising future.

98. 应该要求所有专业的大学生都选修历史课吗？

作为知识的摇篮，大学在社会中扮演着极其重要的角色。公民整体的知识与意识水平在很大程度上取决于高等院校里的教师素质。为了将教育提升到一个崭新的高度，有些人提议要求所有专业的学生都选修历史课。在我看来，这个想法确实值得考虑。

在任何情况下都不应忘却历史。罗马政治家马库斯·西塞罗将历史描述为“时代的见证，事实的火炬，回忆的人生，生命的导师以及古人的信使”。的确，这些头衔都不是无缘无故地给予的，它们展现了在智者眼中历史的精髓所在。不愿回顾过去的人也可能无法走向蓬勃的未来。无论一个人从事什么行业，无论其社会地位有多高，都必须了解历史并将其铭刻于心。所有历史事件都包含着很多知识、理念与价值观。忽视历史会导致一个人落后于时代的脚步。历史还使人更加理解现在。例如，了解到过去战争中的牺牲，人们会懂得当今的和平与幸福有多么珍贵。

在科学领域，学习历史课在很多方面可以帮助学生。其实，历史本身通常是反复的。掌握前人所犯的错误使人们提高避免犯相同错误的意识。这对于一个理科学生尤为重要。通过对科学史的深入钻研，学生学习到无数科学家曾经犯过的错误以及从这些错误中汲取的经验教训，于是，他们会在未来的学习过程中加强自我意识。此外，了解过去科学家的轶事以及他们的成果还会鼓舞学生为更大的个人成就而努力奋斗。

对于文科专业的学生，学习历史同样有必要。在某种意义上，历史是未来的优秀指引者。比如，在研究了法律史之后，法律专业的学生会开始意识到在未来建立更公正、更有效的法律体系有多么重要。同时，通过深入了解古代作家的生活及其作品，语言专业的学生能够丰富自己的思想并更进一步理解现代文学。此外，学习不同国家的历史也会使那些以外国语言文化为专业的学生受益。

总而言之，为了使青少年拥有更光明的前途，校方应该采取革新的措施改善教学质量。要求学生学习历史课也许就包含在这些措施之中。这对于他们而言是值得的。无论学生专攻哪个学术领域，了解更多的过去有助于确保更美好的未来。

注释

be worthy of... 值得.....

politician **n.** 政治家

antiquity **n.** 古代

groundlessly **adv.** 毫无根据地

look back into... 回顾.....

immense **adj.** 巨大的

be ignorant of... 不了解.....； 不知道.....

appreciative of 理解.....

sacrifice **n.** 牺牲

repeat itself 会再发生

inspire **vt.** 鼓舞；鼓励

liberal arts 文科

indicator **n.** 指示者

adolescent **n.** 青少年

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A person should never make an important decision alone.

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Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

99. Should a person make an important decision alone?

Throughout one's lifetime, many important decisions have to be made. They are all critical to determine a person's future. Some choices might **bring about unfavorable** consequences. With the aim of getting the best results, what is needed is **thoughtful** consideration and objective **reasoning** regarding important issues. I believe it is sometimes beyond one's individual power to make the correct decisions alone and so it is a good idea to include others in this process.

To begin with, parents could be helpful in the decision-making process. Having witnessed each step of their child's growth, parents are the best people qualified to help their children make better decisions. The younger generation is wise to take advantage of their **elders'** rich life experiences and mature mentality. Parents are often more capable of understanding how to settle uncertainties than their children. Meanwhile, they are also those most familiar with their children, thus knowing their strong points and shortcomings well. These are all elements that must be thought about before making a choice. For instance, before a person **makes a final decision to** get married, they could turn to their parents for wisdom and support. Just as a popular saying expresses, "Marriage without an agreement from the parents can never have a happy ending."

Teachers also **play a key role in** guiding their students to make important decisions. Among these choices, a large number might be associated with work and study. At the **crossroads** of a decision, it is the beloved teacher that students should **humbly consult with**. Either before leaving school or after entering the workforce, they are more than willing to offer effective guidelines or suggestions. For example, when it is the time to decide on future majors at the university, teachers are able to help. Teachers are aware of the individual conditions of each student and can draw up **constructive** plans for them to refer to. If a student has demonstrated his excellence in science at school, he may be advised to choose related fields of study and appropriate institutions which best fit his **specialty**. Thus, **the likelihood of** being admitted to a satisfactory university is considerably increased.

Intimate friends also constitute another reliable group of people who can offer good advice. Indeed, no one can deny the power of friendship, especially **in times of need**. True friends always **stand by our side** and give honest **appraisals**. In most cases, their suggestions work very well, because friends often look at the world from a similar perspective. Thus, they are likely to come up with some agreeable ideas.

When the moment of decision-making arrives, one should always bear in mind that he is not alone. Sources of support and guidance are available for him to turn to. Those who are more familiar with his character often come up with the most useful ideas. As

the saying goes, "**Two heads are better than one.**"

99. 人们应该独自作出重要决定吗？

在人的一生中要作出很多重要的决定，它们对未来起着关键的作用。有些选择也许会招致不良后果。为了获得最理想的结果，人们对重要问题进行周全的考虑和客观的推理。我认为，仅仅依靠个人力量有时是无法作出正确决定的，最好将他人也融入到作决定的过程之中。

首先，父母在作决定时是可以给予帮助的。由于目睹了自己孩子每一步的成长历程，家长最有资格帮助孩子作出更好的决定。年轻一代利用长辈丰富的生活经验和成熟的心理是很明智的。父母通常比孩子更加懂得如何处理困惑。与此同时，他们也是最熟悉自己的孩子的，因此他们明白孩子的优点和缺点在哪里。这些都是作决定之前必须顾及的因素。例如，在一个人最终决定结婚之前，应向父母寻求意见与支持。正如一句俗语所云，“得不到父母赞同的婚姻是不会幸福的。”

作重要决定时老师也起着重要的引导作用。在这些选择中，很多都可能与工作和学习有关。每当站在某决定的岔路口上，学生应该虚心请教的是他们敬爱的老师。无论在离开学校之前还是在工作之后，老师都十分愿意给予最有效的指导或建议。例如，当大学生选择专业时，老师就可以给予帮助。由于老师了解每个学生的个人情况，因此他们可以为学生量身定制建设性的计划供他们参考。如果一个学生在科学方面表现出色，老师也许会建议他／她选择相关的专业以及最适合其特长的大学。于是，这个学生被理想的大学录取的可能性就大大增加了。

知心朋友也是可以提供良好建议的另一个可靠群体。的确，没有人能否认友谊的力量，尤其是在艰难时刻。真正的朋友总是陪在我们身边并给予我们诚恳的评价。在大多数情况下，他们的建议会起作用，那是因为好朋友通常从相似的视角观察世界。因此，他们有可能产生一些适宜的想法。

当一个人作决定的时候，应该始终牢记：自己并不是孤单的。他／她可以寻求到很多支持与指导。那些更熟悉他／她性格的人们通常会给予最有用的想法。常言说得好，“三个臭皮匠赛过诸葛亮。”

注释

bring about... 导致.....

unfavorable **adj.** 不利的；不宜的

thoughtful **adj.** 周到的；体贴的

reasoning **n.** 推理；推论

elder **n.** 长辈；父辈

make a final decision to... 作出最后决定

play a key role in... 在.....方面起关键作用

crossroad **n.** 岔道; 十字路口

humbly **adv.** 谦逊地

consult with... 咨询.....; 与.....协商

constructive **adj.** 有建设性的

specialty **n.** 专长

the likelihood of...的可能性

in times of need 在困难时刻

stand by one's side 陪伴在.....身边

appraisal **n.** 评价

Two heads are better than one. 三个臭皮匠赛过诸葛亮。

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The ability to cooperate well with others is more important today than it was in the past.

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Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

100. Is the ability to cooperate well with others more important today than it was in the past?

As social animals, human beings value teamwork. Indeed, no one could survive and prosper without the help and support of others. It is cooperation between people that **allows for** smooth progress within a society in every historical period. Thus, whether in the past or today, the ability to cooperate well with others is always important.

In times of war, working well with others was critical to everyone's survival and **livelihood**. Throughout Chinese history, the changing dynasties are a typical feature of social advancement, even though endless battles and wars were taking place. Most ordinary citizens had to join in these struggles against enemies so that they could survive and **eventually** live in peace. Therefore, it **makes sense** for soldiers and citizens alike to unite as one. True victories are only for the troops whose members were capable of cooperating well with one another, both in war strategies and **military tactics**. Also, generals with superior **leadership** skills could inspire the troops' morale. They all understood that unity is **a matter of life and death**. Without good teamwork, the troops would **collapse** and by no means survive, let alone win battles.

In modern times, excellent teamwork can lead to **common wealth**. In the past, with an undeveloped economy, the majority of people were living in poverty. With a common aim of achieving prosperity, workers, farmers, businessmen, teachers and people of other professions have joined in the endeavor towards social and economic progress. It has been essential for everyone to combine their efforts for an enhanced standard of living. The development of a nation **is closely linked with** its people's general interests. Now our parents can still recall the high spirits of workers in most factories. The value of "**unity is power**" **was** deeply **rooted in their minds**. **Brotherly** cooperation between colleagues was important for the realization of their shared dream.

At present, in order to achieve success in such a competitive society, people from all walks of life are also required to value teamwork. Without a doubt, no one is strong enough to face the overwhelming challenges of competitors by relying solely on his own strength. Thus, in any organization, each individual is obliged to cooperate with his co-workers without exception. Those who lack such essential skills are certain to **be weeded out** of the team. In fact, so long as social construction continues, cooperation is always needed.

To summarize, human history has witnessed the **unmistakable** significance of teamwork. The ability to cooperate well with others not only benefits the individual, but also helps to ensure that the entire social development thrives. Despite the remarkable changes taking place nowadays, this opinion has remained the same. Therefore, it is

reasonable to conclude that such an ability in an individual is equally important at all times.

100. 如今，与他人良好合作的能力比过去更重要了吗？

作为社会动物的人类很重视团队协作。的确，离开了他人的帮助与支持，没有人能够生存与发展。正是人与人之间的合作使得社会在每个历史阶段平稳发展。因此，无论是在过去还是在现在，与他人良好合作的能力始终都很重要。

在战争时期，与他人并肩作战对每个人的生存与生计都是至关重要的。纵观中国历史，尽管发生过无数次战役与战争，朝代的更替是社会进步的主要标志。为了生存下去并最终获得和平，大多数老百姓不得不加入到抵抗敌军的队伍之中。因此，士兵与百姓的团结一致很有意义。只有那些成员们在战略与战术上都紧密合作的军队才能取得真正的胜利。此外，拥有超强领导才能的将军可以鼓舞军队的士气。他们都懂得团结与否事关生死。没有良好的团队协作，军队就会瓦解乃至灭亡，更不用说打胜仗了。

在现代，优秀的团队协作可以造就共同财富。过去，由于经济落后，大多数人都生活在贫困之中。为了实现共同繁荣的目标，工人、农民、商人、教师以及其他各行各业的人们携起手来为社会经济发展而奋斗。每个人都必须与他人共同努力以提高生活水平。国家的发展与国民的整体利益息息相关。至今我们的父母还能回忆起当时大多数工厂里工人高涨的工作热情。“团结就是力量”的观念深入人心。同事间兄弟般的合作对于实现共同理想至关重要。

在当代，为了在竞争激烈的社会中取得成功，各行各业的人们也应该重视团队协作。毋庸置疑，仅仅依靠自己一个人的微薄之力很难应对竞争对手艰难的挑战。因此，在所有组织机构中，每个成员都有义务与同事合作，且无一例外。那些缺乏基本合作能力的人势必将遭到团队的淘汰。其实，只要社会建设持续进行，合作就不可或缺。

总之，人类历史已经见证了团队协作的显著意义。与他人良好合作的能力不仅造福于个人，而且还有助于确保整个社会的繁荣发展。尽管如今发生了很多惊人的变化，此观念却始终依旧。因此，我们有理由相信，这种个人能力在所有时代都同等重要。

注释

allow for... 为.....留有余地

livelihood *n.* 生计

eventually *adv.* 最终地

make sense 有意义；有道理

military tactic 军事战术

leadership *n.* 领导力；领导

a matter of life and death 生死攸关的事

collapse **vi.** 瓦解；倒塌

common wealth 共同财富

be closely linked with... 与.....紧密相连

Unity is power. 团结就是力量。

be rooted in one's mind 植根于头脑之中

brotherly **adj.** 兄弟般的

be weeded out of... 从.....中被淘汰

unmistakable **adj.** 明显的；不会错的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In 20 years, people will spend less time on cooking food.

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Paste
Undo

Test Section
Quit Exit Time ? Help

101. Will people spend less time on cooking food in 20 years?

Ancient Chinese regarded food as a primary necessity of the people. For thousands of years, the preparations and **recipes** of numerous **cuisines** have been passed down from generation to generation. Enjoying a large variety of delicious dishes can be a greatest privilege. Some people even take up cooking as their favorite hobby. However, faced with the fast pace of a modern society, some predict that people will spend less time on cooking in 20 years. Personally, I agree with this idea.

Firstly, to comply with the higher demand for social progress, the working class might face tighter schedules. As a matter of fact, **there is still a long way to go before** the entire human race finally achieves common prosperity. Nowadays, most people are living and working under heavy pressure. In the increasingly competitive social atmosphere, everyone finds they need to devote a large portion of their time and energy to their work. Thus, it may be impossible for them to have enough leisure time to cook. Many people **are accustomed to** more convenient ways of eating nowadays. **Judging by the current trend**, we may naturally expect the pace of life to become even faster in the near future. Consequently, the time spent on preparing food will be less than ever.

Besides, cooking could be made much easier with the assistance of advanced technology. We have every reason to believe that in the next two decades, modern science and technology will continue to develop **at a great rate**. Computer systems may be far more intelligent than those of today. All kitchen equipment might be controlled by highly-advanced **micro-computers** and their operations will become more **user-friendly**. People will be able to prepare simple recipes very quickly. Thus, many difficulties can be avoided and cooking will become much more efficient and easier.

Furthermore, as the catering industry utilizes these new technologies and cooking becomes a **speedy** process, it makes sense that increasing numbers of people may choose to dine out more frequently. In the near future, this could result in an increase in the number of restaurants and in the quality of their services. With higher incomes, consumers are likely to visit their favorite restaurants more frequently. A convenient location, a variety of food choices and a comfortable dining atmosphere are all appealing features of a good restaurant and could **lead to** less time spent on home-cooking.

To sum up, I would say we have gathered sufficient evidence to justify this idea that people will spend less time cooking at home in the future. Admittedly, time spent in the kitchen preparing a **tasty** meal can be pleasant and fulfilling, not to mention the enjoyment of the **recipients** of the food. However, taking into consideration all the points elaborated on above, it is **foreseeable** that in the next two decades, people may

choose to spend less time in the kitchen and more time eating out.

101. 20年以后，人们用在做饭上的时间会变得更少吗？

在中国古人眼中，民以食为天。几千年以来，无数种菜肴的烹制方法与菜谱世代相传。享用各种各样的美食是极大的福分。有些人甚至把烹饪归为自己的爱好。然而，面对现代社会的快节奏，有人预测，20年以后人们用在做饭上的时间会变得更少。就我个人而言，我同意这个观点。

首先，为了迎合社会发展更高的要求，工薪阶层可能面临更紧凑的日程。其实，若想最终实现全人类共同繁荣，我们还有很长的路要走。如今，大多数人都在沉重的压力下生活和工作。处在愈演愈烈的社会竞争氛围下，每个人都会将大部分的时间和精力用在工作上。于是，他们可能无法拥有足够的休闲时间来做饭。如今很多人已经习惯了更方便的就餐方式。根据现在的趋势我们可以理所当然地判断，在不久的将来，生活节奏会越来越快。因此，用在做饭上的时间会比以往更少。

另外，由于更先进科技的支持，做饭程序将简易化。我们完全有理由相信在未来20年，现代科技将继续高速迅猛发展。电脑系统也许会比现在更智能得多。所有的厨房设备也许将由非常先进的微电脑控制，它们也会更加容易操作。人们将能够以很快的速度准备简单的饭菜。于是，省去了很多麻烦，做饭将变得更有效率且更容易。

此外，由于餐饮行业也应用了这些新科技，烹饪变得更快捷，越来越多的人也许会选择更常外出就餐。在不久的将来，这将致使餐厅数量的增加以及服务质量的改善。随着收入的提交，消费者有可能增加光顾自己心仪餐厅的次数。地点便利、多种食物可供选择以及就餐氛围舒适，这些都是一家优质餐厅的诱人特色，这也可能会使人们在家做饭的时间减少。

综上所述，我想说我们已经搜集到充分的证据证明这种观点：将来人们在家里做饭的时间会减少。不可否认，在厨房中烹制可口的佳肴是令人愉悦和满足之事，更不用说享受美食时的喜悦了。然而，考虑到前文提及的所有要点，在未来的20年，人们在厨房里的时间会变少，而外出就餐的次数会增多，这是可以预见的。

注释

recipe *n.* 食谱

cuisine *n.* 菜肴；烹调

There is still a long way to go before... 要做到.....，还有很长的路要走。

be accustomed to... 习惯于.....

judging by... 从.....可以看出

current trend 当前趋势

at a great rate 以极快的速度

micro-computer **n.** 微电脑

user-friendly **adj.** 容易使用的

speedy **adj.** 迅速的

lead to... 导致.....

tasty **adj.** 美味的

recipient **n.** 享用者

foreseeable **adj.** 可预见的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Governments should spend more money on developing Internet access instead of developing public transportation.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

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102. Should governments spend more money on developing Internet access instead of public transportation?

A controversial issue relating to the allocation of government funds has been brought to the attention of the public. **Relevant** authorities are urged to increase their investment on developing Internet access rather than on developing public transportation. It seems obvious to many that in this new **era of information** the government should be concerned with the demand for faster, cheaper and better quality Internet access. On the other hand, public transport also requires a good deal of financial support from the government. These issues need to be considered as equally important.

Without a doubt, financial support should be allocated to the improvement of Internet access. Nowadays the Internet has impacted far beyond any **national boundaries** to all corners of the globe. Of all the resulting consequences of the Internet on this society, many of them are beneficial. However, there are also influences that could be seen as negative and these are a concern for the government. Thus, more funds should **be assigned to** both of these two aspects of the Internet. One portion should be focused on developing the fast growing information technology so that people can have easier, cheaper and quicker access to legal websites, with **a percentage of** that funding being used to control and supervise the **behavior** of **cyber companies** and **netizens** to reduce potential harm. These may include spreading rumors, opening illegal and **unsavory** websites, delivering **junk mail**, sending **viruses**, **hacker attacks** and so forth.

Nonetheless, maintaining a sound public transportation system is definitely **in the interest of** the general public. Therefore, this also deserves attention and funding from the government. In actual fact, the continual improvements to the public transportation systems always need enormous financial support. For example, new roads have to be built and old roads must be repaired. Meanwhile, more bus routes or subways lines are being constructed and new overpasses need to be erected. In addition to the basic infrastructure, the increasing **congestion** and frequent traffic jams need attention and **solutions**. All of these projects demand a large amount of money.

In effect, every responsible citizen could be encouraged to join in the official efforts of developing and advancing a more **harmonious society**. As an example, it is advisable for people to report any illegal websites immediately and **warn others against** any possible threat of online frauds. Also, regarding public transport, all passengers could be more responsible. Private car owners could be more aware of reducing their car use during rush hours. These are simple ideas, but could be extremely worthwhile.

In conclusion, maintaining sustainable development is a common target valued in all countries today. Government officials ought to have a broader perspective **when it comes to** funding and avoid **unilateral** thinking. As a result, well-balanced investment strategies could result, ensuring steady, advanced progress of both the Internet and the public transportation systems.

102. 政府应该将更多资金投入到互联网建设而不是公共交通建设之中吗？

一个有关政府资金部署的争议话题已经引起公众的关注。有人敦促有关部门将更多资金投入到互联网建设而不是公共交通建设之中。很显然，在崭新的信息时代，政府应该重视人们对更高速、更廉价以及更优质网络的需求。另一方面，公共交通也需要政府大力的资金支持。两者同等重要。

毫无疑问，援助资金应该用于互联网的改善。如今，互联网的影响已经远远跨越国界线蔓延至地球的每个角落。在其对社会带来的所有影响之中，多数都是有利的。然而，也存在需要引起政府关注的负面影响。因此，更多资金应该部署于以下两个方面：一部分资金用于建设高速发展的信息科技，从而使人们更轻松、更经济、更快速地浏览合法网站；而另一部分资金则用于控制和监督网络公司和网民的行为，以减少其潜在危害，这些危害包括散播谣言、开放非法污秽网站、发送垃圾邮件、传播病毒、黑客攻击等。

然而，维护健全的公共交通体系显然符合广大群众的利益。因此，政府也应给予关注与资金援助。其实，公共交通体系的持续改善始终离不开政府巨大的经济支持。例如，新公路需要修建，旧公路则需要维修。与此同时，更多的公交车路线或地铁路线正在建设中，新的天桥也需要架设。除了基础设施，愈发严重的交通拥挤与频发的交通堵塞也亟待关注与解决。所有这些工程都需要大量资金。

事实上，每一位有责任感的公民都应该与官方携手努力共建更加和谐的社会。例如，人们应该及时举报非法网站并提醒他人免受网络诈骗的威胁。同时，在公共交通方面，所有的乘客都应该更具责任感。私家车车主则应该更有意识地减少在高峰时段开车的次数。这些都是简单的办法，却是极其值得去做的。

总之，维系可持续发展是当今所有国家的共同目标。就资金部署而言，政府官员应该拥有更广阔的视野并避免片面思想。因此，均衡协调的投资战略是卓有成效的，它能确保互联网与公共交通体系都获得稳定且高速的发展。

注释

relevant **adj.** 相关的

era of information 信息时代

national boundary 国界

be assigned to... 被分配给.....

a percentage of... 一部分.....；一定比例的.....

behavior **n.** 行为

cyber company 网络公司

netizen **n.** 网民

unsavory **adj.** 令人讨厌的

junk mail 垃圾邮件

virus **n.** 病毒

hacker attack 黑客攻击

in the interest of... 为了.....的利益

congestion **n.** 拥挤；拥塞

solution **n.** 解决方案

harmonious society 和谐社会

warn...against... 提醒.....以防备.....

when it comes to... 就.....而言；谈到.....

unilateral **adj.** 片面的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People today spend too much time on enjoyment. We only do what we like to do rather than what we should do.

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103. We only do what we like to do rather than what we should do?

Life is meant to be enjoyed instead of just being endured. However, this is not usually the case in reality. Nowadays, most working people have been forced to give up their leisure time because they only have time to do what they must do. Things we like to do are **squashed** under the heavy pressure of time and work. In my view, it is imperative that people keep a balance between enjoyment and responsibilities.

Above all, everyone is entitled to enjoy life. So long as the means to pursue pleasure are appropriate, no one ought to be deprived of a happy and relaxing time. This is especially important in today's stressful daily environment. Due to the fast pace of living in society, the majority of people have very limited time to thoroughly relax and entertain themselves, **let alone** a completely enjoyable lifestyle. Even during the weekend, much work has to be done and so the busy pace continues nonstop at home. With an increasing number of young adults being **diagnosed** with ill health, it is critical that they rest and get refreshed. Watching funny movies, going to the park, having a delicious meal at the restaurant, or even taking a long journey to appreciate the beauty of nature, are all effective and suitable ways to **recuperate**. They deserve enough time for enjoyment.

Meanwhile, there is no excuse to ignore what we should do. One must undertake one's responsibilities. As social beings, each person is playing a number of roles. For instance, at home, they could be parents who have the responsibility of taking care of their children and showing them how to be healthy in body, mind and spirit. No matter how difficult this seems to be, they should never give it up. At work, a person could be a **team leader** who has to be responsible for developing key strategies, making major project plans as well as managing their team members. Such duties need to be handled conscientiously and **with diplomacy**. Neglecting one's duties might lead to unfavorable consequences. Therefore, shouldering responsibilities is essential.

In fact, what is really needed is a sustainable balance between both enjoyment and responsibilities. Perhaps people's schedules could be **overhauled!** Using **time-management skills**, people will be able to create **pockets of time** to enjoy doing what they like, and also schedule into their week the important things they absolutely must do. Considerate bosses and team leaders could also have a more **humane** attitude. Then the possibility that people will like what they should do can become a reality. Life is then made more enjoyable than ever.

To sum up, it is an exaggeration to say that people spend too much time on enjoyment and an objective attitude would be useful regarding this issue. The current social realities have determined that people must fulfill their **obligations**, but leisure and enjoyment are important too. As long as there is a good balance between the two,

one is able to live a meaningful and satisfactory life.

103. 我们只做我们喜欢做的而不做应该做的吗？

生活理应是享受的，而不是被忍受的。然而，在现实中情况往往并非如此。如今，大多数劳动者已经被迫放弃了自己的休闲时光，因为他们只有时间去做必须要做的事。而我们喜欢做的事在有限的时间和繁重的工作压力之下遭到了挤压。在我看来，人们应该保持享乐与职责之间的平衡。

首先，每个人都有权享受生活。只要享乐的方法恰当，谁都不应该被剥夺享受轻松快乐时光的权利。这在当今充满压力的日常环境中显得尤为重要。由于社会生活的快节奏，大多数人只有很有限的时间彻底放松和娱乐，更不必说拥有完全享乐型的生活方式了。即便在周末还是会有很多事情要做，于是，不停歇的快节奏在家里仍然持续着。由于越来越多的青年人健康状况不佳，他们务必得好好休息以恢复精神。观看有趣的电影、逛公园、在餐厅享用美食，甚至长途跋涉去欣赏大自然之美，所有这些恢复精神的有效且合适的途径。他们理应拥有充足的享乐时光。

与此同时，我们应该做的事也是不容忽视的。一个人必须承担他／她应有的责任。作为社会成员，每个人都扮演着各种角色。例如，在家里，他们可能是要负责照顾孩子并使其身心健康的父母。无论这个责任有多么艰巨，他们永远也不应放弃。在工作中，一个人可能是团队领导者，他／她负责制定核心策略、做出重点项目计划以及管理团队成员。承担这些职责时需要一丝不苟的精神和技巧，而玩忽职守可能导致不良后果。因此，肩负责任是至关重要的。

其实，真正需要的是维持享乐与承担责任之间的平衡。或许人们的日程表可以被彻底修改！通过使用时间管理技巧，人们能够留出足够的时间做自己喜欢做的事，同时也能在每周日程表中加入必须要做的重要事情。贴心的老板和团队领导者也可以抱有更人性化的态度。那样，“人们喜欢做自己应该做的事”的梦想就会成为现实了。于是，生活就会变得比以往更快乐。

总之，不能夸张地认为人们将太多时间用于享乐。对于这个问题，应该持有客观的态度。如今的社会现实决定了人们必须履行相应的义务，然而休闲与享乐也很重要。只要两者之间保持平衡，人们就可以过上有意义且称心如意的生活。

注释

squash **vt.** 压扁；压碎

let alone... 更不用说.....

diagnose **vt.** 诊断

recuperate **vi.** 恢复

team leader 团队领导

with diplomacy 有策略地；婉转；圆滑

overhaul **vt.** 彻底修改；大修

time-management skill 时间管理技能

pockets of time 很多时间

humane **adj.** 人性化的；人道主义的

obligation **n.** 义务

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students who can keep their own rooms organized are more likely to succeed.

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104. Students who can keep their own rooms organized are more likely to succeed?

How can we judge if a student will be able to succeed? This question has been frequently raised by teachers and parents **alike** and many different answers have been given. There are numerous factors that make a person successful. Some of these qualities can be traced back to his **consistent behavior**. In this regard, some say that students who can keep their rooms organized are more likely to succeed. In my view, I think such a judgment could be reasonable.

In the first place, the ability to organize is one of the key qualities that successful people possess. If a student manages to keep his room clean, tidy and organized, it indicates that he might just have the essential organizing skills needed to succeed. Just as a famous Chinese saying goes, "if a person cannot **sweep** his house, how can he conquer the world?" Indeed, the ability to organize even a small room well is a valuable skill. Such ability is found in many successful figures, especially those **world-renowned business leaders**. Most of them have excellent managing capabilities that can keep a massive company well-organized. Steve Jobs, the late former CEO of Apple Co. Ltd, could **be referred to as** an outstanding example whose organizing ability is **unparalleled**.

In the second place, a student who keeps his room well-organized may be extremely accomplished in dealing with details. This trait is important for a person who looks forward to great future achievements. In many people's eyes, engaging in **household chores** is an undesirable **imposition**. Indeed, there are many small details to **attend to**, like placing books in the bookshelf, cleaning the floor, **dusting** the tables and chairs, **rearranging** items in the **closet**, and **making the bed**. All these tasks must be done to make a room orderly. Actually, being conscientious is a quality that many successful scientists have. Without this capability, Thomas Edison may never have made so many great inventions. His willingness to attend to small details, to overcome troubles and failures, as well as those numerous experiments all paved the way for his brilliant success. Human history is full of similar examples for us to learn from.

Last but not least, perseverance is another character usually found in a student who keeps his room well-organized. Admittedly, it is easy to arrange a room well for several days, but to keep up this good habit for a long time is an ability that takes determination. It requires one to be **persistent**. The way to success is a long one, **beset with** obstacles. Without the powerful spirit of perseverance, a person could **in no way** reach their success.

To conclude, those who have the potential for success often **exhibit** superior qualities in their daily lives. In the eyes of an **on-looker**, such details might go **unnoticed** at first, but on closer **inspection** many clues present themselves in a

student's daily habits. **One indication is that** if they are well-organized, the chances of having other excellent qualities that ensure success are high.

104. 将自己的房间整理得井然有序的学生更有可能成功吗？

我们如何判断一个学生是否能够成功呢？这个问题常被老师和家长们一并提起，答案也不尽相同。促使一个人成功的因素有很多，在这些品质中有的也许与他／她的一贯行为相关。鉴于此，有人认为将自己房间整理得井然有序的学生更可能成功。在我看来，这种判断是合理的。

第一，组织能力是成功者具备的重要品质之一。如果一个学生能将自己的房间保持得干净、整洁且井然有序的话，这表明他／她可能拥有成功所需的最基本的组织技能。中国有句名言：“一屋不扫，何以扫天下？”的确，将即使很小的房间整理得井然有序也是一种宝贵的技能。很多成功人士都具备这种能力，尤其是那些世界著名的企业家。他们大多拥有优秀的组织管理能力，这种能力可以使一家大公司有条不紊地运行。已逝的苹果公司前首席执行官史蒂夫·乔布斯就被认为是具有超凡组织才能的杰出典范。

第二，将自己的房间整理得井然有序的学生可能极其善于处理细节问题。这个特质对于渴望取得伟大成就的人来说很重要。在很多人眼中，做家务是一件苦差事。的确需要顾及很多琐事，如排列书架上的书籍、清洁地板、清除桌椅上的灰尘、重新整理壁橱里的物品以及铺床。只有完成了所有这些任务才能使房间整洁有序。其实，认真谨慎是很多成功科学家具备的品质。若没有这种能力，托马斯·爱迪生也许就不能完成那么多伟大的发明。他对待琐碎细节的谨慎态度、克服困难和失败的意志以及那无数次试验都为他的辉煌成功铺平了道路。人类历史中有很多类似的事例值得我们学习。

最后，坚持不懈是善于整理房间的学生通常所具备的另一个品质。不可否认，仅仅连续几天把房间整理好是很容易做到的，然而，将这个好习惯长久持续下去却必须下定决心。这需要持之以恒。通向成功的道路是漫长且充满艰难险阻的。一个人若没有坚持不懈的强大精神力量是无法成功的。

总之，有成功潜力的人通常在日常生活中展现出其优异的品质。在旁观者眼中，这些细节也许刚开始很不起眼，然而通过仔细观察便可从学生的日常习惯中探寻到很多线索，其中之一就是：如果他们拥有很好的组织能力，那么他们拥有其他确保成功的优秀品质的几率也会很高。

注释

alike **adv.** 两者都，同样地

consistent behavior 一贯的行为

sweep **vt.** 打扫

world-renowned 世界知名的

business leader 企业领导者

be referred to as... 被认为.....; 被称作.....

unparalleled **adj.** 无与伦比的

household chores 家务

imposition **n.** 负担

attend to 处理

dust **vt.** 拂去灰尘

rearrange **vt.** 重新整理

closet **n.** 壁橱

make the bed 整理床铺

persistent **adj.** 坚持的; 持续的

beset with... 受到.....的困扰

in no way 绝不

exhibit **vt.** 展现; 显示

on-looker **n.** 旁观者

unnoticed **adj.** 被忽视的

inspection **n.** 观察; 检验

One indication is that... 这表明.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Children should only play sports for fun rather than in competitions or contests.

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Help

105. Should children only play sports for fun rather than in competitions or contests?

Playing sports benefits people tremendously. Not only does **joining in** such physical activities help one relax the mind and keep healthy, but it also **trains his character** as well. Nowadays, a huge number of youngsters are enthusiastically taking part in various sports activities. Some **adults** insist that children should only play sports for fun rather than **competition**. As far as I am concerned, this is an extreme viewpoint.

To begin with, most children play sports because it is fun. On the campus playground or in the **courtyard**, children's **laughter** can be heard every now and then when they are playing sports. Evidently, they enjoy these moments! This is their **temporary break** from the pressure of schoolwork when they **get to** participate in their favorite activities. No matter what kind of games they are, whether football, basketball, tennis, or some other sport, they **adore** running around and feeling as free as birds. Perhaps this is just where the creative nature of children finds an expression. According to the statistics, 7 out of 10 school-age youngsters prefer to play sports in their leisure time. This shows us how powerfully appealing sports are to children.

I think that having an opportunity to participate in a sporting contest may be beneficial to children. As a matter of fact, in order to become a well-balanced person, one has to cultivate strong **willpower** and the ability to compete and cooperate at an early age. Taking part in competitive sporting events is an effective method of achieving this aim. In most primary schools, sports meetings are being held every semester. This indicates that contests really benefit children in many ways. For instance, during the relay race, students gradually realize the strong power of unity and teamwork. At the **starting line**, each competitor is fully prepared to pass the **baton**. As soon as the **signal** rings, they **do their utmost to** run to reach their target. The determination to win could be traced in each team member and it binds their hearts together. **Regardless of** the final result, everyone has succeeded in gaining the experience of teamwork and of contributing their effort.

Moreover, competitive sport also helps children discover more of their natural talents and some find they have the potential to become **professional players** in the future. A person's **gift** for a particular sport might show up in early childhood. An outstanding performance during a match or contest is likely to **attract the attention of** a **coach**. Thus, he may be fortunate enough to be selected as a member of a professional team that competes in major sporting events. In reality, many world-famous **gold medalists** in the Olympic Games were first discovered this way.

All in all, I think children should be encouraged to join in various sporting events. In their efforts to meet the challenges that sport and teamwork provide, they can train

themselves both spiritually and physically and their potential as an excellent player could be discovered in the process. Thus, there is no need to prohibit children from playing sports in contests.

105. 孩子们参加体育活动应该仅仅以玩耍为目的而不应以比赛为目的吗？

体育极大地造福于人类。参加体育活动不仅帮助人放松心情、保持健康，而且还能磨练性格。如今，很多青少年都在积极地参加各种体育活动。而有的大人则坚持认为体育活动对于孩子们来说仅仅是为了玩耍而非为了比赛。在我看来，此观点过于极端。

首先，大多数孩子是为了玩耍而参加体育运动的。在校园操场上或院子里，随时可以听到孩子们运动时发出的阵阵笑声。不言而喻，他们喜欢这些运动时光！当他们参与自己钟爱的运动时便可以暂时摆脱功课的压力。无论是足球、篮球还是网球，或其他体育项目，他们喜欢如同小鸟一般自由自在地来回奔跑。这也许就是孩子天性的诠释。统计显示，有70%的学龄青少年喜欢在课余时间进行体育运动。这表明了体育对孩子们强大的吸引力。

我认为，获得参加体育竞赛的机会对孩子是有益的。其实，为了全面发展，必须在很小的时候就培养坚强的意志和与他人竞争、合作的能力。参加竞争激烈的体育比赛就是达到这个目标的有效方法之一。在大多数小学里，每学期都会召开运动会。这表明比赛在多方面都对孩子们真的有益。例如，在接力赛中，学生会逐渐意识到团结与协作的强大力量。在起跑线处，每位选手都为传递交接棒作充分准备。信号一响起，他们就会拼尽全力飞快冲向终点。取胜的决心存在于每一位队员的心中，并将他们的心紧紧连结起来。无论最后结果如何，每个人都成功获得了团队协作与奋力拼搏的经验。

此外，竞技体育还帮助学生挖掘自己更多的天赋，有的学生会发觉自己有在未来成为职业运动员的潜质。一个人在某特殊体育项目上所具有的天份也许在童年初期就显现出来了。学生在比赛中的出色表现可能会引起教练的注意。于是，他们就可能有幸被选拔为备战重大体育赛事的专业运动队队员。实际上，很多世界闻名的奥运会金牌获得者都是这样被最先发现的。

总之，我认为应该鼓励孩子们参加各种体育比赛。在努力迎接比赛与团队协作给予的挑战过程中，他们的身心都得到了锻炼。同时，在这个过程中他们成为优秀运动员的潜力也可被挖掘。因此，没有必要禁止孩子们参加体育比赛。

注释

join in 参加；参与

train one's character 磨练人的性格

adult *n.* 成年人

competition *n.* 比赛；竞争

courtyard *n.* 庭院

laughter **n.** 笑声

temporary break 片刻的休息

get to 开始；接触

adore **vt.** 喜爱

willpower **n.** 意志力；毅力

starting line 起跑线

baton **n.** 交接棒

signal **n.** 信号

do one's utmost to... 尽最大努力做.....

regardless of... 无论.....；不管.....

professional player 职业运动员

gift **n.** 天赋

attract the attention of... 吸引.....的注意

coach **n.** 教练

gold medalist 金牌获得者

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People who are interested in different things cannot be friends.

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Test Section
Quit Exit Time ? Help

106. People who are interested in different things cannot be friends?

People who boast a large number of friends are always admired by others. Friendship fills our life with joy and is one of the most enjoyable privileges human beings are endowed with. Each individual may have his unique criteria for choosing friends. Some believe that friends should **have much in common with** each other. In their opinion, people who are interested in different subjects and activities cannot become friends. **Frankly speaking**, I disagree with such an idea.

First, there is no denying that people with the similar interests find it easier to become friends. To quote a well-known proverb, "**birds of a feather flock together.**" One of the major elements that sustain excellent human relations lies in extensive communication between people. In most cases, having a similar interest provides a good topic for discussion. As the two are familiar with it, an in-depth talk is more than likely. During the course of exchanging ideas, much can be gained and mutual understanding will be strengthened as well. In a sense, it paves the way for establishing stable friendships. Therefore, with the purpose of making friends, many people prefer to join various interest groups and clubs. It is in such places that the closest friends might be made. I **encountered** my best friend Melinda when we participated in an activity organized by the **poetry** club in my university. Due to our common passion for **ancient poems**, we always had much to share and finally became intimate friends.

However, difference is not a barrier to friendship. Indeed, no one should **reject** another person merely because they have different interests. As long as there is **sincerity, affection** and mutual trust existing between two people, by no means will their friendship be hindered. On the contrary, many people are willing to **tolerate** differences and even some **shortcomings** of their cherished friends. Our daily lives are full of such examples. One of my colleagues is a passionate **badminton** fan. As an outsider, I used to **show no interest in** it. Yet our different interest never affected my friendship with him. His kindness and generosity convinced me that he could be a valuable friend. Now we are very good friends.

Furthermore, having a friend with different interests makes life more interesting and colorful. In fact, efforts could be made to let the other person become familiar with those interests and perhaps persuade him to accept them. Thus, he will have a fresh new interest of his own. It could certainly add joy to his life. As a matter of fact, the ability to adapt to different ideas is also desirable in a world which values **diversity**.

To summarize, friendship is established on the basis of various elements. Everyone is entitled to select their friends according to their own standards. In my opinion, it is **thoughtless** to say that being interested in different things would make friendship impossible. On the contrary, accepting differences may sometimes strengthen ties

between people and help them become real friends in the end.

106. 兴趣不同的人很难成为朋友吗？

拥有很多朋友的人总是受到他人的羡慕。友谊使我们的生活充满快乐，也是上苍赐予人类最令人愉快的恩赐之一。每个人择友标准不尽相同。有些人认为朋友彼此间应该有很多共同点。在他们看来，对不同的话题或活动感兴趣的人无法成为朋友。坦率地讲，我不同意这种观点。

首先，不可否认，拥有相同兴趣的人更容易成为朋友。有句耳熟能详的俗语说得好，“物以类聚，人以群分。”维持良好人际关系的要素之一就是人们之间广泛的交流。在大多数情况下，拥有相同的兴趣为讨论提供了一个很好的话题。由于双方都对话题很熟悉，他们更有可能展开深入探讨。在交换想法的过程中会有很多的收获，相互了解也会加强。在某种意义上，这为建立牢固的友谊铺平了道路。因此，为了交朋识友，很多人都愿意加入各种兴趣小组或俱乐部。正是在此类场所才能结识最贴心的朋友。我就是这样遇到我最好的朋友梅林达的，当时我们都参加了大学诗歌俱乐部举办的一次活动。由于对古诗的共同喜好，我们总是有很多可以彼此分享的东西，于是，我们最终成为了密友。

然而，差异并不是友谊的障碍。的确，没有人会仅仅因为兴趣不同而将他人拒之门外。只要彼此间怀着真诚、情感以及相互信任，他们的友谊就是无法阻隔的。相反，很多人都愿意接纳自己珍惜的朋友的不同点乃至缺点。我们日常生活中就有无数这样的例子。我的一位同事是热情的羽毛球爱好者。作为外行的我曾经对此毫无兴趣。然而不同的兴趣从未影响到我们彼此间的友谊。他的善良与慷慨使我确信他可以成为值得珍惜的朋友。现在，我们已经是非常要好的朋友了。

此外，拥有一个兴趣不同的朋友还会使生活更有趣味且丰富多彩。其实，可努力让对方熟悉自己的兴趣，并尽可能说服他／她接受。这样，他／她就有一个崭新的兴趣了。这必定会为他／她的生活增添欢乐。实际上，对不同想法的适应能力在当今珍视多样性的世界也是很需要的。

总之，友谊建立在多种元素的基础之上。每个人都有权根据自己的标准择友。在我看来，认为兴趣互异的人们无法成为朋友是欠考虑的。相反，接受这些差异有时会巩固人们之间的关系，并且帮助他们最终成为真正的朋友。

注释

have much in common with... 与.....有很多共同点

frankly speaking 坦率地讲

Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚，人以群分。

encounter **vt.** 遇到；巧遇

poetry **n.** 诗歌；诗

ancient poem 古诗

reject **vt.** 拒绝

sincerity **n.** 真诚

affection **n.** 情感

tolerate **vt.** 容忍

shortcoming **n.** 缺点

badminton **n.** 羽毛球

show no interest in... 对.....不感兴趣

diversity **n.** 多样性

thoughtless **adj.** 考虑不周的；轻率的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People holding different views cannot achieve success as a team.

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Help

107. People holding different views cannot achieve success as a team?

In a team, unity is one of the most **highly-valued commodities**, with all members **moving toward** the same goal. Without their combined efforts, there is no way they could achieve that goal. Of course it is inevitable that each individual will have his own perspective and **points of view**. Differences of opinion should not hinder the progress of the team, but benefit group with fresh ideas. Thus, it is possible that people with different views can succeed as a team.

Firstly, differences may spark debates and in-depth discussions that **give birth to** better ideas. It is well known that debating on controversial issues is a **frequently-adopted** means to **provoke** creative thinking. The same is true within a team. Psychologically speaking, with the objective of convincing the others of their valuable ideas, people holding different views may do their utmost to **pick out** the **weak points** of their team **mates'** ideas. This helps everyone to become clearer about those ideas. As for the flaws that are revealed, they can always be improved upon. In this regard, different views may **be complementary to** each other. By removing the weaknesses and assimilating the strengths, all members of the team are likely to gain more constructive and useful viewpoints. This trend would certainly do more good than harm for improving the effectiveness of a team.

In a strong team where members are pursuing the same objective, different viewpoints will not necessarily have a negative effect. The prerequisite for any successful team is the **unshakable** goal that is shared by all. Thus, different views are unlikely to threaten the harmony and power of the entire team. In a sense, through the discussions and debates, people are provided with opportunities to get to know each other better. Thus, mutual understanding will be strengthened during those exchanges. It is also possible that stable friendships may also be established on this basis. Ample evidence can be seen in real life. I was once involved in a project that aimed at improving teaching methods. Some of my colleagues **disagreed with** my views, yet we managed to decide on a satisfactory plan through frequent discussions and even became good friends during the process.

Admittedly, all team members should do their best to avoid **hostility** because of different opinions. Immersed in a **heated** debating atmosphere, some **sensitive** individuals might **lose their temper and speak ill of** others rudely. This inevitably undermines the existing harmony within the group. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every member to be fully aware of this while discussing controversial topics. Mental unity is one of the most desirable qualities of an efficient team.

In brief, as long as individual differences can be accepted and utilized, a team will not be negatively affected and teamwork has a promising future. Meanwhile, some

open-minded team leaders might even try to encourage their members to express diversified thoughts freely. Thereafter, we may conclude that people with different views can make up a successful team.

107. 持有不同观点的人组成的团队无法取得成功吗？

在一个团队中，团结是其拥有的最珍贵的品质之一，所有成员向着共同的目标前进。若没有共同努力，他们是无法达到这个目标的。当然，每个人难免会有自己的见解和观点。观点相异并不会阻碍整个团队的进步，反而会为团队注入新鲜的想法。因此，拥有不同观点的人组成的团队是可能取得成功的。

首先，不同的观点可以激起辩论和深入探讨，从而产生更好的想法。众所周知，围绕争议话题进行的辩论是启发创造性思维的惯用方法。在团队协作中也同样。从心理角度而言，为了使他人对自己的珍贵见解信服，持有不同观点的人会尽全力挑拣对方的弱点。这有助于每个人更清楚那些观点。对于揭露出来的缺陷，它们总是可以得到改进。鉴于此，各异的观点也许是彼此互补的。通过消除缺点并吸收长处，所有的团队成员都可能获得更有建设性且更有用的观点，此趋势对提高团队效率必定是利大于弊的。

在一个强大的团队中，成员们追求着相同的目标，而相异的观点并不一定会产生负面影响。造就成功团队的前提条件就是所有人拥有共同的坚定目标。因此，不同的观点不可能威胁整个团队的和谐与实力。在某种意义上，通过讨论和辩论，人们获得了增进相互了解的机会。因此，在这个交换意见的过程中，相互间的理解得到了巩固。牢固的友谊也有可能在此基础上建立起来。现实生活中有很多这样的例子。我曾参与过一个旨在改善教学方法的项目。当时有些同事不同意我的观点，然而，在经过了屡次讨论之后，我们最终制定出了理想的计划，甚至在此过程中还成为了好朋友。

必须承认的是，所有的成员都应该尽力避免不同意见引发的敌对情绪。沉浸在热烈的辩论氛围时，有些敏感的人也许很可能发脾气并粗鲁地说他人坏话。这难免会损害团队内现有的和谐。因此，在讨论争议性话题的时候，每个成员都有责任充分意识到这一点。精神团结是一个高效团队最理想的品质之一。

简言之，只要个人的不同意见得到接受与应用，团队就不会遭受其消极影响，而且也会有光明的前途。同时，有些思想开明的团队领导甚至还会鼓励成员自由地表达各种想法。因此，我们可以得出这样的结论：拥有不同观点的人能够组成一个成功的团队。

注释

highly-valued commodity 珍贵的物品（或品质）

move toward... 接近.....

point of view 观点

give birth to... 产生.....

frequently-adopted **adj.** 频繁采纳的；屡次引用的

provoke **vt.** 煽动；引起

pick out 挑出

weak point 弱点

mate **n.** 伙伴

be complementary to... 与.....相互补充

unshakable **adj.** 坚定不移的

disagree with... 不同意.....

hostility **n.** 敌意；敌对

heated **adj.** 热烈的

sensitive **adj.** 敏感的

lose one's temper 发脾气

speak ill of... 诽谤；诋毁；说.....的坏话

Which is better: to have challenging plans for one's future, or to have practical plans for one's future?

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108. Challenging plans or practical plans?

Real-life experience has taught us that plans are easy to make, yet extremely difficult to **follow through with**. In our daily lives, there are probably a number of plans that have not been **carried out** effectively. Thus, regarding plans for the future, some people tend to make them practical, for fear that challenging plans cannot be fulfilled. However, I believe it is better to make challenging plans for one's future.

Firstly, challenging plans motivate people to be more ambitious in **attaining** their goals. **Napoleon** used to say, "**Every French soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack**." Indeed, he who does not have great ambitions can never succeed. High spirits and a **burning** desire to reach higher goals should be a prerequisite for those who dream of a brilliant future. To some extent, sketching out challenging plans demonstrates a person's powerful ambitions and **iron-willed** determination. After all, "where there's a will, there's a way!" So long as enthusiasm does not diminish, the chance of conquering each challenge in the plan will be remarkably enhanced. Like a **compelling** source of power, these plans offer the impetus to keep people consistently **moving ahead**.

In my opinion, challenging plans can accelerate self-improvement, because in order to complete those formidable tasks a person will have no other choice but to make progress continuously. Thus, a higher standard is adopted and **inspired** effort is made. As a matter of fact, there are a number of ways to achieve faster selfimprovement. These include attaining extensive knowledge on various topics, choosing diverse activities and social events to accumulate rich experience and to consult with **the wise** to learn what one can from them. In the process of fulfilling one's challenging plans, mistakes and temporary failures will most likely be encountered. This helps a person to recognize their shortcomings, so that immediate action can be taken to rectify them.

However, we should try to avoid making plans that are too **unrealistic** to be achieved. Sometimes people fill their goals with **fancy dreams**. Far from reality, these dreams are impossible to realize and such plans towards their fulfillment are destined to be futile. In most of these cases, people **lose heart** and become frustrated with the disappointing outcomes and then their mental health suffers.

Therefore, all these points should be thoroughly taken into consideration when planning for the future. Without a doubt, in one's endeavors toward success, a million challenges will be encountered. The best way is to face them bravely and overcome them one by one. Thus, it is better to set higher standards for ourselves by making challenging plans, because this will help us to strive towards our goals with added enthusiasm and **boundless energy**.

108. 选择挑战性的计划还是实际的计划?

现实生活的经验教导我们，计划很容易制定，但彻底执行起来却极其艰难。在日常生活中，我们可能会有很多还未得到有效执行的计划。因此，由于害怕自己不能完成有挑战性的计划，有些人偏向为未来制定较为实际的计划。然而我认为，未来计划具有挑战性更好。

首先，挑战性的计划促使人们为实现自己的目标变得更加雄心勃勃。拿破仑曾经说过：“不想当将军的士兵不是好士兵。”的确，没有雄心壮志的人是不能成功的。高昂的士气和到达更高目标的热切渴望对梦想拥有辉煌未来的人来说是必须满足的前提条件。在某种程度上，制定有挑战性的计划展示出一个人勃勃的雄心和坚定的决心。毕竟，“有志者事竟成。”只要热情还未消退，攻克计划中每个挑战的几率就会显著增加。如同无穷的力量之源，这些计划给予人们持续前进的动力。

在我看来，挑战性的计划能加速自我完善，这是因为，要想完成这些艰巨的任务，除了不断进步之外别无他法。于是，人们就会确定更高的标准，做出更大的努力。实际上，有很多可以实现更快自我完善的方法，包括汲取各领域广泛的知识、参加各种活动或集会以积累丰富的经验、以及请教智者并尽自己所能向他们学习。在履行挑战性计划的过程中，很可能会遭遇错误与暂时的失败。这有助于一个人认清自己的缺点，从而立即采取行动改正这些不足。

然而，我们应该尽力避免制定出无法完成的不切实际的计划。有时候，人们的目标充满了幻想。由于远离现实，这些幻想是无法实现的，而这些计划的完成也注定会落空。在大多数情况下，人们会对令人失望的结果感到灰心丧气并一蹶不振，随后，心理健康就会遭受威胁。

因此，在制定未来计划时，需要进行彻底周全的考虑。毫无疑问，在向成功拼搏的过程中会出现无数次挑战。最佳方法就是勇敢地面对，并将它们逐一征服。因此，应该通过制定挑战性计划为自己确定更高的标准，因为这有助于我们以更大的热情与无穷的力量向目标奋进。

注释

follow through with... 彻底完成.....

carry out 执行；完成

attain **vt.** 实现；获得；到达

Napoleon 拿破仑（法国军事家与政治家，法兰西第一共和国执政、法兰西第一帝国皇帝，是一位卓越的军事天才。）

Every French soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack. 不想当将军的士兵不是好

士兵。

burning **adj.** 强烈的

iron-willed **adj.** 意志刚强的

compelling **adj.** 强制的；强迫性的

move ahead 前进

inspired **adj.** 受启发的；受鼓舞的

the wise 智者

unrealistic **adj.** 不现实的

fancy dream 虚幻的梦想

lose heart 灰心

boundless energy 无穷的能量

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People can solve important problems by themselves or with the help from their family members so there's no need for the government to help them.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut

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?

Help

109. There's no need for the government to help those who can help themselves?

Among the **countless** problems in our everyday lives, many are too complicated to be handled alone. Indeed, nobody can do without the help from others, especially under difficult conditions. Family members are often the most reliable people we can **turn to**, but it is also the responsibility of the government to help its citizens and this kind of support can sometimes bring about better results. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for the government to assist us in times of need.

To begin with, some problems can be better solved with the help of the government. For instance, when a child is missing, the best solution is to report it immediately to the police. Then a **full-scale search** can be carried out. If a child has been **kidnapped**, the police are the most qualified to save that child from danger. When serious pollution has been caused by a nearby factory and threatens the residents' health, it is also **advisable** to turn to the government for help. In this way, immediate measures can be taken to stop the factory from releasing more pollutants. When a consumer has purchased a product and finds that it is **inferior**, he can seek **legal assistance** from the government. In this way, his losses might be **reimbursed** and his basic rights better protected. Evidently, the government is in the best position to help people solve such important problems.

As **public servants**, officials should do their best to help ordinary citizens when they are in trouble. In the past, Chairman Mao used to inspire the Chinese government to serve the people heart and soul. Such an inspiration ought to be **passed down** from generation to generation. Doubtlessly, the gap existing between the authorities and the common citizens needs to be narrowed. One of the major reasons why some individuals are reluctant to seek help from the government lies in that gap. People have formed the impression that the officials are too busy to **care about** their **private matters** and such an **assessment** needs to be changed.

As a matter of fact, social responsibilities are mutual. With an aim to maintain social harmony and progress, the government and its people should join hands. That is to say, every citizen ought to be dedicated wholeheartedly to the work of building social harmony. Powerful spiritual support should also be rendered to the government and to **reciprocate**, the government needs to help its people whenever complicated problems arise.

By and large, we should all bear in mind that important problems can be better solved through the combined efforts of the ordinary people together with the government. Evidently, every individual deserves the right to receive official assistance. On the part of the authorities, they should do their best to let people know that they are **more than willing to** help. Only in this way can a society prosper and experience

harmony.

109. 政府没有必要帮助那些可以自救的人吗？

在我们日常生活里遭遇的无数难题之中，有很多过于复杂，自己是无法独立解决的。的确，每个人都离不开他人的帮助，尤其是处于困境时。家人通常是我们最可靠的求助之源，然而政府也有责任帮助其公民，且政府的帮助有时会产生更好的结果。因此，政府绝对有必要在我们需要的时刻给予帮助。

首先，在政府的帮助下，有些问题可以得到更好的解决。例如，当一个孩子失踪的时候，最好的办法就是立刻报警。警方随即会展开全方位的搜索。如果孩子遭到了绑架，警察是最有能力将其从危险中解救的人。当附近一家工厂导致了严重的污染，并威胁到了居民的健康，也应该向政府求助。这样，就会有即刻的措施出台来防止工厂释放出更多污染物。当一位消费者买到了伪劣产品，他／她可以寻求政府的法律援助。这样，他／她的损失也许可以得到补偿，其基本权利也得到了更好的保障。很显然，对于以上这些重要问题，政府是最佳的求助对象。

作为社会公仆，官员理应尽全力帮助有困难的群众。在过去，毛主席曾经鼓励中国政府全心全意为人民服务。这种鼓舞应该得到世世代代的继承和发扬。毋庸置疑，存在于政府当局与普通民众之间的鸿沟需要缩小。有些人不愿意向政府寻求帮助的主要原因之一就是源自此鸿沟。人们已经形成了这样的印象：政府官员总是太忙了，根本无暇顾及他们的私事。这种评判需要做出改变。

实际上，社会责任是相互的。为了维持社会和谐与进步，政府与人民应该携起手来。也就是说，每一位公民都应该为建设社会和谐的工作全心奉献，同时还应给予政府强大的精神支持。作为回报，每当复杂难题出现时，政府需要向群众伸出援助之手。

总而言之，我们应该牢记一点，那就是，通过普通百姓和政府机关的共同努力，重要问题便可得到更好的解决。的确，每个人都拥有接受官方援助的权利。而对于政府当局来说，他们应该尽量使群众明白他们心甘情愿给予帮助。只有这样，社会才能繁荣发展，人们才能和谐共处。

注释

countless **adj.** 无数的

turn to... 求助于.....

full-scale search 全范围搜索

kidnap **vt.** 绑架

inferior **adj.** 低劣的；质量差的

legal assistance 法律援助

reimburse **vt.** 补偿；赔偿

public servant 公务员；公仆

pass down 流传

care about 关心；在乎

private matter 私事

assessment **n.** 评价；估计

reciprocate **vi.** 报答

by and large 总的来说

more than willing to... 非常愿意.....

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The way a person is dressed in is a good indication of his/her character or personality.

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Test
Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

110. Does the way a person is dressed indicate his character or personality?

At school, most students must have been taught not to judge by appearances. Undeniably, outward looks can never be the only criterion on which to evaluate a person. Any unilateral assessment might **lead to** faulty results. Nonetheless, owing to the enhancement of individual **taste**, people are paying more attention to fashion nowadays. Therefore, the way one is dressed in might be an indication of his or her character, although it can never be the best indicator.

First of all, one's dressing styles reveal his or her individual preferences, which are closely associated with the personality. For example, if a person often selects **casual** clothing in his or her daily life, including T-shirts, blue jeans and **sportswear**, he or she might enjoy a relaxing way of living and might also be interested in physical activities. Thus, there is the possibility that this person may be open-minded and easy-going. By contrast, if one usually wears formal clothes like suits, he or she might be **businesslike** and **treat** matters very seriously. Additionally, if a person prefers very bright or eye-catching colors, he or she might be very outgoing. On the other hand, if one often chooses darker colors, he or she might be **timid** or prefer a **lower profile**.

Secondly, from one's way of dress some clues of his or her character can also be traced. On different occasions, people are supposed to dress themselves suitably. To illustrate, at dancing parties **evening dress** could be a best choice. When an important conference is being held, everyone present should dress formally. If a person frequently **fails to** wear suitable clothes on special occasions, he or she might be very careless in dealing with daily matters. In addition, if a person always wears out-dated and **poorly-matched** clothing, he or she might be backward in personal taste. On the contrary, if a person always succeeds in attracting other's attention and dresses fashionably, he or she might be smart and **adaptable** to changes.

In addition to dressing habits, behavior and manners are more reliable means to know a person's real character. Just as an old Chinese saying goes, "A distant journey tests the strength of a horse and a long task proves the character of a man." Thus, instead of focusing mainly on a person's outward appearances, we should attach greater importance to his or her daily behavior. Through **long-term contacts**, this person's **inner traits** will be further discovered.

In brief, a person's dressing styles give the signs of his or her preferences and **individuality**. From the clothes this person chooses to wear under different circumstances, we may also gain some information about his or her personality. In spite of this, it is unwise to rely totally on **superficial** judgments. One's character can be best known from how he behaves.

110. 一个人的着装风格是其性格或个性的体现吗？

在学校里，大部分学生一定都学到“勿以貌取人”这个道理。不可否认，外表不能作为评价一个人的唯一标准。任何片面的衡量都可能导致错误的结果。然而，由于个人品位的提升，人们如今越来越注重时尚了。因此，一个人的着装风格可能是其性格的一种体现，虽然这不可能是最佳的体现。

首先，一个人的着装风格揭露了他／她的个人偏好，这与其个性联系紧密。例如，如果一个人日常生活中常选择休闲类服装，包括T恤、牛仔裤和运动服等，那么他／她也许喜欢轻松的生活方式，或者也对体育运动感兴趣。因此，这个人有可能很开朗、很随和。相比之下，如果一个人经常穿西服之类的正式服装，那么他／她也许讲求效率且做事非常认真。另外，如果一个人偏爱鲜亮耀眼的颜色，他／她也许非常爽直奔放。相反，如果一个人经常选择深色调，他／她也许很腼腆或很低调。

其次，从一个人的着装方式可以探寻到他／她性格的某些线索。在不同的场合，人们应该穿着恰当。例如，在舞会上，晚礼服为最佳之选。而在举行重要会议时，出席人员应该穿着正式。如果一个人总是在特殊场合着装不当的话，那么他／她可能在处理日常事务的过程中非常粗心大意。此外，如果一个人总是穿过时的或者搭配俗气的衣服，他／她也许缺乏个人品位。相反，如果一个人总能成功地吸引他人的注意，并且穿着时尚，那么他／她就可能很精明，并且对变化的适应能力很强。

除了着装习惯，行为和举止是了解一个人真实性格的更可靠的方法。中国有句古话，“路遥知马力，日久见人心。”因此，我们应该更注重其日常行为而不是将焦点主要集中在外表上。通过长期接触，这个人的内在品质就会进一步显现。

简言之，一个人的着装风格透露了他／她的偏好和个性方面的信息。从他／她在不同场合选择的衣着，我们也可以获得有关其性格的某些信息。尽管如此，完全依靠表面的判断是不可取的。一个人的性格只有通过其所作所为才能彻底被他人了解。

注释

lead to 导致

taste **n.** 品味

casual **adj.** 随便的；非正式的

sportswear **n.** 运动服

businesslike **adj.** 有效率的；有条理的

treat **vt.** 处理；对待

timid **adj.** 胆小的；胆怯的

lower profile 低调

evening dress 晚礼服

fail to... 未能做到.....

poorly-matched **adj.** 搭配不协调的

adaptable **adj.** 适应性强的

long-term contact 长期的接触

inner trait 内在品质

individuality **n.** 个性

superficial **adj.** 表面的；肤浅的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Students should spend a year on traveling or working before they go to colleges or universities.

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⌵

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

111. Should students spend a year on traveling or working before they go to colleges or universities?

An innovative proposal has been put forward lately concerning a critical choice every high school student faces. Some people suggest that they should spend a year traveling or working before going to university. Admittedly, this idea **posts a challenge to** the traditional **routine** of school education which is supposed to be carried on without **periodical suspension**. However, according to my perspective, this new attempt might be reasonable.

Above all, one year's social experience will help students make a clearer plan about their future career. Due to the lack of real-life experience, it is difficult for students to know which job best fits them after graduation. Only by experiencing practical work can they obtain better **knowledge about themselves**. For instance, during the course of working, they might **gradually** discover whether they are really interested in **performing such tasks** and whether they are confident enough to do it well in the future. Meanwhile, it is also a good chance to test their personal skills and abilities. They may understand the importance of putting what has been learned into practice. These all enable them to select the most suitable major in college. What's more, their learning efficiency at college might also be enhanced, because they have **profoundly** comprehended how theories and practical uses relate to each other.

Besides, traveling also benefits **teenage** students in many aspects. During their high school years, **seldom** have they been offered the time and freedom to go on a long journey alone. At the moment when they finally finish their preliminary education, instead of **continuing with** their **pressed** days on campus, students should spend a longer period of time **opening their eyes** and seeing more of the world. Traveling could be a best way to help teenagers **broaden their vision** and witness more diversified images in different places around the globe. In those cases, not only will they become more knowledgeable, they can also take advantage of the traveling experience to train their **life skills**. Thus, they are likely to become more independent and mature at the time they finally return home and enter university.

In fact, the whole society and the government should strive to establish safer and more **agreeable conditions** for teenagers to complete a one-year social life **with ease**. On the part of enterprises, they ought to supply more job positions that specially fit high school graduates so that they can handle given duties more effectively. In the meantime, the government should also try to **cut down** the traveling expenditures of these students by implementing a series of **preferential policies**. These may include lower transportation costs, better traveling services and cheaper hotel rooms specially **reserved** for students.

To conclude, the progress of society demands favorable renovations in major areas, among which school education deserves more focused attention. Indeed, some weak points exist in the traditional education **practices** which will urge authorities and educators to try new methods. **From a certain angle**, it may be beneficial to let students work or travel for a year before attending college.

111. 在上大学之前，学生应该用一年时间旅行或工作吗？

最近有一项创新议案出台，议案与每个高中生都面临的关键选择有关。有些人提议，学生在上大学之前应该花一年时间旅行或工作。不能否认，这个想法对无中止周期的传统学校教育模式提出了挑战。然而，依我所见，这个新尝试也许是合理的。

首先，一年的社会经验会帮助学生制定出更清晰的未来事业计划。由于缺乏现实经验，学生很难在毕业后知道自己最适合哪种工作。只有通过实际工作经验才能获得更好的自我认知。例如，在工作过程中，他们可能逐渐发现自己是否对履行此类职责真得感兴趣以及是否在未来有胜任这份工作的自信。与此同时，这还是检验个人技能的良机。他们会懂得将所学知识应用于实践的重要性。所有这些使他们能够选择最适合自己的大学专业。此外，他们上大学时的学习效率也可能会提高，因为他们已经深刻领悟到理论与实践如何联系在一起。

另外，旅行也在很多方面对青少年学生有益。在中学时代，他们很少有时间和自由独自进行长途旅行。当他们最终完成了初级阶段的教育时，学生应该花较长一段时间看看外面的世界，而不是继续过压力繁重的校园生活。旅行就是青少年开阔视野、见证全球不同地区多姿多彩景象的最佳途径之一。那样的话，他们不仅会变得更有学问，而且可以利用旅行的经历训练自己的生存技能。因此，他们就有可能在最终回到家然后走进大学的时候变得更加独立且更加成熟了。

其实，为了使青少年轻松完成这个为期一年的社会生活计划，全社会和政府应该努力为他们创造更安全、更舒适的条件。对于企业来说，他们应该提供更多的特别适合中学毕业生的工作机会，以便他们更有效地完成被分配的任务。与此同时，政府还应该通过实施一系列优惠政策试图削减这些学生的出行开支，这包括更低廉的交通费、更优质的旅行服务以及为学生特别预留的经济客房。

总之，社会进步要求在主要领域内进行合理的改革，其中，学校教育值得更多关注。的确，传统教育实践中存在一些弱点，这促使政府和教育工作者尝试新的办法。从某个角度来看，让学生在上大学之前工作或旅行一年也许是有好处的。

注释

post a challenge to... 给.....带来挑战

routine *n.* 日常工作（安排）

periodical suspension 周期性的中止

knowledge about oneself 对自己的了解

gradually *adv.* 逐渐地

perform a task 执行任务
profoundly **adv.** 透彻地
teenage **adj.** 青少年的；十几岁的
seldom **adv.** 很少
continue with... 继续做.....
pressed **adj.** 紧迫的
open one's eyes 开阔眼界
broaden one's vision 拓宽视野
life skill 生存技能
agreeable condition 舒适的条件
with ease 轻松地；不费力地
cut down 削减；降低
preferential policy 优惠政策
reserve **vt.** 预订；准备
practice **n.** 实践；实施
from a certain angle 从某个角度来看

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to use personal knowledge and experiences to solve problems, rather than to ask for other people's advice.

Test Section **1** **?**

Quit Exit Time Help

112. Solving problems using personal knowledge and experience or asking for others' advice?

If a person **manages to** tackle difficulties by taking advantage of his own knowledge, this is **by all means** a fulfilling experience. Solving problems independently justifies his ability and makes him more confident. However, in real life it is inevitable to encounter problems that cannot be **conquered** alone. Under such situations, consulting others for advice is an effective way to find the solutions **in time**.

In the first place, people should be encouraged to use personal knowledge as often as possible. As is generally known, the best way to master knowledge is to use it. If what has been learned is only **stored** in the mind without being utilized, then it might **rust** the brain. What's worse, the knowledge itself might even be forgotten or **deserted**. As soon as a problem **shows up**, it is time to make full use of stored knowledge. During the struggle toward the final solution, old knowledge becomes alive and refreshed. Meanwhile its essences are better comprehended and **commanded**. Therefore, even if this attempt to conquer a challenge fails in the end, it is still worthwhile, for the experience has further improved one's personal knowledge and helped him become more capable. He may also **be better prepared for** future problems.

As a matter of fact, the process of solving problems resembles that of learning. More new methods, techniques and knowledge can be gained, especially when asking others for advice. On such occasions, **advisors** are simply playing the role of teachers who offer enlightening guidance. By no means could a student achieve success without the instructions of his teachers. It is also true while combating a complicated problem. Examples are everywhere to be found in our daily life. I once encountered a **technical** problem with my **laptop**. Due to the complex **operation sequence**, it was beyond my own ability to use a type of software tool correctly and effectively. Fortunately my neighbor, a computer engineer in an **IT company**, was happy to help. After **following his advice** I finally became **skillful at** operating it.

Besides, there is no need to **hesitate** before seeking suggestions from other people. Just as Confucius used to say, "**Feel not ashamed to learn from one's subordinates.**" Without doubt, **modesty** makes one go forward, whereas **conceit** makes one **lag behind**. If a person is too proud to consult others, then he might be on the verge of failures. Only by holding a modest attitude can possible failures be better prevented.

In sum, to become a fully capable individual, one must appreciate the fact that advice received from others is equally important. Although the quality of being independent is valued in the modern world, one should never give up any opportunity to

learn from others. Thus, whenever a problem appears and cannot be solved with personal knowledge, the best choice is to consult other people modestly.

112. 运用自己的知识和经验还是询问他人的建议来解决问题？

如果一个人利用自己的知识成功地克服了困难，那么这无论如何都是一次令人满意的经历。独立解决问题证实了个人能力，并且使人更加自信。然而，在现实生活中人们难免遭遇无法独立解决的问题。在这种情况下，向他人寻求建议就是及时找到答案的一种有效途径。

首先，应该鼓励人们尽可能经常应用个人知识。众所周知，掌握知识的最佳方法就是应用知识。如果学到的东西仅仅储存于脑中而无法应用，那么大脑就会生锈。更糟糕的是，就连知识本身也可能会被遗忘或荒废。只要问题一出现，充分利用储备知识的时刻就到来了。在努力探寻最终解决方法的过程中，陈旧的知识又重新活跃起来。与此同时，其精髓会得到更好的理解和把握。因此，即便克服挑战的尝试以失败告终，这也是值得的，因为这段经历已经更进一步提高了一个人的知识水平，使其更有能力，而且也可以使其为将来的困难作更好的准备。

其实，解决问题的过程与学习相似。更多新方法、新技巧和新知识可以收于囊中，尤其是在请教他人的时候。在这种情况下，提供意见者简直扮演着给予启发性指导的教师角色。若没有教师的指导，学生是无法取得成功的，在攻克复杂问题的时候也是如此。在日常生活中此类事例举不胜举。我曾经遇到了一个有关笔记本电脑的技术难题。由于某软件工具的复杂操作程序，我无法正确并有效地使用它。幸运的是，我的邻居是一名IT公司的电脑工程师，他很乐意给予帮助。在遵循了他的建议之后，我最终可以熟练地操作此软件了。

此外，在向他人寻求建议之前不必犹豫。正如孔子所云，“不耻下问”。毫无疑问，虚心使人进步，骄傲使人落后。如果一个人因过于自负而不愿意请教别人的话，他／她也许就处在失败的边缘。只有秉承谦虚的态度才有可能更好地防止失败。

总而言之，为了成为有能力的人才，人们必须明白一个道理，那就是，来自他人的意见同等重要。尽管独立的品质在现代世界备受推崇，但也不应该放弃任何向他人学习的机会。因此，每当问题出现且不能用个人知识解决的时候，最佳的选择就是谦逊地向他人请教。

注释

manage to... 做到.....；达成.....

by all means 无论如何

conquer **vt.** 克服；征服

in time 及时

store **vt.** 储存

rust **vt.** 使生锈

desert **vt.** 抛弃；遗弃

show up 出现

command **vt.** 掌握；控制

be better prepared for... 为.....作更充分的准备

advisor **n.** 给予建议者；顾问

technical **adj.** 技术上的

laptop **n.** 笔记本电脑

operation sequence 操作程序

IT company 信息技术公司

follow one's advice 遵循.....的建议

skillful at... 在.....方面很熟练

hesitate **vi.** 犹豫

Feel not ashamed to learn from one's subordinates. 不耻下问。

modesty **n.** 谦逊；谦虚

conceit **n.** 自负；狂妄

lag behind 落后

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Today's parents do not understand their children as well as parents did 50 years ago.			Cut Paste Undo
Test Quit	Section Exit	Time	? Help

113. Today's parents do not understand their children as well as parents did 50 years ago?

We may often hear some people **complain about** their children's problems. Indeed, regardless of the times, generation gaps still exist. Judging from current trends, the barrier between parents and children has become even thicker. Compared to their counterparts five decades ago, parents today truly **have more difficulty in** understanding their children.

To begin with, the **complexity** and diversity in the modern world may be a major contributor to such a problem. The third wave in this new era has led to an **information explosion**. Under its overwhelming impacts, no child can stay completely **untouched**. Ever since the first day they were allowed to sit before the computer screen, they have begun to endure the wave power of the Internet. **As time goes by**, access to diversified and complicated online sources will inevitably affect their innocent minds. It is also beyond the parents' ability to bring them totally under control. As a result, more and more teenagers are becoming mature rapidly and earlier. The way they behave and think **differs** tremendously **from** the children 50 years ago. That just constitutes one of the key reasons why parents today find it harder to understand their children thoroughly.

Furthermore, the faster pace of life leaves very limited time for parents to communicate with their children. The unmatched competitiveness in society nowadays has urged most workers to turn themselves into busy bees. Seldom do they have enough leisure time. The situation is even tougher for working parents. They have to devote **a large portion of** time to their work, both in the office and at home. The torturing pressure is sure to make them **frustrated** physically and spiritually. How could they have enough energy and **patience** to have in-depth talks with their children every day? Thus, as time goes on a **mental border** between them might gradually show up, hindering good mutual understanding.

By contrast, the minds of children used to be simpler half a century ago. Looking back on the old days, most ordinary families were leading a **plain** life, either in the city or in the village. As a matter of fact, the real nature of children lies in innocence. A lowered-paced and less complicated social environment is the most agreeable condition that helps maintain the **purity** and simplicity of children's mental world. Thus, parents could understand their children more easily in the past. In addition, they were also able to spend more time together with their children. The chances of **heart-to-heart** communications were much higher.

On the whole, the widened gap between parents and children nowadays is caused by a number of factors, some of which are closely related to negative impacts from social advancement. Factually, mutual understanding is the foundation of all good

human relations. Thus, in order to **narrow** the gap, parents ought to focus more efforts on good communications with their children.

113. 当今的父母不如**50**年前的父母理解自己的孩子？

我们也许经常听到一些人抱怨自己孩子的问题。的确，无论时代如何变迁，代沟依旧存在。从当前趋势判断，父母和孩子之间的隔阂加深了。比起半个世纪之前的父母，当今的父母的的确更不易理解他们的孩子了。

首先，现代世界的复杂性和多样性也许是导致此问题的一个主要因素。新时代的第三次浪潮带来了信息大爆炸。在其巨大的冲击之下，孩子无法完全免遭波及。自从被允许坐在电脑屏幕前的第一天起，他们就开始承受互联网的超强威力了。随着时间的流逝，各种复杂的网络资源难免会影响他们幼稚的心灵。父母也很难彻底控制这种局面。于是，越来越多的青少年更快地早熟。他们的行为与思维方式与**50**年前的孩子大相径庭。这恰恰是当今的父母为何更难彻底理解自己孩子的主要原因之一。

此外，更快的生活节奏使父母与子女的沟通时间变得非常有限。当今社会无比激烈的竞争促使大多数劳动者使自己忙碌不堪。他们很少有足够的休闲时间。对于工作中的父母来说状况更为不妙。他们必须花大部分时间在办公室或在家里劳作。超负荷的压力必定使他们身心受挫。他们又怎么会有充足的精力和耐心每天都与孩子展开深入交谈呢？于是，随着时间的推移，父母与孩子之间的心理隔阂可能会逐渐产生，并阻碍彼此之间良好的理解。

相比之下，半个世纪之前孩子的心灵更加淳朴。回顾过去，无论在城市还是在乡村，大多数普通家庭都过着简朴的生活。其实，天真无邪是孩子的天性。慢节奏与简单的社会环境最有利于保持孩子内心世界的简单纯洁。因此，过去的家长更容易理解自己的孩子。此外，他们也有更多时间与孩子在一起，从而增加了彼此进行坦诚沟通的机会。

总体而言，当今的父母与孩子之间变宽的鸿沟是由一系列因素引起的，其中有些与社会进步带来的负面影响密切相关。实际上，相互理解是所有良好人际关系的基础。因此，为了拉近彼此间的距离，父母应该尽更大努力与孩子进行良好的沟通。

注释

complain about... 抱怨.....

have difficulty in... 在.....方面有困难

complexity **n.** 复杂

information explosion 信息爆炸

untouched **adj.** 未受影响的

as time goes by 随着时间的推移

differ from... 与.....不同

a large portion of 一大部分

frustrated **adj.** 受挫的；泄气的；失意的

patience **n.** 耐心

mental border 心理隔阂

plain **adj.** 简单的；朴素的

purity **n.** 纯洁

heart-to-heart **adj.** 坦诚的

narrow **vt.** 使变窄

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The government should support scientific research that does not have any practical use.

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114. Should the government support scientific research that does not have any practical use?

The diligence of scientists always deserves our **awe and respect**. Many of their achievements have brought about great changes to society, especially those that can be fully adopted in everyday life. Each year, an increasing number of research projects are **being financed by** the government. Admittedly, some of these research efforts may have no practical use. Some people argue that the government should not support such projects. In my opinion, however impractical they are, they still need official assistance.

First and foremost, scientific research is conducted for varied purposes. The field of science can **be divided into** different branches and research could be focused on any of them. Going through the history of science, we may marvel at the long list of scientific research done for numerous purposes. Indeed, not all of them are closely related to daily life. In addition to practical uses, other aims should never be neglected; they are of equal significance. But for them, the sustainable development of science can never be maintained. For instance, there are millions of mysteries in the **universe**. In order to **probe into** them, much research work has to be completed. Regardless the **practicality** of the outcomes, people are **granted** better knowledge about the universe. This is a meaningful way to make human beings less **ignorant**. Even though such concepts and knowledge may not be **put into use** in real life, they are indispensable to human society.

Secondly, although some research cannot be put into practice at present, it might pave the way for future achievements that could serve practical uses. During the course of experiments, research methods might be **renovated**. Thus, they could be adopted in future projects that would then **yield** more efficient operation. Indeed, all research projects are **dependent on** each other. The concepts or theories in **one set of** research may be equally useful in another. Thus, all the efforts of conducting a single research project shall not have been made without avail, but rather they may become a stepping stone that leads scientists to greater accomplishments in days to come.

Meanwhile, the government should also attach importance to reducing the **side effects** of all scientific research. Undeniably, some research achievements have **incurred** potential hazards after they have been widely used. To illustrate, if there were some chemical elements discovered during a research project, they could be adopted in medicine. However, if people **are exposed to** them, their health may be undermined. Thus, before the research results are finally put into practical use, thorough consideration and a **sound oversight system** should be maintained by the government.

Generally speaking, in the field of science, some research may not be carried out

merely for practical purposes. As long as there is far-reaching significance encompassed within such research, the government should provide support to it. After all, scientific studies **are destined to serve the common interest of** the entire human race.

114. 政府应该支持那些无任何实际用途的科学研究吗？

科学家的勤奋总会赢得我们的敬畏与尊重。很多科学成就给社会带来了巨变，尤其是那些可以被充分应用于日常生活中的成就。每年，越来越多的研究项目得到政府的资助。不可否认，有些研究成就也许无法应用于实践。一些人认为政府不应该支持此类项目。在我看来，无论它们是否实用，都仍然需要官方援助。

首先，科学研究是基于各种目的的。科学领域可划分为不同的分支，研究也可能以任何分支为中心展开。纵观科学史，我们也许会对为各种目的而做的科学研究的超长名录清单感到惊叹。的确，并非所有的项目都与日常生活密切相关。除了实际用途，其他目的也不容忽视，它们同等重要。如果没有这些成果，科学的可持续发展就无法维系。例如，宇宙中蕴藏着无数奥秘。为了深入探索，很多研究工作需要完成。无论探索结果是否具有实用性，人们都获得了对宇宙的更进一步认识。这是使人类不再那么愚昧的一种有意义的方式。尽管相关理念与知识可能无法应用于现实生活，它们都对人类社会起着不可替代的作用。

第二，尽管有些研究目前无法应用于实际，也许它们为未来具有实用意义的成就铺平了道路。在试验的过程中，研究方法会得到革新。那么，这些方法便可应用于将来更富成果的研究项目里。的确，所有的科研项目都彼此相依。一系列研究中的概念或理论在其他研究中也同样有用。因此，进行某单一研究项目所付出的所有努力不会是徒劳的，相反，它们会成为指引科学家走向未来更大成就的基石。

与此同时，政府还应对减少所有科研项目的负面影响给予重视。不可否认，有些研究成果在广泛应用于实际之后引发了潜在的威胁。具体来讲，如果一些化学元素在科研项目中被发现，它们可能会被应用于医学领域。然而，倘若人类接触到这些元素的话，他们的健康将受到损害。因此，在研究结果最终应用于实践以前，政府需要进行谨慎周全的考虑，并建立起健全的监管体系。

总之，在科学领域，有些研究可能不仅仅是专为实际目的开展的。只要此类研究富含深远的意义，政府就应该给予支持。毕竟，科学研究注定是为全人类的共同利益服务的。

注释

awe and respect 敬畏与尊重

be financed by... 被.....资助

be divided into... 被划分为.....

universe 宇宙

probe into... 探索.....

practicality **n.** 实用性；实际

grant **vt.** 给予

ignorant **adj.** 愚昧无知的

put into use 应用

renovate **vt.** 革新；更新

yield **vt.** 收获

dependent on 依靠.....

one set of... 一套.....；一组.....

side effect 不良影响；副作用

incur **vt.** 引发

be exposed to... 接触.....

sound oversight system 完善的监督体系

be destined to... 注定要.....

serve the common interest of... 为.....的共同利益而服务

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Newspapers and magazines are the best ways to learn about a foreign country.

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115. Are newspapers and magazines the best ways to learn about a foreign country?

Subscribing to newspapers and magazines seems to be a habitual action of many people. Being the most reliable sources of information, these traditional media forms **keep** readers **updated about** the latest happenings around the globe. Needless to say, they could be good ways to learn about a different nation. However, they are no longer the best way. Due to the **striking** power of **web-based** technology, more **alternatives** are available in the modern world.

Undeniably, the broad coverage of news reports and **commentary** helps people learn much about any country. To illustrate, stories printed in newspapers and magazines are typically associated with almost every major aspect of a nation, including political events, society, business, sports, entertainment and **public figures**. Besides, editorial pages are often **attached**, which normally includes **columns** for the editors or the writer's opinions, the criticism and debates of critics, or even readers' letters. Such content provides further analysis of current events and enables readers to obtain more profound knowledge about the country. Therefore, in order to know about current situations in a foreign country, one convenient way is to browse through its major newspapers or magazines. For instance, reading articles in ***The Washington Post***, ***The New York Times*** or ***Time Magazine*** helps foreign readers **form a clearer picture about** the United States. Additionally, there are also some types of **publications** that specifically **cater to** international readers. Printed in many different languages and **distributed** around the world, these sources may focus more on topics that interest people from overseas. Among the best examples are ***China Daily*** and ***Beijing Review*** could be **mentioned**.

However, with the prevalence of new mediums, **paper-based** newspapers and magazines are gradually losing subscribers. In effect, their strongest competitor is the Internet. Enormous sources of information can be found online with ease, which allows the masses to learn about a different country far more efficiently and **economically**. Combined with challenges from other traditional media like TV and radio, modern readers are becoming less enthusiastic about buying newspapers or magazines every day. We cannot deny their limitations: the lack of sound and visual effects prevent paper media forms from vividly communicating their stories. The process of publishing is also complicated, involving **drafting**, collecting, **proofreading**, printing, distributing, etc. Thus, possible delays might be **induced**.

Actually, there are many other ways to learn about a foreign country. A good command of knowledge can never do without diversified useful methods. Therefore, it is better to make full use of every opportunity **at hand**. After all, "Rome was not built in a day." Any field of knowledge needs to be accumulated through **multiple** channels and

by various means. Knowing about a country is no exception. As a matter of fact, visiting museums, traveling, reading books about different cultures and values, and seeing movies are all favorable choices that further people's understanding about other nations.

In sum, in a world led by globalization it has become more important for people to learn about other countries. Reading newspapers and magazines is an effective and familiar way. At the same time, we should also make full use of other useful sources to **meet that end**. Without doubt, the most profound and comprehensive knowledge ought to be gained through various channels.

115. 报纸和杂志是了解外国的最佳途径吗？

似乎很多人都养成了订阅报纸杂志的习惯。作为最可靠的信息来源，这些传统的媒介形式帮助读者掌握全球最新的动态。不必说，它们是了解外国的好方法。然而，它们不再是最佳途径了。由于网络技术的强大冲击力，现代世界里的人们拥有了更多的渠道。

不可否认，新闻报道及评论的广泛性有助于人们了解众多有关任何国家的信息。例如，报纸和杂志上刊登的文章涉及一个国家里几乎所有的主要领域，包括政治事件、社会、商业、体育、娱乐以及公众人物。此外，它们还常常附有社论专页，通常涵盖编辑或作者评论专栏、批评家述评与辩论，甚至是读者来信。这些内容为时事提供深入分析，并使读者获得有关一个国家更深刻的知识。因此，若想了解外国的当前形势，一个便捷的途径就是浏览其主要报纸或杂志。例如，阅读《华盛顿邮报》、《纽约时报》或《时代杂志》都能帮助国外读者更清晰地认识美国。此外，还有一些专为迎合国际读者需求编辑的出版物，它们用多种不同的语言印刷，并在全球范围内发行。这些资源也许更能吸引海外人士的兴趣。《中国日报》和《北京周报》就是其中的典范。

然而，随着新媒介的普及，纸质的报纸杂志订阅量逐渐减少了。其实，它们最强大的对手就是互联网。人们可以在网上轻松搜索到海量信息资源，这有助于大众更有效、更经济地了解不同的国家。再加上其他传统媒介带来的挑战，如电视和广播，现代读者对每天购买报纸杂志渐渐失去了热情。我们不能否认它们的劣势，例如，由于缺乏声音和视觉效果，纸质媒介无法生动地叙述事件。出版的过程也是繁琐的，涉及撰稿、整理、校对、印刷、发行等。因此，信息可能遭到延误。

其实，也有很多了解外国的其他途径。对知识的精通离不开多种有用的方法。因此，最好充分利用任何手边可利用的机会。毕竟，“罗马非一日所造。”每个领域的知识都需要借助多重渠道且通过各种方式积累。了解一个国家也是如此。实际上，参观博物馆、旅游、阅读有关不同文化价值的书籍以及看电影都是使人们进一步了解其他国家的理想之选。

总之，在全球化趋势引领下的世界里，人们越来越有必要了解其他国家了。阅读报纸杂志是一个有效且熟悉的方法。与此同时，我们还应充分利用其他有用资源以达到此目的。毫无疑问，最深刻、最全面的知识需要通过各种渠道获取。

注释

subscribe to... 订阅

keep...updated about... 使.....及时了解.....

striking **adj.** 惊人的；引人注目的

web-based **adj.** 基于网络的

alternative **n.** 代替

commentary **n.** 评论；实况报道

public figure 公众人物

attach **vt.** 附加；附属

column **n.** 专栏

The Washington Post 《华盛顿邮报》

The New York Times 《纽约时报》

Time Magazine 《时代周刊》

form a clearer picture about... 对.....有更清晰的认识

publication **n.** 出版物；出版

cater to... 迎合.....

distribute **vt.** 发行

paper-based **adj.** 纸质的

economically **adv.** 经济地；省钱地

drafting **n.** 起草稿件

proofreading **n.** 校对

induce **vt.** 引发

at hand 手头

multiple **adj.** 许多的；多样的

meet that end 达到此目的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Professional athletes who receive high salaries, such as football or basketball players, deserve what they get.

Test Section **1**

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116. Do professional athletes deserve high salaries?

The sports field is a **cradle** that cultivates numerous **shining stars**, most of whom are professional athletes. The unparalleled popularity of sports events among the masses has led the sporting industry to huge profits. Players **competing for** professional teams or clubs are also receiving ample pay. Some people can't help wondering if they really deserve such high salaries. As far as I am concerned, they do deserve what they get.

First, they have to make great sacrifices during long-term training. I suppose some outsiders only see the happiness shown on their faces at the moment of victory. Nevertheless, it is difficult for them to **visualize** the formidable pains they have **endured** while preparing for each event. As we all know, childhood is the most critical period in life to cultivate a gifted athlete. Most professional players have possibly begun participating in sports teams at very early ages. Once they start their sports endeavors, intensive and hard-pressed training is **unavoidable**. Compared with other children, they have far less time to study and play. Indeed, any ambitious athlete has to be a **persistent trainer** who is devoted wholeheartedly to practice. Consequently, a large portion of their golden youth might be consumed at **training sites** and on **match fields**. What's worse, the possibility of getting injured is also high under such **harsh** conditions. That explains why there is always news about the injuries of famous sports stars.

Second, the career life of most professional athletes is shorter compared with other fields. Without doubt, the most primary requirement in sports activities lies in strong physical conditions. Age is a decisive factor affecting the functions of the human body. No matter how skillful a player may be in **applying techniques**, he has to surrender to such a reality. Before they even get old, they may find they no longer meet the high physical demands of sports events. Thus, most players **retire** at a young age. Even though some excellent athletes are fortunate enough to be selected as coaches, many of them have to leave the sports field and take up completely new careers. This is another huge sacrifice to make. With this regard, professional athletes truly deserve better pay due to their early retirement.

Last but not least, some of them may also **bring glory to** the nation by competing in international events. The best-known "**Dream Teams**" constitute shining examples. In important world-wide competitions, such a title symbolizes the superior power to win a gold medal. Among the outstanding members that make up "Dream Teams," most are professional athletes playing for famous sports clubs or associations. **Michael Jordan**, the worldrenowned NBA player, used to represent his country to defeat other basketball teams in the Olympic Games. Many other sports stars are doing the same. Their

contributions to their nations should be greatly rewarded.

In conclusion, owing to the unique features of professional sports, those who are diligently engaged in this cause ought to be paid on a higher standard. As for the enthusiastic fans, they are also most willing to pay for the expensive tickets to watch their favorite athletes playing **live**. Thus, there is enough evidence to justify my point that they definitely deserve high salaries.

116. 职业运动员理应得到高薪吗？

体育界是培养无数耀眼明星的摇篮，而大部分明星都是职业运动员。体育比赛在大众中难以匹敌的热度为体育行业带来了丰厚的利润。效力于职业队或俱乐部的运动员也同时享受丰厚的待遇。有些人禁不住质疑他们是否应该领取如此高额的工资。在我看来，这些都是他们应得的报酬。

第一，在长期的训练过程中他们不得不作出巨大的牺牲。想必有些旁观者仅仅看到了他们在胜利时刻挂在脸上的喜悦，然而却很难想象他们在备战每场比赛时所承受的巨大痛苦。众所周知，童年时期是培养天赋运动员最关键的阶段。大多数职业运动员也许在很小的时候就开始参加体育队了。体育生涯一旦开始，高强度、高压力的训练便在所难免了。比起其他同龄的孩子，他们拥有更少的时间学习与玩耍。的确，任何雄心勃勃的运动员必须持之以恒地训练，并全心全力地投入。于是，他们黄金般的青春大部分都花费在了训练场或赛场之上。更糟糕的是，在如此艰苦的条件下受伤概率也很高。这就解释了为什么我们总会看到有关著名体育明星受伤的新闻报道。

第二，大多数职业运动员的职业生涯比其他行业人士的职业生涯更短。毋庸置疑，体育运动最基本的要求就是强壮的体魄。年龄是影响人体功能的一个决定性因素。无论一位运动员在运用技巧方面有多么娴熟，都不得不在年龄的现实面前妥协。在还未真正变老之前，他们就发现自己已无法达到体育比赛的体能高标准了。于是，大部分运动员在年轻的时候就退役了。尽管有些优秀的运动员有幸被选为教练，但很多人都得离开运动场并开始全新的职业生涯。这是他们需要作出的另一巨大牺牲。鉴于此，早年退役的职业运动员理应得到更好的工资待遇。

最后，有些运动员通过参加国际赛事为国家争光。名震四海的“梦之队”就是最光彩的榜样。在重大国际比赛中，这个头衔象征着赢得金牌的雄厚实力。在组成“梦之队”的优秀队员中，大部分都是为著名体育俱乐部或体育联盟效力的职业运动员。闻名世界的NBA球员迈克尔·乔丹就曾经代表他的国家参加奥运会并战胜了其他国家的篮球队。很多体育明星都是如此。出于他们对国家的贡献，获得丰厚报酬也理所应当。

总而言之，由于体育行业与众不同的特征，那些辛勤从事这项事业的人理应获得更高的酬劳。对于热诚的体育迷来说，他们也心甘情愿花重金买票观看自己钟爱的运动员的现场比赛。因此，我们有充足理由相信，职业运动员的确应该获得高工资。

注释

cradle *n.* 摇篮

shining star 耀眼的明星

compete for... 为.....而竞争

visualize **vt.** 想象；设想

endure **vi.** 忍耐；容忍

unavoidable **adj.** 不可避免的

persistent trainer 坚持不懈的训练者

training site 训练场

match field 赛场

harsh **adj.** 严酷的

apply techniques 运用技巧

retire **vi.** 退役

bring glory to... 为.....争光

Dream Team (美国篮球) 梦之队

Michael Jordan 迈克尔·乔丹 (美国NBA著名篮球运动员, NBA历史上第一位拥有“世纪运动员”称号的巨星。)

live **adv.** 现场

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is not good to move to a new city or a new country because you will lose old friends.

Cut

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Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

117. The advantages and disadvantages of moving to a new city or a new country

Nowadays, it has been a popular trend among modern citizens to move out of their hometowns. These changes of **residence** will inevitably incur several problems and much time is needed to **get accustomed to** a fresh environment. Thus, some people are **ideologically** against such a tendency, complaining that it will cause one to lose old friends. From my view, in spite of such **detractors** the merits of moving to a new place far exceed its defects.

First of all, more friends can be made in new surroundings. An old saying teaches us the truth that "**there are always more fish in the sea.**" Moving to a different place grants one a new **neighborhood** in which to **reside** and a new working environment in which to work. Either in daily life or at work, a new circle of friends will soon be created and maintained. Thus, it should be considered a **blessed** privilege to gain the opportunity to establish friendships with more people. In other words, good friends are everywhere to be found. For any open-minded individual, the process of gaining more friends **equates to** that of **making a bigger fortune**. Indeed, there is no absolute stranger in the world. **Bathing** in a same atmosphere, mutual understanding might be initiated at any moment. Co-workers, neighbors and other people in the community are all likely to become good friends. Thus, instead of losing friends, **migration** paves the way for gaining new ones.

In fact, old friends can still be kept in spite of longer distance. It is a smaller world we are now living in. Communications between people are faster and more convenient than ever. In addition to the traditional methods like making phone calls and sending letters or postcards **by mail**, new technology has **brought forth** many efficient channels that can help strengthen friendships **across distance**. For instance, numerous **online instant communication tools** have been developed. Among them, the most popular ones include MSN, QQ, Skype, Google Talk, and more. **Faraway** friends can be reached **handily** at any time. They can even see each other through **video chatting**. In addition, with more advanced transportation networks around the globe, old friends can get together in person conveniently. Just buying an airline ticket can make an old friend show up before one's eyes. Anyway, as long as their hearts are tightly bound, never can distance hinder the stable friendship between people who **live apart**.

Furthermore, other benefits can be gained from migrating to a new place. Undoubtedly, every city or country boasts its unique cultures and customs. Living in fresh surroundings can enrich a person's life experience and **enlarge** his knowledge scope. Meanwhile, better job opportunities may be available if the new place is more developed. In that case, the **living standard** and education quality might be enhanced as well. Besides, one's adaptability to changes is considerably improved owing to

changes in living environment.

Consequently, there is no need to worry about losing old friends after moving to a new place. Real and stable friendship should be strong enough to endure the test of space and time. Meanwhile, we ought not to **neglect** some potential advantages when people are immersed in a different living atmosphere. Thus, ample evidence is available to justify a choice to move away from a hometown.

117. 搬到另一座城市或另一个国家居住的利与弊

如今，背井离乡去异地生活已成为现代人追赶的一种潮流。居住地的改变难免会引发若干问题，而且人们还需要花很多时间适应新环境。于是，有的人在思想上排斥这种趋势，并抱怨这会使他们失去老朋友。在我看来，尽管如此，搬至异地的优点远远超过其缺点。

首先，在新环境里可以结交更多的朋友。一句古老的格言教导我们，“天涯何处无芳草。”搬至异地给予人们崭新的居住社区和工作环境。无论是在日常生活还是在工作中，新的朋友圈可以很快建立并维持下去。因此，拥有与更多人建立友谊的机会是荣幸的。换句话说，好朋友处处可寻。对于开朗的人来说，获得更多朋友的过程就好比赢得一笔更大的财富。的确，四海之内皆兄弟。若处在共同的氛围中，相互了解便一触即发。同事、邻居以及社区内的其他人都可能成为好朋友。很显然，移居为收获新朋友铺平了道路，而并非失去朋友。

其实，尽管相隔甚远，老朋友之间的友谊依旧长存。我们生活的世界变得越来越小。人们之间的沟通比从前更加快捷方便了。除了诸如打电话、邮寄信件或明信片之类的传统方法，新科技也为巩固异地友谊之路开通了多种有效渠道。例如，人们已经开发出无数种网上即时通讯工具，其中最受欢迎的包括MSN、QQ、Skype、Google Talk等。人们可以在任何时候方便地与远方的朋友取得联系。他们甚至可以通过视频聊天看到对方。此外，由于更发达的全球交通网络，老朋友可以很方便地聚会。只需购买一张飞机票就可以让老朋友即刻出现在自己面前。无论如何，只要彼此心灵相系，距离便无法阻隔异地朋友之间的坚固友情。

另外，搬迁至异地还有其他好处。毫无疑问，每一个城市或国家都拥有自己独特的文化习俗。在新环境中居住可以丰富一个人的人生阅历并拓宽其知识面。与此同时，如果新居住地更发达的话，这还意味着更好的工作机遇。如此，生活水平和教育质量都会得到提高。除此以外，由于环境的变化，一个人的适应能力也会由于生活环境的改变而在很大程度上得到加强。

因此，没有必要因搬至异地而担心失去老朋友。真正牢固的友谊经受得住时空的考验。同时，我们也不应忽视崭新居住氛围中的一些潜在优势。因此，这足以证明，离开家乡去异地生活是个不错的选择。

注释

residence **n.** 居所；住所

get accustomed to... 习惯于.....

ideologically **adv.** 思想上

detractor **n.** 批评者

There are always more fish in the sea. 天涯何处无芳草。

neighborhood **n.** 附近；街坊

reside **vi.** 居住

blessed **adj.** 幸运的，被祝福的；神圣的

equate to... 相当于.....

make a fortune 发财

bathe in... 沉浸于.....

migration **n.** 迁徙；移民

by mail 邮寄

bring forth... 产生

across distance 跨越空间

online instant communication tool 网络即时通讯工具

faraway **adj.** 遥远的

handily **adv.** 方便地；快捷地

video chatting 视频聊天

live apart 天各一方

enlarge **vt.** 扩大

living standard 生活水平

neglect **vt.** 忽略；轻视；忽视

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is important for families to have meals together regularly.

Cut

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Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

118. Is it important for families to have meals together regularly?

In most people's eyes, family **get-togethers** are the greatest happiness in life. Indeed, sharing an enjoyable moment with loved ones frees a person from daily pressure and helps him regain a positive state of mind. That is why many families have **set a routine to** have meals together at least once a week. Without doubt, such dinner meetings should be carried on consistently.

To begin with, though a simple thing to do, it helps maintain everlasting family harmony. Admittedly, the fastpaced social life makes it impossible for families to stay together all the time. Busy working and living schedules might be the biggest barrier that undermines good kinships. Unfortunately, **contrary to** the past, more and more adults today have begun to neglect **keeping frequent ties with** family members. Their **stereotypical** lifestyles under heavy workloads prevent them from relating well to their loved ones. In the face of such cruel realities, it is high time to change the situation before it gets serious. Reserving some time for **family reunions** is definitely the most effective way to meet that end. Enjoying meals together occasionally with other family members does not only reunite the hearts of relatives, but also helps establish a higher degree of harmony within the family.

In addition, one's personal problems might be better solved with the family's combined suggestions during dinner time. After all, they are always the most honest and helpful. As a matter of fact, the dinner table creates a **platform** for effective family discussions and communications. While eating, people can take advantage of such a precious opportunity to make their problems known to everyone. **In response**, most family members will try to present their opinions of how to solve the problem. Just as a famous saying goes, "Two heads are better than one." Through sincere exchanges of views, a more satisfactory solution is likely to be found. To illustrate, I was once **confronted** by a difficult choice about my career plan and expressed my hesitations at a family dinner. After **learning about** my trouble, all of them provided constructive advice and considerably enlightened my mind. Thanks to their joint efforts and powerful spiritual support, I was able to **erase** my doubts.

Finally, sharing delicious dishes with the family gives people endless joy. Indeed, what is being enjoyed is not just the good taste of food, but rather happy feelings. Nothing else could be more desirable and appealing than the **caring** smiles shown on the faces of loved ones. During this precious dinner time, people are blessed with a cherished moment to relax and have fun. There is much pleasure to be shared and much happiness to be received in the process of eating together.

Therefore, as the most essential units that make up our whole society, families contribute much to its sustainable stability and harmony. In order to maintain a most

favorable state of kinship, all members of society should be encouraged to devote more time to their loved ones. Having dinners **regularly** with them is one of the best ways to demonstrate what happiness really means.

118. 家人经常聚餐很重要吗？

在大多数人眼中，家庭团聚是人生最大的幸福。的确，与亲爱的家人共享快乐时光能使一个人从日常压力中解脱出来，并助其恢复积极的心理状态。这就是为什么很多家庭都习惯至少每周聚餐一次。毋庸置疑，这样的习惯应该一直遵循下去。

首先，尽管是件很简单的事，但聚餐有助于维系永久的家庭和谐。必须承认，快节奏的社会生活使家人无法时刻守在一起。繁忙的工作和生活日程表也许是损害良好亲情的最大障碍。不幸的是，与过去不同，如今越来越多的成年人开始忽视与家人保持频繁的联系。在繁重工作负担下机械般的生活方式使其无法与亲人保持很好的联系。面对如此残酷的现实，在后果变得严重之前，是时候该做出改变了。留出一些时间与家人团聚无疑是达到此目的的最有效途径。定期家庭聚餐不仅能将亲人们的心重新连结在一起，而且还有利于家庭更高程度的和谐。

此外，在聚餐时，个人遭遇的问题也可能在家人共同的建议下得以更好地解决。不管怎样，他们始终是最真诚且最能帮助到我们的人。实际上，餐桌为家人搭建起讨论与交流的有效平台。人们可以利用一起就餐的宝贵机会将问题倾诉给家人。于是，他们会尽全力就如何解决问题发表自己的观点。正如一句名言所述，“人多力量大。”通过真诚的意见交换，也许可以找到更令人满意的解决方案。比如，我曾经面临一次艰难的事业抉择，在一次家庭聚餐时我表达了自己的疑虑。在得知我的难题以后，全家人都提出了建设性的意见，这极大地启发了我。多亏了大家的共同努力和强大的精神支持，疑云全部消散了。

最后，与家人分享可口美食将带给大家无限快乐。的确，共同享受的不仅仅是食物的美味，更是幸福的滋味。没有什么能比浮现在亲人脸上那关怀的笑容更称心、更迷人的了。在宝贵的聚餐时光中，人们拥有了轻松和开心的美好时刻。在此过程中，有很多可以分享的喜悦，也有很多可以收获的幸福。

因此，作为构成整个社会最基本的单位，家庭为可持续的稳定和谐作出了巨大贡献。为了维系最佳亲情关系，所有社会成员都应该尽量抽出更多时间与亲人共处。经常进行家庭聚餐就是诠释幸福真正内涵的最佳途径之一。

注释

get-together 聚会

set a routine to... 使.....成为常规

contrary to... 与.....相反

keep frequent ties with... 与.....经常保持联系

stereotypical **adj.** 一成不变的

family reunion 家庭团聚

platform **n.** 平台

in response 作为回应

confront **vt.** 面临

learn about... 了解.....; 听到.....

erase **vt.** 消除

caring **adj.** 关怀的

regularly **adv.** 经常地; 定期地

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Our lives are better than our grandparents' lives when they were young.

Cut

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Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

119. Are our lives better than our grandparents' lives when they were young?

Whenever asked about their old days, my grandparents cannot help telling me about how many **hardships** they experienced in the past. Even today I can still vividly recall the stories describing their **starvation** and **torturing labor**. From the scenes in **TV series** or movies featuring their historical time, the words of my grandparents were further **verified**. Indeed, **in retrospect of** their **long-gone** times, there is every reason to believe that our lives today are much better.

Above all, we are living in peace, which is an important prerequisite of good life. Even though absolute world peace has not yet been realized, the current situations are far more agreeable than that of the past. **International relations** have been considerably improved and most countries are **prospering** in peace. The world today will no longer surrender to any regional conflicts or wars and people's **well-being** is a top concern of many governments around the globe. The possibility of another world war is low. Thus, children in the modern age are able to grow up in harmony and happiness. This could be the sharpest contrast of life when we **recollect** the **time periods** of our ancestors. From this perspective, our lives are much better than theirs.

Secondly, we have better chances to receive high-quality education and get better jobs afterwards. In the past, very few teenagers were granted the chance to study in high schools, not to mention entering a university. Most of them had to **quit school** and start to work at a very early age. Illiteracy used to be a dominating problem in the old society. Conversely, the overall education level has been remarkably enhanced at present. In addition to the reduction in the number of illiterates, students are given more opportunities to receive **collegiate** or even higher degrees, which pave the way for a better future. Meanwhile, the freer job market also establishes a better environment for individuals to fully develop their potential and achieve long-cherished career goals. Needless to say, the accomplishment of personal success further ensures a better life.

Last but not least, life has become much more comfortable and convenient due to social prosperity. Today, ordinary citizens are gaining more wealth than before. Besides **material wealth**, spiritual enjoyment is also **pursued** by the majority of people. As the major beneficiary of advanced technology, modern people are living and working under the assistance of numerous **intelligent devices**, like computers and cell phones. Daily life is also made more pleasant with **a vast supply of** various recreation choices. Looking back to the past, our grandparents were indeed leading a harder and less enjoyable life.

Needless to say, through the sharp contrasts of different perspectives, it is easy to conclude that we are more fortunate than our grandparents. Visualizing their hardships

under those tough situations, all modern youth can fully cherish a happier life today. Thus, there is no excuse for us to waste any precious time. Instead, we ought to **succeed** the strong spirit of our ancestors and struggle bravely for a brighter tomorrow.

119. 我们现在的日子比祖父母小时候的日子要好吗？

每当问及他们的过去，爷爷奶奶总是禁不住告诉我他们过去曾经受过多少苦难。直至今今天，我仍然能清晰地回忆起描述他们当年挨饿做苦工的故事。从有关他们那段历史时期题材的电视剧或电影的场景中，我进一步证实了那些故事的真实性。的确，回顾往昔悠悠岁月，我们完全有理由相信：我们今天的生活比那时好多了。

首先，我们生活在和平年代，这是好日子的重要前提。尽管绝对的世界和平尚未实现，但当今形势远比过去和缓多了。国际关系得到了极大改善，大多数国家都在和平中繁荣发展。当今世界不再屈服于任何地区冲突或战争，人民的幸福是全球很多政府关注的头等大事。另一次世界大战爆发的可能性颇低。因此，今天的孩子能在和谐与幸福的环境中成长。这与我们祖辈生活的年代形成了极其强烈的对比。鉴于此，我们的日子确实过得比他们好。

第二，我们有更好的机会去接受高质量的教育并在之后获得更理想的工作。过去，青少年难得有机会上中学，更不用说上大学了。他们大都不得不辍学，并在年纪很小的时候就开始工作。在旧社会，文盲是一个普遍的社会问题。相反，现在整体教育水平已经得到了显著的提升。除了文盲数量的减少，学生们还有更多取得大学或更高学位的机会，这些为更美好的未来铺平了道路。与此同时，更加开放的人才市场也为充分发挥个人潜力创造了更有利的环境，从而帮助人们实现长远职业目标。不言而喻，个人成功是过上更好日子的进一步保证。

最后，由于社会繁荣，生活已经变得更加舒适与方便了。如今，普通老百姓获得了比从前更多的财富。除了物质财富，大多数人也同时追求精神享受。作为先进科技的主要受益者，现代人在无数智能设备的协助下生活与工作，如电脑和手机。由于有多种多样的娱乐方式可供选择，日常生活也充满了更多乐趣。回顾过去，我们祖辈的确过着更为艰难且极端乏味的日子。

毫无疑问，从不同方面的鲜明对比不难看出，我们的确比祖辈更幸运。回想往昔那些艰苦的岁月，所有现代青年会更珍惜今天的幸福生活。因此，我们没有任何理由浪费分秒的宝贵时间。相反，我们应该继承前辈的伟大精神，向更加光明的未来奋勇前进。

注释

hardship *n.* 苦难

starvation *n.* 饥饿

torturing labor 艰苦的劳动

TV series 电视剧

verify **vt.** 证实

in retrospect of... 回顾过去的.....

long-gone **adj.** 过去很久的

international relations 国际关系

prosper **vi.** 繁荣; 昌盛

well-being **n.** 福祉; 安康

recollect **vt.** 回忆; 回想

time period 时期; 期间

quit school 退学

collegiate **adj.** 大学的

material wealth 物质财富

pursue **vt.** 追求

intelligent device 智能工具

a vast supply of...充分的供应

succeed **vt.** 继承

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Schools should ask students to evaluate their teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Cut

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Undo

Test

Section

1

?

Quit

Exit

Time

Help

120. Should schools ask students to evaluate their teachers?

No effort is being spared to improve the quality of education. The emergence of diversified proposals on reforms and innovations fully demonstrate the passionate concern from the public. Some people suggest that students should be asked to evaluate their teachers. This notion has won much **applause**, and owing to its potential merits, I express my agreement.

Above all, students are in the most qualified position to assess their teachers. As the direct **recipient** of knowledge and instruction, students truly possess the ability to give judgments about their own teachers. In a sense, the classroom functions as a grand stage on which the teachers are playing a leading role. Their impact reaches the audience **instantly**. With the passing of time, those who have witnessed their performances in class will gradually obtain the most objective and comprehensive understanding about their teacher's character, teaching methods, attitude, values and spirit. The students, who play the part of viewers and **critics**, have mastered almost all the qualities **required** in an **assessor**. They may frequently ask themselves if their learning efficiency has been enhanced due to diligent help from their teachers. Thus, it is not exaggeration to say that the students' evaluation should be the **closest to reality**.

As for the teachers, they might be motivated to raise their level of teaching. Psychologically speaking, no teacher wishes to lose **self-respect** by receiving **poor scores** from the students. Determined to achieve the best results, they would definitely **go all-out to** improve themselves. The **reminders** from their students would keep urging them to perform their best both in and out of class. Thus, such powerful mental pressure might be turned into the impetus to create better teaching methods, thereby making their classes more lively and effective. Besides, greater importance will be attached to the students' **responses during the course of** teaching. These actions all pave the way for the quality-enhancement of school education.

Meanwhile, students may also be inspired to make progress in the process of the evaluation task. In most cases, when offered the right to judge their teachers, they will naturally **feel honored** to **exercise** such a significant power. A strong sense of responsibility might also rise up. As a result, the intensified self-consciousness might encourage them to **be stricter with** themselves so as to become more qualified to assess others. Being in such a mental state, they would strive to accomplish **self-promotion** along with their teachers.

In short, if this suggestion could be accepted and adopted by school authorities, it would benefit both teachers and students. As a matter of fact, efficient education should be a **two-way process** that involves mutual evaluation and support between the two.

Therefore, with the purpose of promoting the sacred cause of education to a brand new level, each side ought to play a significant part.

120. 学校应该让学生评价他们的老师吗？

全社会都在不遗余力地改善教育质量。各种改革创新提议的涌现充分显示出公众的密切关注。有些人建议学生应该被要求评价自己的老师。这个意向已经赢得了很多掌声。由于其潜在的优点，对此我也表示赞同。

首先，学生最有资格评价自己的老师。作为知识和指导的直接接受者，学生的确有能力对自己的老师作出判断。在某种意义上，教室可作为一个宽广的舞台，在那里，老师扮演主角。他们的影响会立即抵达观众。随着时间的推移，在课堂上目睹了老师表现的学生会逐渐对其性格、教学方法、态度、价值观以及精神有最客观、全面的认知。学生其实扮演着评论家和批评家的角色，他们几乎已掌握了评论者具备的所有素质。他们会不断询问自己老师的辛勤教导是否提高了他们的学习效率。因此，若认为学生的评价最贴近现实，这一点儿也不夸张。

对于教师，这项提议可能促使他们提高教学水平。从心理角度来讲，没有一位教师情愿因获得学生较低的评分而丧失自尊。为了达到最好成绩，他们必定会竭尽全力完善自我。来自学生的提醒将一直敦促他们在课内外都有最佳表现。于是，这种强大的精神压力会转化为开创更好教学方法的动力，从而使他们的课堂更生动、更高效。此外，教师还会更重视教学过程中与学生的互动。这些都为学校教育质量的提高铺平了道路。

与此同时，在履行评价任务期间，学生也有可能受到鼓舞并立志取得进步。在大多数情况下，如果学生获得了评价老师的特权，他们会很自然地因行使如此重要的权力而感到荣幸。一种强烈的责任感也随即油然而生。于是，增强的自我意识会鼓励他们更严格地要求自己，以使自己变得更有资格去评价他人。由于这种心理状态，他们将与老师共同努力实现自我提升。

简言之，如果这项议案获得认可并被校方采纳的话，它将给师生都带来益处。其实，高效教学应是一个双向的过程，涉及互相的评价与支持。因此，为了将神圣的教育事业提升至一个崭新的高度，师生双方都应起着至关重要的作用。

注释

applause *n.* 鼓掌；赞许；喝彩

recipient *n.* 接受者

instantly *adv.* 立即地；即时地

critic *n.* 批评家；评论家

require *vt.* 要求

assessor *n.* 评定人

close to reality 接近现实

self-respect **n.** 自尊

poor scores 低分数

go all-out to... 尽全力去做.....

reminder **n.** 提醒

response **n.** 回应; 回答

during the course of... 在.....过程中

feel honored 感到荣幸

exercise **vt.** 使用; 运用

be strict with... 对.....严格要求

self-promotion 自我提升

two-way process 双向的过程

Some people prefer to plan activities for their free time very carefully. Others choose not to make any plans at all for their free time. Compare the benefits of planning free-time activities with the benefits of not making plans. Which do you prefer—planning or not planning for your leisure time? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your choice.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

121. Planning or not planning for your leisure time?

Whenever there is the chance to spend a moment in leisure, everyone is filled with joy and passion. However, regarding how to spend it, people may **react** differently. Some are active planners who tend to **draft out** a careful schedule for their activities, while others may **stay calm** without doing any preparations **in advance**. If I were granted the opportunity to be free **for a while**, I would rather spend it as freely as possible and never make a plan.

To begin with, free time ought to be enjoyed without any pressure. What is supposed to be the major purpose for people to go on a holiday? Undoubtedly, the primary reason lies in the freedom to relax. Having a moment to set the mind free and stay away from mental pressure should be the greatest benefit people can receive from it. During their busy working hours, most white collar workers have to stick to **rigid** plans and work under tight schedules. Seldom do they have the chance to rest. Thus, when the blessed moment of leisure arrives, they are most willing to get rid of any burden **placed upon** them. If there is still a **carefully-made** plan to fulfill during the vacation time, in no way can they enjoy themselves to their heart's content. The schedule may keep urging them to complete all the tasks **step by step**, negatively affecting the relaxing mood.

In fact, most people may **confess** that plans are easy to make yet extremely difficult to follow. Before making a plan, they may **harbor** great ambitions and **schedule out** a series of events diligently, including comparing and deciding on varied choices, **looking up** information from numerous sources, and thinking out all the preparations that have to be done **beforehand**. All these duties can be performed with ease. However, some planners may neglect to consider the complicated nature of putting their ambitious plans into practice. Even if they finally manage to complete the plan, the process might not be relaxing or enjoyable. My cousin used to be an enthusiastic planner. Before his week-long holiday last year, he put forward a detailed **timetable** and traveled to 10 different places in only 7 days. When he came back, he was totally exhausted and frustrated. From then on, he refused to make any holiday plans.

On the other hand, if the plan finally **turns out to be** unfulfilled, emotions of regret might conquer their hearts. In most cases, as soon as there is a plan ahead a person's psychological response might be to complete it **to the best degree**. Unfortunately, the outcome may go against his high expectations: when failure really occurs, he may **be trapped with** self-complaints and depression, which inevitably prevent a good mood during a holiday.

As a consequence, it is unnecessary to consume too much energy in making

detailed plans for leisure activities. Admittedly, the ability to plan is of great importance to a person's individual development, yet it does not have to be adopted in leisurely moments. **Otherwise**, the real function of holidays might be undermined. Indeed, the best way to enjoy free time is to have no pressing plan to follow.

121. 对闲暇时间计划与否？

每当有机会享受片刻闲暇时，每个人心中都会充满无限快乐与热情。然而，对于如何度过这段时光，人们的态度不尽相同。一些积极的策划者倾向于起草详细的活动安排表，而其他人则泰然自若，不做任何事先准备。如果我有机会获得片刻的闲暇，我宁可自由自在，不做任何计划。

首先，休闲时光应该在毫无压力的状态下享受。究竟人们度假的主要目的是什么呢？毋庸置疑，主要就在于能够拥有让自己轻松的自由。利用一段时间放松思绪、远离心理压力，这应是休假带给人们的最大好处。在繁忙的工作时间里，大多数白领不得不遵守严格的计划并在紧凑的日程下工作。他们很少有休息机会。因此，当宝贵的休闲时光到来的时候，他们最大的愿望就是摆脱所有加在他们身上的负担。如果此时仍然有详细的计划去执行，那么，他们是无论如何也不可能尽情享受休闲时光的。计划表会促使他们按部就班地完成所有的任务，从而消极地影响了放松的情绪。

其实，大多数人都会承认，计划很容易制订却极难遵循。在做计划之前，他们也许雄心勃勃，不知疲倦地列出一系列活动，包括衡量并确定多种选择、从海量资源里查阅信息、考虑提前要做的所有准备工作等。所有这些计划很容易制订，然而，一些策划者也许忽略了将其雄心壮志的计划付诸实践的艰难。即使最后他们完成了计划，过程也许不是轻松快乐的。我的表弟曾经就是一位积极的策划者。去年，在一周假期开始之前，他制订了详细的时间表，并在仅仅7天之内游览了10个不同的地方。旅行归来的时候，他已经变得疲惫不堪。从那时起，他再也不做任何假期计划了。

另一方面，如果计划最终未能得到圆满执行，计划者会产生懊悔的情绪。在大多数情况下，只要有计划在眼前，一个人的心理反应就是尽可能出色地完成。不幸的是，结果往往与高期望相悖。当失败真正来临时，他／她也许会陷入自我埋怨和消沉之中，这难免会影响假期的良好心境。

因此，没有必要花费过多精力为休闲活动制订详细的计划。不能否认，计划能力对一个人的个人发展很重要，然而这种能力不必应用在休闲时光里。否则，休假的真正价值就会遭到破坏。实际上，享受闲暇时光的最佳途径就是：不制订任何必须遵守的紧迫计划。

注释

react **vi.** 反应

draft out 起草

stay calm 保持冷静

in advance 提前

for a while 一段时间

rigid **adj.** 严格的；死板的

place upon... 置于.....之上

carefully-made **adj.** 详细制定的

step by step 逐步地

confess **vt.** 承认

harbor **vt.** 心怀

schedule out 制定日程

look up 查询

beforehand **adv.** 提前；事先

timetable **n.** 时间表

turn out to be... 结果是.....

to the best degree 最好的程度；最佳的状态

be trapped with... 被.....困住

otherwise **adv.** 否则

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should read only those books that are about real events, real people, and established facts. Use specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

122. Should people read only those books that deal with real matters?

In **Francis Bacon's** eyes, books could serve human beings in various ways, "... either for pleasure, or for **ornament**, or for ability." **Factually**, there are so many types of good books that it is difficult to **summarize** their **goodness** with simple words. As long as readers are able to gain some benefit from the books they have gone through, these books are all worth reading. Thus, it is naïve to be confined to certain types of books. Not only should people read those about real events, real people and **established facts**, but also other kinds of books might be beneficial to readers.

Admittedly, books written on the basis of realities are valuable and helpful to most people. Just like a huge **treasure house**, books of this kind may store the real-life experience of those who have accomplished **marvelous** individual success. For instance, **biographies** and **autobiographies** often include the **anecdotes** of public figures, detailed **illustration** of their endeavors and the spiritual qualities shown in the process. Among them **Steve Jobs; A Biography** should be brought up as a shining representative example. As soon as the book was written, translated and distributed after the **tragic** death of this legendary talent, it took the world by storm. The unparalleled sales volume perfectly indicates the **unimpeachable** values encompassed within it. Buyers pay for the book not just because of awe and respect, but because of their eagerness to learn from his exceptional career and life as the creator and CEO of Apple Computers.

Nevertheless, **science fiction** and mystery stories also deserve reading. Even though they are generally based on the writer's imagination and creativity, they are still worthwhile to the masses. Reading these books not only fills people with joy, but also trains their minds and provokes deeper thoughts. To illustrate, from the magical **fantasies** depicted in science fiction, scientists' inspiration might be sparked. Thus, they are likely to come up with new **hypotheses**, which will lead to new breakthroughs in their research.

Furthermore, such works as **fairy tales**, **comics** and cartoons should be recommended as well. Innocent children are the biggest beneficiaries of these books. Reading legendary stories and appreciating fancy drawings will for sure enrich their souls. They are guiding children into a colorful wonderland where they can sense the miracles created by the powerful minds of the writers. Meanwhile, they are also motivated to use their own imaginations to establish a visualized **kingdom** for themselves. In the process, children's brains are developed. I suppose most of us must have read many fairy tales in childhood. Vivid characters like Snow White, the Little Mermaid, and the Little Prince used to be our fancied companions and are now still being cherished deeply in our memories.

As a matter of fact, it is the destined value of all good books to provide humans with food for thought. Being limited to only one type of books might considerably narrow a reader's mind and knowledge scope. Thus, everyone should feel honored when gaining access to a vast variety of good books. They simply resemble the close friends we have made. In spite of the differences, they are all helpful and faithful companions who deserve our life-long attention.

122. 人们应该只阅读那些描写真人真事的书籍吗？

在弗朗西斯·培根的眼中，书籍以各种方式服务于人类，“……或为怡情，或为博彩，或为长才”。其实，好的书籍种类繁多，很难用简单的语言概括其好处。只要读者能从他们读过的书中有所收获，这些书都值得一读。因此，将阅读范围仅仅局限于某一些类型的书籍是幼稚的。人们不仅应阅读有关真事、真人、真理的书，其他类别的书籍也对读者有益。

必须承认，基于现实创作的书籍对大多数人都是有价值、有帮助的。如同一座巨大的宝库，此类书籍储藏着卓越的成功者真实的人生经历。例如，传记和自传通常包含公众人物的轶事、对其奋斗历程的详尽描述以及他们的精神品质。其中《史蒂夫·乔布斯传》就是一部光辉的有代表性的典范作品。此书创作于这位传奇人物的悲剧离世之后，它一经翻译和发行就很快征服了全世界。无敌的销量完美地证明了其内在的超凡价值。读者并非仅仅出于对乔布斯的敬畏和尊重而购买此书，人们更渴望从苹果公司创始人独特的事业和人生中学到知识。

然而，科幻小说、悬疑小说也值得一读。尽管这些书都是基于作者的想象和创造力完成的，它们对大众仍然是有价值的。阅读此类书不仅使人们感到愉悦，还能训练思维并引发更深入的思考。例如，科幻小说中描绘的神奇幻想也许能激起科学家的灵感。于是，他们可能会构建新假说，进而在研究中获得崭新的突破。

此外，诸如童话、漫画和卡通之类的作品也应被推荐。天真的孩子是此类书的最大受益者。阅读神话故事、欣赏曼妙图画的确能丰富他们的思想境界。它们带领孩子走进多彩的神奇世界，在那里，他们可以感受到作者的强大想象力所创造的奇迹。与此同时，他们也可能受到启示，运用自己的想象构建出属于自己的一个可视的王国。在这个过程中，孩子的智力得到了开发。想必我们小时候大都读过许多童话故事。白雪公主、小美人鱼、小王子等生动的人物曾经是我们幻想中的伙伴，直至今天还记忆犹新。

其实，所有好书的固有价值都在于为人类提供精神食粮。仅仅局限于单一类型的图书会极大限制读者的思想和知识面。因此，在有机会阅读多种好书的时候，每个人应该感到荣幸。这些书就好比是我们亲密的朋友，尽管各不相同，它们都对我们有所帮助，并且是值得我们永久关注的可信赖的伙伴。

注释

Francis Bacon 弗朗西斯·培根（英国著名的思想家、唯物主义哲学家和科学家。马克思称他为“英国唯物主义和整个现代实验科学的真正始祖”。）

ornament *n.* 装饰；修饰

factually *adv.* 实际上

summarize *vt.* 总结

goodness **n.** 好处；优点

established fact 既成事实

treasure house 宝库

marvelous **adj.** 不可思议的；奇妙的

biography **n.** 传记

autobiography **n.** 自传

anecdote **n.** 轶事；秘史

illustration **n.** 说明；例证

Steve Jobs: A Biography 《史蒂夫·乔布斯传》

tragic **adj.** 悲剧的

unimpeachable **adj.** 无懈可击的

science fiction 科幻小说

fantasy **n.** 幻想

hypothesis **n.** 假说；猜想

fairy tale 童话

comic **n.** 漫画

kingdom **n.** 王国

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Only people who earn a lot of money are successful. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test
Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

123. Only people who earn a lot of money are successful?

Nowadays, making money is a common goal shared by numerous people. Those who have become wealthy always **win admiration from** others. However, we should never directly **equate** success **with** money. Attaching too much to financial gains **inherently** neglects the essential elements that truly make up success. In other words, it is too rash to say that only people who earn **vast sums of** money are successful.

First and foremost, the ability to make money can never be the indicator of a person's success. It is his achievements and individual values that demonstrate his success. There is no denying that among the most successful figures, some may possess billions of dollars. However, their wealth is merely one of the rewards of their efforts. But for their excellent accomplishments, they would never have **been noted as** successful no matter how large their **personal property** is. After Tomas Edison invented the **electric bulb** and other useful devices, he became a successful man. It was these great inventions and his unrelenting efforts that brought about his unimpeachable success. Though he was financially supported and honored afterwards, money still **had little to do with** his brilliant success. In fact, similar representative examples can be found throughout human history.

Second, the means by which people earn money are diversified. In modern society, an increasing number of people have been included in the wealthy class. Of course, not every one of them could be defined as successful. From a certain perspective, money can be easily gained whereas success can never be obtained with ease. For instance, an ordinary citizen could become an **overnight millionaire** only because he has won a lottery. What's more, with the attempt of making bigger profits, some businessmen even cheat the customers in various immoral ways, including manufacturing and selling fake products, conducting cyber and telephone frauds, distributing misleading advertisements and so forth. The huge amount of money earned from such evil deeds can only serve as **evidence** that leads to **severe punishment**.

Actually, in spite of **noteworthy** successes, people may still live **humble** lives. Remaining low-profile constitutes another distinguished quality found in a successful individual. Their attention might possibly be focused on **incessant** efforts to accomplish bigger successes in the future, rather than on instant personal gains. Looking back on history, many world-renowned writers, painters and thinkers were still in poverty even when they passed away. Among them **Picasso**, the outstanding Spanish Painter, is a shining model. Without doubt, those who dream of achieving success should learn from these types of successful people.

All in all, even though successful individuals deserve **monetary** reward, it does not mean money-making symbolizes their success. On the contrary, those who manage to

make great fortunes might be absolute losers who fail to obey social morals. Thus, success may have little to do with wealth. Under no circumstance should we judge a person from his ability to earn money.

123. 只有有钱人才是成功的？

如今，挣钱是无数人的共同目标。那些富翁总是会赢得他人的羡慕。然而，我们不应直接将成功与金钱等同起来。太注重经济利益会导致对真正成功要素的忽视。换句话说，不应过于轻率地认为“只有挣很多钱的人才是成功的”。

首先，赚钱能力并非是一个人成功的表现。成就与个人价值才是成功的体现。不可否认，在大多数成功人士当中，有些可能是亿万富翁。然而，他们拥有的财富仅仅是对其所付出努力的奖励之一。如果没有杰出的成就，无论个人财产有多么雄厚，他们永远也不可能被公认为“成功”。在托马斯·爱迪生发明了电灯和其他有用的设备之后，他成了一位成功者。是这些伟大发明和他的不懈努力造就了他卓越的成功。尽管他随后获得了经济资助和奖赏，但金钱仍然与他的辉煌成功关联甚微。实际上，人类历史中类似的代表性例子举不胜举。

第二，人们挣钱的方式各异。在现代社会，越来越多的人加入了富裕阶层。当然，他们并非人人都是所谓的成功者。从某个角度来看，钱很好挣，而成功却很难得。例如，一名普通百姓可能只是因为中了彩票而一夜暴富。此外，为了获得更大利润，有些商人甚至通过各种不道德途径欺骗消费者，包括生产和销售假冒商品、进行网络和电话诈骗、传播误导性广告等。通过这些罪恶行为挣得的大笔钱只能作为对他们进行严惩的证据。

其实，尽管取得了显著的成功，有的人可能仍然过着贫寒的生活。保持低调是成功者具备的另一个超凡品质。他们也许集中精力为未来更大的成功继续拼搏，而不会注重眼前的个人所得。纵观历史，很多举世闻名的作家、画家和思想家即便在去世的时候仍很贫穷。其中西班牙杰出画家毕加索就是一个光辉的典范。毋庸置疑，渴望成功的人都应该向这些类型的成功人士学习。

总之，尽管成功者理应获得金钱的奖励，但这并不意味着挣钱象征成功。恰恰相反，那些挣大钱的人也可能是违背社会公德的绝对败类。因此，成功与财富的关联甚微。在任何情况下我们都不应该从一个人挣钱的能力来判断他／她是否成功。

注释

win admiration from... 赢得.....的赞赏

equate...with... 将.....与.....等同起来

inherently **adv.** 内在地；固有地

vast sums of... 巨额的

be noted as... 以.....而闻名

personal property 个人财产

electric bulb 电灯泡

have little to do with... 与.....关系不大

overnight millionaire 一夜暴富

evidence **n.** 证据

severe punishment 严惩

noteworthy **adj.** 显著的；引人注目的

humble **adj.** 简朴的；粗劣的；卑微的；低下的

incessant **adj.** 永不停息的

Picasso 毕加索（西班牙画家、雕塑家，现代艺术（立体派）的创始人，西方现代派绘画的主要代表。）

monetary **adj.** 金钱的

Some items (such as clothes or furniture) can be made by hand or by machine. Which do you prefer—items made by hand or items made by machine? Use reasons and specific examples to explain your choice.

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

124. Items made by hand or items by machine, which do you prefer?

With ampler supplies of commodities in the market, consumers are facing more choices today. Thus, it has been a routine for potential buyers to **make comparisons** before deciding on the most satisfactory choices. Criteria for their judgment may **be associated with** a number of elements, including personal preferences, specific functions, and unique features among others. Some people prefer to select items made by hand, while others would select those made by machine. In my opinion, machine-made products are more advantageous.

In the first place, **volume production** considerably **cuts down** the prices of items made by machine. Advanced technology should be the major contributor to the enhanced productivity of modern industry. The installation of machines enables factories to produce more at higher speeds. Thus, the costs have been **brought down** to a large degree. Consumers might be able to buy them at reasonable prices. By contrast, **hand-made** items like clothes and furniture require much more energy and time for manufacture. Inevitably, people have to pay more for it. Nowadays, the number of wise consumers is on the rise. Very few of them are willing to select more expensive goods. Thereafter, machine-made commodities, which are **mostly** cheaper, might become the first choice.

In the second place, the quality of machine-made commodities can be better ensured. Thanks to the improved working efficiency and the higher degree of **intelligence**, modern machines are able to fulfill complicated orders **automatically** and **accurately**. Thus, all the items on the **production line** are undergoing **preset** procedures so that each one could meet the qualified standard. Normally, it is far beyond the weak power of humans to **ascertain** that every tiny detail is dealt with. Any neglect of details might negatively affect the overall quality of a hand-made product. Without doubt, superior quality is the top concern of all potential buyers. No one wishes to spend money on objects of low quality.

To some extent, purchasing machine-made products helps **step up** the progress of **industrialization**. As long as there is a higher demand of commodities produced by machine, manufacturers might be motivated to update their equipments in time. Then more attention may be focused on renovating relevant technology that can be adopted in developing machines with better functions. With this regard, it will bring the process of industrialization forward.

And so, more merits are found in machine-made items. In spite of the possibility that hand-made goods might be unique in features, the traditional way of production has led to their backwardness in many qualities. In addition, due to their comparatively higher prices, consumers might be **hesitant** before deciding to buy them.

124. 你喜欢手工制品还是机器制品？

由于商品更充足的市场供应，如今消费者面临着更多的选择。因此，潜在买家通常会在作出最满意的决定之前对不同商品进行比较。判断标准与一系列因素有关，包括个人偏好、特定用途和在同类产品中的特色。有些人倾向选择手工制品，而其他人则偏向机器制品。我认为，机器制品更占优势。

首先，批量生产极大地降低了机器制品的价格。发达的科技是现代工业生产率提高的主要贡献者。机器的安装使工厂能够更高速地生产产品。因此，成本大大降低了。消费者可以以合理的价格购买。相比之下，生产衣服、家具之类的手工制品需要更多的精力和时间，人们难免会支付更高的价格。当今，精明的消费者越来越多了，很少人愿意选择更昂贵的商品。因此，相对廉价的机器制品是大多数人的首选。

其次，机器制品的质量会得到更好的保证。由于工作效率和智能化程度的提高，现代机器能够自动精确地完成复杂的指令。于是，生产线上的所有产品都按照预先设定的程序制造而成，每一件都能达到合格标准。通常情况下，弱小的人力很难确保所有微小的细节都完美无缺，而稍有疏忽就会影响手工制品的整体质量。毫无疑问，质量优劣是所有潜在消费者关注的头等大事，没有人愿意花钱购买质量差的商品。

在某种程度上，购买机器制品有助于促进工业化进程。只要机器制品的需求量增加，生厂商就有及时改进生产设备的动力。于是，更多的注意力就会集中在相关技术的革新之上，这些技术可应用于开发性能更好的机器。鉴于此，这将促进工业化进程。

因此，机器制品拥有更多的优点。尽管手工制品可能很有特色，但这种传统生产方式会导致质量的落后。此外，由于其相对高昂的价格，消费者也许会犹豫是否决定购买。

注释

make comparison 做比较

be associated with... 与.....联系起来

volume production 批量生产

cut down 降低

bring down 使.....降低

hand-made **adj.** 手工的

mostly **adv.** 大部分；多半地

intelligence **n.** 智能

automatically **adv.** 自动地

accurately **adv.** 精确地

production line 生产线

preset **adj.** 预设的

ascertain **vt.** 确定

step up 提高；加快

industrialization **n.** 工业化

hesitant **adj.** 犹豫的

When people need to complain about a product or poor service, some prefer to complain in writing and others prefer to complain in person. Which way do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Test Section **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

Quit **Exit** **Time** **?** **Help**

125. Complain in writing or in person?

There have been frequent cases of conflicts between **business dealers** and their **customers**. The causes of complaints might **range from** poor service to low quality or even deliberate fraud. Whenever these troubles occur, some consumers choose to complain in person, while others prefer to write **letters of complaint**. As far as I am concerned, the more proper way to complain is in writing.

Above all, more detailed information can be included in letters, thus making it easier to solve the problems. Before **getting down to** writing an article, every writer has to **organize his thoughts**. Without such a **preparatory step**, the **essay** could never be completed logically. The same is true with **letter-writing**. What are the problems that they have encountered? What might be the cause of those troubles? What responsibilities must the dealer take? What are the ideal solutions? All these questions must be **weighed** on the consumer's mind beforehand. While writing the letter, he should include each aspect of his pre-organized ideas. **Writing techniques** can also be adopted so as to make the letter more **persuasive** and effective. Indeed, there is enough time for the consumer to finish a letter which has clarified all the essential points. After reading the letter, the blamed side may give a careful consideration about the issue and try to **settle down** the troubles as early as possible.

Besides, writing may help prevent further conflicts sparked by hostile sentiments from the two sides. When a person is **in anger**, his **oral expressions** may be out of his control. Thus, during the attempt to complain about the problems **face-to-face**, the consumer is likely to lose his temper. Impolite words or even **rude arguments** might unconsciously arise, which lead to a greater protesting mood on the other side. As a matter of fact, in our daily life, quarrels between customers and **salesmen** can often be seen in shops. Under such tense circumstances, the chances of peacefully meeting the complainer's requirements are slim. On the contrary, a higher degree of conflict might be on the verge of **breaking out**. Needless to say, writing a letter is a **smart** way to avoid such a severe situation. Treating the problems rationally will surely enhance the possibility of smooth settlement and mutual satisfaction.

Finally, sending letters of complaint may also urge the dealers to improve their services in the future. Regarding the content of such letters, some **sensible complainers** might add constructive suggestions for the dealers. Their sincere advice might help promote the quality of service. Therefore, it should be considered a privilege for businesses to gain some ideas that are useful to their self-development. They may adopt them modestly and strive to avoid making similar faults in days to come. Moreover, if a dealer finally manages to do it, the lost customers might come back again.

To conclude, after listing all the favorable points about writing letters of complaint,

we may naturally realize the great importance of rationality. Without doubt, in order to avoid **making matters worse**, customers must try to treat the problem seriously and carefully. Complaining in letters is a better way for both sides to achieve the most satisfactory outcomes.

125. 书面投诉还是当面投诉？

商家与消费者的冲突时有发生。投诉的原因可能包括劣质服务、低质量，甚至故意欺诈。每当此类麻烦出现的时候，有些消费者选择当面投诉，而有些人则更愿意写投诉信。我认为，通过写信的方式投诉更合适。

首先，投诉信里包含更详细的信息，从而使问题更容易解决。在提笔写文章之前，每位作者都必须整理思绪。若没有这一步准备工作，文章就无法具有逻辑性。信件书写也是同样的道理。他们遇到了什么问题？导致这些问题的起因可能是什么？商家必须担负何种责任？理想的解决方案是什么？所有这些问题都必须事先在消费者头脑中斟酌。写信的时候，应该将所有方面都涵盖其中。写作技巧的应用还会使投诉信更有说服效果。的确，消费者有充足的时间书写一封清晰阐明所有重点的投诉信。在阅读之后，遭到投诉的一方也许会慎重考虑涉及的问题，并试图尽快解决。

此外，写信有助于防止由双方敌对情绪引发的进一步冲突。当一个人生气的时候，他／她的口头表达有可能失去控制。于是，在试图当面投诉某些问题的过程中，消费者可能会发脾气，随即无意识地会出现不礼貌的言语乃至粗鲁的争论，这会使对方产生更强烈的抵触情绪。其实，在日常生活中，我们时常会看到商店里顾客与店员之间的争吵。在这种紧张的氛围中，以和平方式满足投诉方需求的几率会很低。相反，还可能发生更严重的冲突。不言而喻，写信是避免这种严重局面的明智方法。理智地处理问题必将提高顺利且双方都满意地解决问题的可能性。

最后，发送投诉信还可能促使商家在未来改善服务。有些明智的投诉者会在信中给商家提出建设性的意见。他们真诚的建议也许有助于提高服务质量。因此，获得有利于自我发展的建议应该是企业的荣幸。他们可能谦虚地采纳这些建议，并努力避免将来犯类似的错误。此外，倘若商家最终实现了自我改善，失去的顾客有可能再回来。

总而言之，在列举了写投诉信的所有优点之后，我们会自然而然地意识到理智的重要。毫无疑问，为了避免把事情变得更糟糕，消费者必须尽力严肃并慎重地对待问题。若想使双方都获得最满意的结果，写投诉信是更好的选择。

注释

business dealer 商家

customer *n.* 顾客；客户

range from...to... 从.....到.....

letter of complaint 投诉信

get down to... 着手去做.....

organize one's thoughts 整理思绪

preparatory step 预备步骤

essay **n.** 作文; 习作

letter-writing **n.** 书信写作

weigh **vt.** 权衡; 考虑

writing technique 写作技巧

persuasive **adj.** 有说服力的

settle down 解决

in anger 生气地; 愤怒地

oral expression 口头表达

face-to-face **adv.** 面对面地

rude argument 粗鲁的争辩

salesman **n.** 售货员

break out 发生; 爆发

smart **adj.** 聪明的; 明智的

sensible complainer 明智的投诉人

make matters worse 使事情更糟

People listen to music for different reasons and at different times. Why is music important to many people? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test Section
Quit Exit Time

?
Help

126. Why is music important to many people?

Different people have unique ways to define music, which **boasts** numerous fans world-wide. It may **be compared to** a good medicine for the soul, or it could be labeled as an international language without borders. Indeed, whenever topics concerning music have been **brought up**, there is always much to discuss. From my view, music does not merely serve for recreation, but also possesses other significant qualities that deserve people's attention.

To begin with, music can help people **calm down from** tension and pressure. According to psychologists, listening to gentle melodies relaxes people's minds and erases their **nerves**. In our daily life, we may frequently encounter troubles that drag us into overwhelming nervousness or pressure. Whenever such a situation occurs, it might be a habitual choice for many people to take out their CDs and **bathe themselves in** soft music. There is no need to understand all the **lyrics**. The only thing to do is to appreciate the slow and appealing **notes**. As a matter of fact, a variety of music is qualified to be a **cure** to mental problems. For instance, the **Chinese classic music** played by traditional musical instruments like the erhu, **the flute and the lute** can meet this need. Among the most famous **masterpieces**, *Er Quan Ying Yue (Two Springs Reflect the Moon)* is a brilliant example. Besides, American country music, **tender** love songs as well as children's songs are all magical medicines that can help people return to a peaceful state of mind.

Furthermore, music gives people endless inspirations. **Brain workers**, including white collars, writers and designers, may be the biggest beneficiaries. The major portion of their work is based on creativity. In other words, pursuing all sources of inspiration is their destined mission. To illustrate, my friend Linda is a **fashion designer**. While she is working, she usually listens to a piece of **jazz** so as to obtain enlightening inspirations. This habit really works well and helps her sketch out many superior-quality **blueprints**. Actually, even the **composers** themselves are mental workers. Their creative works are rendering inspiration to other **professionals**. They might even be inspired by the pieces created by other **musicians**.

Last but not least, on special occasions, music may have more specialized functions. For example, during all kinds of parties, playing music is an indispensable part that no one neglects. **Happy Birthday** is the most popular song sung on birthdays, while **Wedding Dash** is a popular choice at wedding time. Dance music like **the Blue Danube** or **rock and roll** might be chosen for dance parties. Evidently, such occasions can never do without music.

As a matter of fact, it is beyond our power to **generalize** all the charms and merits of music. With the advancement of society, people today are attaching greater

importance to the pursuit of **spiritual comfort**. Music is doubtlessly qualified to **satisfy that need**. Meanwhile, all musicians and other music professionals should strive to create more excellent works.

126. 音乐为什么对很多人非常重要？

世界上有无数的音乐迷，不同的人对音乐的定义也不尽相同。它既可以是灵魂的良药，也可以是没有国界的国际语言。的确，每当提起有关音乐的话题时，总有说不完的内容。在我看来，音乐不仅仅为娱乐服务，它还拥有其他值得人们关注的重要特质。

首先，音乐有助于人们从紧张和压力中平静下来。心理学家认为，倾听柔和的旋律可以放松心绪、消除不安。在日常生活中，我们经常遇到一些麻烦，从而陷入难以抗拒的紧张和压力之中。每当这种情况出现时，很多人都习惯拿出CD，将自己沉浸于轻柔的音乐中。无需听懂所有的歌词，唯一要做的就是欣赏那舒缓迷人的音符。其实，很多种音乐都可作为医治心理问题的妙方。例如，由二胡、长笛和琵琶等传统乐器演奏的中国古典音乐就是一剂良药。在众多的名曲当中，《二泉映月》可谓经典之作。此外，美国乡村音乐、温柔的爱情歌曲以及儿童歌曲都是有助于人们恢复平静心态的良药。

除此之外，音乐给予人们无限的灵感。包括白领、作家、设计师在内的脑力工作者也许是最大的受益人。他们的工作大都基于创造力。换句话说，追求各种灵感是他们的固有使命。比如，我的好朋友琳达是一位服装设计师。她经常边工作边聆听爵士乐以获得启发式的灵感。这个习惯的确很奏效，并已经帮助她设计出了很多高质量的图样。其实，甚至作曲家自己也是脑力工作者，他们创造性的作品为其他行业人士提供灵感之源，而他们也可能从其他音乐家的乐曲那里获得灵感。

最后但同样重要的，在特殊场合，音乐有更特殊的功用。例如，在各种聚会上，音乐就是必不可少和不容忽视的一部分。《生日快乐歌》是过生日时最受欢迎的歌曲，而《婚礼进行曲》则是婚礼时的常选曲目。《蓝色多瑙河》之类的舞曲以及摇滚乐在舞会时可以派上用场。很显然，这些场合是离不开音乐的。

事实上，我们很难概括出音乐所有的迷人之处和优点。随着社会的进步，如今的人们越来越重视追求精神安慰。音乐无疑是理想之选。与此同时，所有的音乐家和其他音乐从业者应该努力创作出更多优秀的作品。

注释

boast **vt.** 包含；容纳

be compared to... 比作.....

bring up 提出

calm down from... 从.....中平静下来

nerve **n.** 不安情绪

bathe oneself in... 将自己沉浸于.....

lyrics **n.** 歌词

note **n.** 音符

cure **n.** 治疗方法；解决办法

Chinese classic music 中国古典音乐

the flute and the lute 长笛和琵琶

masterpiece **n.** 杰作

Two Springs Reflect the Moon 《二泉映月》

tender **adj.** 温柔的；柔情的

brain worker 脑力工作者

fashion designer 服装设计师

jazz **n.** 爵士乐

blueprint **n.** 蓝图；设计图

composer **n.** 作曲家

professional **n.** 从业者

musician **n.** 音乐家

Wedding Dash 《婚礼进行曲》

rock and roll 摇滚乐

generalize **vt.** 概括；总结

spiritual comfort 精神慰藉

satisfy that need 满足此需要

You have enough money to purchase either a house or a business. Which would you choose to buy? Give specific reasons to explain your choice.

Cut
Paste
Undo

Test
Section
Quit
Exit
Time

?
Help

127. Buy a house or a business?

If there is enough money at hand, how would you spend it? Undoubtedly, people may **react differently to** this question and give **diverse** answers. Among them, purchasing a house and owning a business might be two of the most frequently chosen paths. It is indeed a hard decision to make. I would rather purchase a business.

First of all, it provides a **grand platform** to train and test a person's **all-round** abilities. Undoubtedly, the owner of a business has the freedom to **get involved in** all aspects of work. For instance, he plays the major role in making important decisions and drafting future plans while also employing and training new staff, supervising quality of work, allocating key investments, and dealing with **financial budgets** and incomes. All of these tasks must be undertaken by the owner **in person**. Each of them requires his ability in a specific area. In a sense, **running a business** resembles receiving comprehensive education and testing. Much is learned and one's competence is further tested. In fact, no matter whether the business finally succeeds or not, such experience will have brought about far-reaching benefits to a person's life.

Secondly, the risks and difficulties encountered in the process of managing a business makes a person mentally strong. As is vastly acknowledged, every successful business leader possesses **incredible** willpower. But for their **courage** and belief in the face of obstacles, in no way can they make their business thrive and prosper. Undeniably, during the struggle toward profits and further development, each boss has to take risks and prepare for potential obstructions and challenges. From a certain perspective, the process of leading a business is equal to taking an **adventure**. Thus, only those who are **fearless** and persevering have a better chance to succeed. Cherishing this faith, most business owners would **endeavor to** cultivate their minds and **steel** their personalities.

Thirdly, it is also a great opportunity to realize individual values. To some extent, starting a business paves the way for one's bigger contributions to society. For example, a new company can offer more jobs, thus enabling a number of **unemployed** people to earn a living. Meanwhile, with more businesses entering the market, consumers will be granted more choices. Tenser competition also helps step up economic prosperity. In addition, the government's **tax revenue** will be enhanced as well.

As a consequence, regardless of all the risks one has to take while managing a business, I still believe it is a worthwhile endeavor. Even if there are failures or losses in the process, the experience itself would prove to be a huge treasure that makes a person's life meaningful and valuable. Thus, if I were fortunate enough to **afford** a business, I would certainly devote myself wholeheartedly to it.

127. 买房子，还是买企业？

如果手头有足够的钱，你会怎么花呢？毋庸置疑，人们对这个问题的反应不同，回答也各异。其中，购买一套房子和拥有一家企业是两个最常见的选择。这的确是个艰难的决定。而我情愿购买一家企业。

首先，企业提供了训练和考验一个人综合能力的宽广平台。毋庸置疑，企业经营者拥有参与各方面工作的自由权。例如，在作出重大决策和起草未来蓝图的过程中，经营者起着主导作用，同时，他／她还参与到雇用和培训新员工、监督工作质量、分配重点投资以及处理财务预算和营业收入等过程中。所有这些任务都必须由企业所有者亲自承担。每一个任务都要求他／她具备特定领域的能力。在某种意义上，经营一家企业就好比接受综合教育与测试。经营者从中可以学到很多东西，能力也会得到进一步的检验。其实，无论企业最终是否成功，这段经历都会使人的生活受益深远。

其次，管理企业过程中所遭遇的风险和困难使一个人在心理上更坚强。每位成功的企业领导者都拥有惊人的意志力，这是普遍公认的事实。如果没有面对艰难险阻时的勇气和信念，他们无论如何也不可能使企业蓬勃发展。不可否认，为了获得盈利并实现发展，每位老板都必须承担风险，并为潜在的困难和挑战作准备。从某个角度来看，领导一家企业的过程就如同进行一次探险。因此，只有那些毫无畏惧且坚持不懈的人才会有更好的机会取得成功。抱着这种信念，大多数企业主都会努力塑造自己的思想、磨练自己的性格。

再次，经营企业也是实现个人价值的好机会。在某种程度上，创办企业可以为社会作出更大的贡献。例如，一家新公司会提供更多的工作岗位，从而使一些失业者得以谋生。与此同时，随着更多企业进入市场，消费者就拥有了更多选择。更激烈的竞争也有助于促进经济繁荣。此外，政府的税收收入也会增加。

因此，虽然管理企业时会承担很多风险，但我仍然相信这种尝试是值得的。即使在此过程中会出现失败或损失，但这段经历本身就是使人生有意义、有价值的珍宝。因此，如果我有幸负担得起一家企业，我必定会为它付出全心全意的努力。

注释

react differently to... 对.....做出不同的反应

diverse **adj.** 不同的；多种多样的

grand platform 宽广的平台

all-round **adj.** 全面的

get involved in... 参与

financial budget 财务预算

in person 亲自

run a business 经营一家企业

incredible **adj.** 难以置信的

courage **n.** 勇气

adventure **n.** 冒险

fearless **adj.** 无畏的

endeavor to... 尽力做.....

steel **vt.** 使坚强

unemployed **adj.** 失业的

tax revenue 税收收入

afford **vt.** 负担得起；承担

Students at universities often have a choice of places to live. They may choose to live in university dormitories, or they may choose to live in apartments in the community. Compare the advantages of living in university housing with the advantages of living in an apartment in the community. Where would you prefer to live? Give reasons for your preference.

Test Section

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Help

128. Living in university housing or an apartment in the community?

Today, a number of college students choose to live **off-campus** by renting an apartment in a community. They may have their own reasons to justify this choice. However, in spite of the freedom and comfort gained from living outside the university, most students still prefer to live in dormitories. From my standpoint, dormitory life is more meaningful and suitable for students who are pursuing higher education.

First, **group living** in dormitories helps students learn how to relate well to others. Normally, at least 6 students are **living under one roof**. Thus, each **roommate** is required to play a part in creating and maintaining a harmonious atmosphere. In a sense, the dormitory is like a campus community which has its basic rules for everyone to obey. With the common goal of building a good environment for all, students will become far more **self-conscious** than before. They would try to carry on suitable communications among themselves. In the meantime, quarrels, arguments or even conflicts may be unavoidable. Whenever these situations occur, efforts should be made to find the best solutions **so as to** repair damaged relationships. As soon as the problems are solved, individuals involved may obtain more profound knowledge of techniques used in relating to others. As time goes by, students within such a circle may gradually comprehend the art of human relations.

Second, due to safety concerns, it is better to live on campus. Inside the university, all the dormitory buildings are installed with **digital security surveillance**, which ensures safer surroundings for students. In addition, safety administrators are also taking charge of these buildings **in case** dangers or other unexpected incidents take place. As a consequence, dormitories are a safe place to live. In contrast, it might be more **risky** for young students to live in communities outside campus. Unable to know their **tenants** and neighbors well, they are likely to be cheated by immoral individuals. Besides, if the place is not close to school, they will have to rush to the classes by taking busy public transportation. This certainly adds to the safety problem.

Third, living in the dormitory makes campus life more colorful. In most cases, students living off-campus would return to their houses when they finish all their lessons **on a given day**. Thereafter, they might miss many chances to take part in various activities held on campus in the evening. As for those who live in the dormitory, it is much easier to gain access to events or clubs after class. Without doubt, joining in such activities as often as possible instills endless happiness into an **unforgettable** university life.

In sum, **residing in** dormitories is more beneficial to college students. Only in this way can they fully experience the essences of university education. Besides, spending more time with schoolmates also teaches them the art of building good relationships with others. These are all helpful to their future careers. Thus, there is enough evidence to conclude that on-campus dormitories are a better residence for students.

128. 住在大学宿舍还是社区公寓？

如今，一些大学生选择租住校外社区内的公寓。对此他们也许有自己充分的理由。然而，尽管住在校外能获得自由与舒适，但大部分学生仍然愿意住在宿舍里。在我看来，宿舍生活对高校学生来说更有意义，也更适合。

首先，宿舍的群体生活有助于学生学会与他人很好地相处。通常情况下，至少有6个学生居住在同一个屋檐下。于是，每位室友都应承担起创造并维护和谐氛围的责任。在某种意义上，宿舍就好比一个校园社区，人人都应遵守基本准则。为了给所有人营造良好的环境，学生们会变得比从前更自觉。他们将努力维系彼此间恰当的沟通，与此同时，还会尽量避免争吵、争论甚至冲突的发生。每当出现这类状况时，室友们将试图寻找恢复被破坏的关系的最好方法。一旦问题得以解决，他们将获得有关交际技巧的更深刻知识。随着时间的流逝，生活在这个圈子里的学生将逐渐懂得为人处世之道。

其次，考虑到安全因素，在校园居住是更合适的。在大学里，所有的宿舍楼都安装了电子安全监控，这可以确保学生住所更加安全。此外，安全管理员负责监管宿舍楼以防止危险或其他意外事件的发生。因此，在宿舍居住是安全的。相比之下，在校外社区居住的年轻学生则可能面临更多风险。由于无法彻底了解租户和邻居，他们有可能被不道德的人欺骗。此外，如果公寓不在学校附近的话，他们还得乘坐繁忙的公共交通工具去上课。这无疑进一步增加了安全隐患。

再次，居住在宿舍使校园生活更加丰富多彩。在大多数情况下，在校外居住的学生在一天的课程结束之后就会返回公寓。因此，他们可能错过晚上校园里举行的各种活动。对于那些住在宿舍里的学生，他们可以更方便地参加课外活动或俱乐部。毫无疑问，多参与此类活动会给难忘的大学生涯注入无限快乐。

总之，在宿舍居住对大学生更有益。只有通过这种方式他们才能完全体会到大学教育的精髓。此外，花更多的时间与同学们相处也教给他们建立良好人际关系的艺术。这些对未来职业是有帮助的。因此，我们有充足理由相信，宿舍是学生更好的住所。

注释

off-campus **adv.** 在校外

group living 群体居住

live under one roof 住在同一屋檐下

roommate **n.** 室友；舍友

self-conscious **adj.** 自觉的

so as to... 为了.....；以便.....

digital security surveillance 数字安全监控

in case... 万一.....; 假使.....

risky **adj.** 冒险的; 危险的

tenant **n.** 租户

on a given day 在某一天

unforgettable **adj.** 难忘的

reside in... 在.....居住

Some people prefer to live in places that have the same weather or climate all year long. Others like to live in areas where the weather changes several times a year. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

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Help

129. Living in places that have the same climate all year long, or in areas where the climate changes several times a year?

People's daily life is **intimately** associated with the climate conditions of the place they inhabit. In some places, the weather remains the same throughout the year, without any distinct changes. There are also many places where the climate changes with the passage of time. Personally speaking, I would rather choose to reside in places with more diversified weather.

First of all, residents can experience different lifestyles owing to the diversity of climate. For example, in a place with four seasons, the climate normally changes four times a year. A typical way of living is adopted for each season. When the cold winter arrives, people may choose to spend more time **indoors** so as to enjoy the warm and comfortable atmosphere created by **central heating**. They usually get up later and try to get more sleep each day. As soon as spring begins, more outdoor activities take place, like going on **spring outings**, playing sports **in the open air**, planting flowers in the garden, and so on. In summer, as the daytime becomes longer and hotter, they may get up earlier in the morning and **stay up** later into the night. In autumn, **the harvest time** arrives. People begin to lead a busier life and store more food for the coming **freezing** winter.

In addition, each type of climate possesses unique attractions. To illustrate, during the cold season **snowflakes** can be seen falling **elegantly** from heaven, just like **dancing angels**. In a short while, the land, the trees and the buildings **are all covered with** pure whiteness. Stepping on the soft **carpet** of snow, people feel like they are entering a magical kingdom from fairytales. As the Chinese proverb says, "**timely snow promises a year of harvest.**" Indeed, **blossoms of snow** fill the world with **astounding** beauty and endless delight. The same is true with warm seasons. When spring arrives, the trees begin to **burgeon** and colorful flowers start to **come out**. In the bright sunshine, the green grassland is full of vigor and life. **Picturesque** scenes are witnessed everywhere. **Drops** of rain may also fall gently upon the earth, which add to the charms of this season. Some people have the traditional belief that spring rain is as precious as oil.

Moreover, living in places with different climates teaches people to adapt to changes. Admittedly, challenges from **changeable** weather truly exist. Instead of being ignorant to them, people ought to be reminded to be wellprepared. For example, in London, a city noted for its changeable weather, most **pedestrians** on the streets are carrying **umbrellas** with them. This good habit prevents them from getting wet in unexpected rains. Furthermore, during **seasonal alternations**, people are also motivated to **take action** in many respects, like changing clothes and having suitable

diets. Such practice trains people to live under varied circumstances.

Consequently, experiencing the changes of weather and climate makes life more colorful and interesting. People are granted better opportunities to appreciate the diversified beauty of nature. Meanwhile, living in changeable climates also cultivates people's ability to get accustomed to changes in life. These merits are combined to **validate** the point that it is better to live in places with changeable climates.

129. 住在气候终年不变的地方，还是住在气候一年数变的地方？

人们的日常生活与其居住地的气候条件息息相关。在有些地方，天气常年保持平稳，没有任何明显的变化；而有些地方的气候随着时间的变化而变化。就个人而论，我更喜欢选择住在天气多变的地方。

首先，由于气候的多样性，居民可以体验不同的生活方式。例如，在四季分明的地方，一年之内通常有4次明显的气候变化。每个季节都给予人们独特的生活方式。当寒冬到来的时候，人们会选择花更多时间在室内享受中央供暖营造的温暖和舒适氛围，并且常常每天起床较晚以保证更多的睡眠。春天一到，他们会进行更多户外活动，如春游、户外体育锻炼、在花园中种花等。在夏天，由于白天持续时间更长，天气也更炎热，他们会在早上起得更早、在晚上睡得更晚。秋天是丰收的季节，人们开始更忙碌的生活，并为即将到来的严冬储存更多食物。

此外，每一种气候都拥有与众不同的魅力。比如，在寒冷的季节里，雪花优雅地从天宫飘落，如同飞舞的天使一般。一会儿工夫，地面、树梢和房顶上都铺满了一层纯净的洁白雪花。踏在松软如毯的雪上，人们感觉仿佛走进了童话中的奇妙王国。中国有句谚语，“瑞雪兆丰年。”的确，雪绒花为世界带来了惊人的美丽与无限的欢乐。温暖的季节也毫不逊色。当春天来临的时候，树木开始发芽，鲜艳的花朵含苞待放。在明亮的阳光里，翠绿的草地充满了生机与活力。如画风景随处可见。有时，绵绵细雨也会温柔地滋润着大地，这更增添了春的曼妙。传统观念认为，春雨贵如油。

另外，在不同气候状况下生活的人们懂得如何适应变化。必须承认，来自多变天气的挑战的确存在。人们应该时刻提醒自己作好充分的准备，而不是对其视而不见。例如，在以天气多变著称的伦敦，街上很多行人都带着雨伞。这个好习惯使他们不至于在一场突然的降雨中淋湿。此外，在季节更替期间，人们也会在多方面采取行动，如更换衣服和调整饮食。这些实践训练人们适应不同生活环境的能力。

因此，体验天气和气候变化使人生更多彩、更有趣。人们有机会去欣赏大自然多样的美。与此同时，多变气候的生活也培养人们适应变化的能力。综合这些优点，我们不难得出结论：生活在气候多变的地方更好。

注释

intimately **adv.** 密切地

indoors **adv.** 在室内

central heating 中央供暖

spring outing 春游

in the open air 在户外

stay up 熬夜

the harvest time 收获时节

freezing **adj.** 严寒的

snowflake **n.** 雪花

elegantly **adv.** 优雅地

dancing angel 飞舞的天使

be covered with... 被.....所覆盖

carpet **n.** 地毯

Timely snow promises a year of harvest. 瑞雪兆丰年。

blossoms of snow 雪绒花

astounding **adj.** 惊人的

burgeon **vi.** 发芽；萌芽

come out 开花

picturesque **adj.** 如画的

drop **n.** 滴

changeable **adj.** 多变的

pedestrian **n.** 行人

umbrella **n.** 雨伞

seasonal alternation 季节更替

take action 采取行动

validate **vt.** 验证

If you could travel back in time to meet a famous person from history, what person would you like to meet? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

Test Section **1**

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130. Which famous person from history would you like to meet?

Numerous historical figures have won awe and respect from modern people. They are often regarded as models that set perfect examples for later generations. Indeed, the influences they have produced for human society can never **fade away** and their brilliant achievements are forever cherished in people's minds. If I could travel back in time to meet one of them, I would choose Martin Luther King, Jr.

First of all, his strong character and shining spirit have won people's hearts. Ever since the first time I read about him, I couldn't help marveling at his outstanding personality. As a noted leader in the **U.S. Civil Rights Movement**, he played an indispensable role in promoting civil rights in America and all over the world. In 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions in eliminating **racial segregation** and **racial discrimination** through nonviolent means. Additionally, he also made unremitting efforts to end poverty and stop wars. Without doubt, this **legendary personage** has produced far-reaching influences on the human race. But for his iron determination and golden spirit, he could never have become such a respected international **icon**. I suppose many people cherish the dream to meet him in person and express the most heartfelt admiration for his character and his remarkable achievements.

Secondly, his **I have a dream** speech **lives as** an eternal symbol of his **heroic** life. It was during the 1963 March in Washington that King delivered this **prominent** speech. Before the Lincoln Memorial, he established his reputation as the most **soul-inspiring** speaker in the history of America. In 17 minutes, he extensively and **passionately** elaborated his sacred dream of equality, freedom and peace. Though speaking without a pre-written draft, he was extremely skillful in adopting the best words to provoke the emotions of everyone present. "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character..." These sentences have been deeply rooted in people's memories for a long time. No one can deny his **unmatchable eloquence**. If I were fortunate enough to have a face-to-face chat with him, I could learn many speaking techniques from him and I might become a better speaker in the future.

Finally, I would also wish to tell him about the situations in the world today. **Justice** and freedom have been widely spread, which is just what he always dreamt when he was alive. If he were told about the advancement of civil rights due to his efforts, he would definitely feel honored and satisfied. Meanwhile, problems like regional conflicts and wars still exist at present. King might offer constructive suggestions on solving such troubles. Thus, world peace could be better preserved.

As a giant hero in history, Martin Luther King, Jr., truly deserves our heartfelt

tribute. Even today, his powerful remarks still **echo** in people's hearts and minds. Although he has passed away, his spirit shall never **perish** and his sacrifices shall never have been made **in vain**. If I were given the chance to see him, I couldn't wait to tell him that his sacred dream has come true.

130. 你希望遇到历史上的哪位名人？

无数历史人物都赢得了现代人的敬畏之情。他们通常被视作为后人树立完美榜样的模范。的确，他们对人类社会产生的影响不会退却，那些辉煌的成就也将永久珍藏于人们的脑海中。如果我可以穿越时空与其中一位名人见面的话，我将选择马丁·路德·金。

首先，他那顽强的性格和光辉的精神赢得了人们的敬佩。自从我第一次读到他的时候，我禁不住对他杰出的性格感到惊叹。作为美国民权运动的杰出领袖之一，他在倡导美国 and 全世界民权的过程中起了不可替代的作用。由于金对非暴力方式消除种族隔离和种族歧视作出的贡献，他获得了1964年诺贝尔和平奖。此外，他还为结束贫困与停止战争做出了不懈的努力。毋庸置疑，这位传奇人物为全人类带来了深远的影响。如果没有他坚强的决心和黄金般的精神，他就不可能成为受全世界人民尊敬的偶像。想必很多人都怀有亲眼见到他的梦想，以借机抒发对他性格和惊人成就最真挚的崇敬之情。

第二，《我有一个梦想》的演说是他英雄人生中不朽的象征。金是在1963年华盛顿游行期间发表这篇著名演说的。在林肯纪念堂前，他成就了自己作为美国历史上最能鼓舞人心的演说家的美誉。在17分钟里，他全面且激情地描述了自己对平等、自由与和平的神圣梦想。尽管没有事先起草的文稿，他却巧妙地运用最恰当的言辞感染了所有在场的人。“我梦想有一天，我的4个孩子能在一个不是以他们的肤色，而是以他们的品格优劣来评价他们的国度里生活……”这些语句已经深深地刻在了人们心中。谁也不能否认他那无与伦比的口才。如果我有幸与他当面交谈，我就可以向他学习很多演说技巧，那样的话，我也有可能在未来成为更优秀的演讲者了。

最后，我希望告诉他当今的世界形势。公平与自由已得到广泛推崇，这正是他在世时最渴望看到的。如果他得知由于他的努力民权已得到提倡，他必定会感到荣耀与满足。同时，地区冲突和战争等问题仍然存在。金也许能提供解决这些争端的建设性意见。这样，世界和平将得到更好的维护。

作为历史上伟大的英雄，马丁·路德·金的确值得我们由衷地敬仰。直至今今天，他那铿锵有力的言语仍然回荡于人们的心田。尽管他早已辞世，但他的精神永不磨灭，他所作出的牺牲也不会徒劳。如果我有机会与他见面，我将迫不及待地告诉他：他神圣的梦想已经实现了。

注释

fade away 逐渐削弱；逐渐消失

U.S. Civil Rights Movement 美国民权运动

racial segregation 种族隔离

racial discrimination 种族歧视

legendary personage 传奇人物

icon **n.** 偶像；具有代表性的人物

live as... 作为.....

heroic **adj.** 英雄的

prominent **adj.** 卓越的；显著的

soul-inspiring **adj.** 鼓舞人心的

passionately **adv.** 热情地

unmatchable eloquence 无与伦比的口才

justice **n.** 公正；公平

echo **vi.** 回响；回荡；产生共鸣

perish **vi.** 毁灭；死亡

in vain 徒劳地

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Telephones and emails have made communication between people less personal. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

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131. Have telephone and email made communication between people less personal?

Nowadays, telephones and emails seem to be the most popular tools for people to communicate with one another. Through **telephone lines** or the Internet, messages can be sent back and forth with ease. Meanwhile, the fast-paced living style has reduced the **frequency** with which people have **face-to-face conversations**. Some people complain that communication between people has been made less personal. As far as I am concerned, these communication tools are not to blame.

Above all, friendship and love may be better delivered via telephone and email. We can easily imagine the possible embarrassment people may experience as they express **inner feelings** toward each other in face-to-face talks. In most cases, self-consciousness prevents them from revealing their **internal selves** directly and rashly. Careful consideration and more peaceful mental conditions are needed under such circumstances. As a matter of fact, making phone calls, sending short messages and delivering emails can be more suitable substitutes. Not much psychological pressure exists while using these communication tools. As a result, one's heart can be revealed smoothly. Meanwhile, thanks to the assistance of advanced technology, telephone and cyber contacts have been made more vivid and **personalized**. For instance, **thoughtfully-designed flashes**, music and pictures can be attached to **text-based** messages. They surely make communication between close friends or between lovers more effective and personal.

Furthermore, convenience of mutual contacts also helps strengthen personal communication. The fast pace of life nowadays considerably reduces people's chance to meet their friends. Therefore, in order to maintain efficient ties with them, it is a good idea to make fuller use of convenient communication tools. Needless to say, telephones and computers meet these requirements. With their help, **greetings** can be sent between friends as often as possible and in-depth chats or discussions can also be carried out frequently. In that case, both sides can feel that they are still **being thought of** by the other even if they are unable to get together in person for a while.

In fact, distances between people have been narrowed by telephones and the Internet. The world today is becoming smaller due to the **prevalence** of information technology. No matter where friends are, they can be **reached** at any time via telephone lines or cyber signals. From a certain perspective, they **act as** a bridge connecting people from around the globe. But for their irreplaceable functions, relationship between faraway friends would be much more difficult to keep.

In sum, it is extremely unfair to regard such useful means as a barrier that **undermines** personal communication. On the contrary, due to their advantageous

features and the significant role they play in people's lives, mutual ties are tremendously strengthened instead of being hindered. Therefore, in order to maintain better communication with others, people should be encouraged to make full use of telephones and emails.

131. 电话和电子邮件使得人们之间的沟通缺少人情味儿了？

如今，电话和电子邮件似乎已成为最受人们欢迎的交流工具。通过电话线或互联网，消息就可以被轻松地来回传送。与此同时，快节奏的生活方式减少了人们当面交谈的频率。有些人抱怨说，人际交流已经变得不那么有人情味儿了。在我看来，这些通信工具并非罪魁祸首。

首先，通过电话和电子邮件，友谊与爱心可以得到更好的传递。我们很容易想象当面表达内心感情时的尴尬。在大多数情况下，自我意识会阻止人们以直接草率的方式流露自己的内心世界。此时需要的是谨慎的考虑和更平静的心态。这样，打电话、发短信、发邮件就比较适合。使用交流工具时不会存在过多的心理压力。于是，一个人的内心可以顺利地表达出来。与此同时，由于发达科技的辅助，电话和网络沟通变得更加生动与个性化。例如，精心设计的flash动画、音乐和图画都可附加在文字信息之上。它们无疑会使亲密朋友或恋人之间的沟通更有效，且更有人情味儿。

除此之外，方便的联络也有助于加强彼此沟通。当今生活的飞快节奏使朋友见面的机会变少了。因此，为了保持高效联系，就应该更充分利用方便的通讯工具。很显然，电话和电脑可以达到这些要求。有了它们的帮助，朋友间可以随时互传问候，深入的聊天或讨论也能经常展开。如此，即使无法聚在一起，他们都会感觉自己总被对方惦记着。

其实，人们之间的距离被电话和互联网拉近了。如今，由于信息技术的普及，世界变得越来越小。无论朋友身在何方，他们都可以通过电话线或网络信号随时联络到对方。从某个角度来看，通讯工具充当着连接全球各地的人们的桥梁。如果没有它们无懈可击的强大功能，相隔遥远的朋友就很难维系彼此的友谊。

总之，认为这些有用的沟通方式是破坏人际沟通的障碍是极其不公平的。相反，由于它们优越的特性以及在日常生活中重要的作用，人们之间的联络更加紧密了而不是受到阻碍。因此，为了保持彼此间更好的交流，人们应该充分利用电话和电子邮件。

注释

telephone line 电话线

frequency *n.* 频率；次数

face-to-face conversation 当面对话

inner feelings 内心感受

internal self 内在的自我

personalized *adj.* 个性化的

thoughtfully-designed *adj.* 设计精妙的

flash **n.** 电脑动画文件

text-based **adj.** 基于文本的

greeting **n.** 问候

be thought of 被别人惦记

prevalence **n.** 盛行；流行

reach **vt.** 联系到；够到；接触到

act as... 充当.....；担当.....

undermine **vt.** 破坏

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

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Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

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Help

132. Should children begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school?

With the higher degree of **globalization**, **trans-national** cooperation and communication have become more crucial than ever. For each qualified modern citizen, mastering a foreign language is **more than** a necessity, **but rather** a prerequisite ability. Nowadays, **intensified** emphasis has been laid upon foreign language education. An increasing number of primary schools begin to teach a foreign language in the very first **semester**. In my opinion, this is undoubtedly a beneficial practice.

In the first place, childhood is the best period for language learning. Research indicates that the brains of children are in a superior state to grasp the essences of a language. With a faster **reaction speed** and better memories, it can be much easier for them to assimilate basic **grammatical points** and remember new words and **phrases**. What's more, children are extremely good at **imitating** others. Thus, by listening to **recorded texts**, they can follow the speaker in the **tape** and intimate the voice **repeatedly**. As time goes by, they will gradually speak what has been stored in their mind. As soon as they have accumulated enough **vocabulary** and expressions, they may use them bravely in spite of possible mistakes. These are all key elements that lead to progress in learning a language. Such a learning process is more effective in children than in adults.

In the second place, children are more easily interested in foreign languages and **pick them up** naturally at an early age. As is generally known, curiosity about new things is the **inborn nature** of any child. In their eyes, the world is full of mysteries that are waiting for them to **explore**. A new language is one such. Just as the famous saying goes, "Interest is the best teacher." Inspired by passion, they may start to regard learning the language as a hobby. Reading interesting stories written in it, watching foreign **cartoon videos**, listening to songs by foreign singers, speaking and using it in daily life; all these are good habits in learning a language. If these habits can be kept persistently, these children will surely become excellent speakers in the future. My little sister is a perfect example. She picked up English as a hobby when she was only 7 years old. Since then, she has stuck to it with perseverance. Thanks to her marvelous English skills, she has **been admitted to** a famous university in the United States.

Last but not least, learning a foreign language may help children grasp their mother tongue. Without doubt, children are also fresh learners of their native language. All languages are inter-related and learning methods are mostly complementary to one another. The skills mastered while studying a foreign language may be **dynamically** adopted in the learning process of the mother language. Through the comparison between the two, children can notice their associations and essential differences. Thus, they are motivated to use both of these languages often and their speaking ability will

be tremendously enhanced.

To conclude, children ought to learn a foreign language as soon as they enter school. The earlier they begin to understand and use a language, the more competent they will be. Thus, with an aim to train them to become **eloquent** speakers of different languages, educators should strive to provide the best language-learning environment for young students. **In any case**, having a good command of a foreign language is important for their future.

132. 孩子是否应该一上学就开始学外语?

随着全球化程度的提高，跨国合作和交流已经比以往更加重要了。对于每位合格的现代公民来说，掌握一门外语不仅仅是一种需要，而更是一种必备的能力。如今，人们增强了对外语教育的重视，越来越多的小学在第一学期就开始教授外语。我认为这无疑是有意义的实践。

首先，童年是语言学习的最佳时期。研究表明，儿童的大脑处于掌握语言精髓的优越状态。由于其更快的反应速度和更好的记忆力，孩子更容易吸收基本语法点、牢记新单词和词组。此外，他们还极其擅长模仿他人。于是，通过听课文录音，他们跟随磁带中的声音朗读，并反复模仿。随着时间的流逝，他们就可以逐渐说出头脑中储存的语言。一旦积累了足够的词汇和表达，他们就会勇敢地使用，即使可能犯错。这些都是取得语言学习进步的所有关键因素。比起成年人，这样的学习过程对儿童来说更有效。

其次，儿童更容易对外语产生兴趣，并且在很小的时候就自然地学会外语。众所周知，对新鲜事物的好奇是孩子的天性。在他们眼中，世界充满了等待着他们去探索的奥秘。一种新语言也包含其中。正如一句名言所述，“兴趣是最好的老师。”由于受到热情的鼓舞，他们开始把学习语言当做自己的爱好。阅读有趣的外语故事、观看外语卡通片、聆听外国歌曲并在日常生活中说外语、用外语，这些都是学习语言的好习惯。如果持之以恒，这些孩子在未来必定会成为优秀的外语人才。我的妹妹就是完美的榜样。她在7岁的时候就把学英语作为爱好，从那时起，她从未放弃。由于出色的英语能力，她已经被美国一所著名高校录取。

最后，学习外语有助于孩子掌握自己的母语。毫无疑问，儿童也是本国语言的初学者。所有的语言都是相互联系的，学习方法也大都是互补的。在学习外语中掌握的技巧也可以灵活地应用于母语的学习过程之中。通过对两者进行比较，孩子会注意它们之间的联系和根本区别。于是，他们会努力地经常使用两种语言，从而使语言能力显著提高。

总之，儿童应该在上学时就开始学习外语。越早听懂和使用一种语言，他们的能力就越强。因此，为了把他们训练成拥有不同语言才能的人，教育工作者应该努力为小学生提供最好的语言学习环境。无论如何，掌握一门外语对他们的未来至关重要。

注释

globalization *n.* 全球化

trans-national *adj.* 跨国的；国际的

more than...but rather... 不仅仅是.....而是.....

intensified *adj.* 增强的

semester *n.* 学期

reaction speed 反应速度

grammatical point 语法点

phrase **n.** 短语

imitate **vt.** 模仿

recorded text 录制的课文

tape **n.** 磁带

repeatedly **adv.** 反复地

vocabulary **n.** 词汇

pick up 学会

inborn nature 天性

explore **vi.** 探索

cartoon video 动画片

be admitted to... 被.....录取

dynamically **adv.** 有活力地

eloquent **adj.** 口才好的

in any case 无论如何；总之

If you were an employer, which kind of worker would you prefer to hire: an inexperienced worker at a lower salary or an experienced worker at a higher salary? Use specific reasons and details to support your choice.

Test Section

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Help

133. Hire an inexperienced worker with a lower salary or an experienced one with a higher salary?

Within the **mighty** forces of job hunters, there are two typical groups of candidates from which most employers select. One group encompasses inexperienced **applicants** who demand lower salaries, while the other is formed by experienced individuals who require higher salaries. If I were a boss searching for a satisfactory staff member, I would doubtlessly choose one who is rich in working experience regardless of their higher pay.

Above all, their working quality and efficiency is more **readily** ensured, thus promising more profits for the company. Normally, experienced workers are capable of handling difficult tasks as soon as they are employed. There is no need for them to **undergo** the complicated and **long-term in-service training**. Thus, much time and money may be saved. During the course of working, many mistakes or failures can be avoided because they have learned good lessons from past experience. **Heightened** cautiousness and focused attention would help them go through any problems **handily**. Meanwhile, the techniques and effective methods mastered before could also be adopted skillfully in similar projects whenever it is necessary. As a result, it might take a shorter time for them to complete a competitive duty smoothly and successfully. Needless to say, higher efficiency and superior quality are critical to any business. Supported by people with precious experience, a company leader has greater chances to increase **revenues** in the days to come.

In addition, higher pay serves as a tremendous impetus that encourages an employee to devote wholeheartedly to his work and his unit. If an excellent worker **is dissatisfied with** his salary, he might consider quitting the current job and working for competitors who offer better **treatment**. This would lead to unexpected losses. Psychologically speaking, higher salary denotes the acknowledgement of the employee's individual values. Just like a powerful stimulus, it motivates him to struggle for bigger achievements. Only in this way can his competence be fully testified. In other words, he is trying to demonstrate the truth that he deserves what he receives. Thereafter, his idea of **job-hopping** might be forgotten and the possibility of **brain drains** diminishes for a company.

Finally, experienced workers may offer useful suggestions when the business leader is making important decisions. The prosperity and advancement of an enterprise can never be determined by the boss alone. Any talented **staff member** ought to play a part in decision-making. Instead of **passively** completing assigned tasks, experienced employees possess the ability to think creatively and work **proactively**. Their accumulated experience enables them to provide more reliable and valuable advice for a

leader.

Briefly speaking, in order to enhance the pace of development, it is wise for the boss to hire an individual with richer working experience. The investment on his higher salary shall never have been made fruitlessly. **On the contrary**, it proves to be rewarding in the long run. By making good use of precious experience, he is sure to undertake the job more efficiently and make greater contributions.

133. 雇用无经验低薪酬的员工还是有经验高薪酬的员工？

在求职大军中，大多数雇主会从两组典型的候选人中进行选择。一组包含没有经验但工资要求低的申请者，而另一组则由薪金要求高的有经验者构成。如果我是寻找理想职员老板，我必定会选择拥有丰富工作经验的人，尽管他们的工资要求更高。

首先，他们的工作质量和效率更容易得到保证，从而为公司赢得更多利润。通常情况下，经验丰富的员工一入职就能肩负起艰难的任务。他们没有必要经受复杂、长期的在职培训。如此可以节省很多时间和金钱。由于他们已从过去的经历中总结了很好的经验，因此，在工作过程中可以避免很多错误和失败。高度的谨慎精神以及集中的注意力有助于问题得到顺利解决。与此同时，以前掌握的技术和有效方法也可以随时熟练地应用于类似的项目中，从而可以在更短的时间内顺利、成功地完成一项有难度的工作。不容置疑，高效率、高质量对任何企业都是至关重要的。在拥有宝贵经验的人士的支持下，企业领导者更有可能在不久的将来获得更高的营业收入。

此外，高工资可作为鼓励员工全心全意为工作和单位奉献的巨大推动力。如果一名出色的员工对自己的薪酬并不满意，他也许会考虑辞去现在的工作，并效力于提供更好待遇的对手企业。这势必导致意外的损失。从心理角度而言，更高的薪水意味着对员工个人价值的认可。犹如强力兴奋剂，它促使员工向更高的目标拼搏，因为只有这样他的实力才能得到充分的证明。换句话说，他试图证明自己的确“物有所值”，于是就会放弃“跳槽”的想法，而公司遭遇人才流失的可能性也随即消除。

最后，在企业领导者制定重要决策时，有经验的员工可以提供有用的建议。企业的繁荣与发展不可能只取决于老板一个人的力量。任何有才干的成员都应该参与决策制定的过程。经验丰富的雇员并非仅仅能被动地完成所分配的任务，他们还能够进行创造性思考并积极地工作。多年积累的经验使其有能力为领导者提供更可靠、更有价值的建议。

简而言之，为了加快发展的步伐，企业领导者雇用经验丰富的员工是明智之举。对其高薪水的投资不会是毫无收益的。恰恰相反，从长远来看这笔投资具有高回报率。通过充分利用以前的经验，员工必定能更有效地完成任务并作出更大的贡献。

注释

mighty **adj.** 强有力的；强大的

applicant **n.** 申请人

readily **adv.** 容易地

undergo **vt.** 经受；经历

long-term in-service training 长期在职培训

heightened **adj.** 提高的

handily **adv.** 灵巧地；敏捷地

revenue **n.** 收入

be dissatisfied with... 对.....感到不满

treatment **n.** 待遇

job-hopping 跳槽

brain drain 人才流失

staff member 员工

passively **adv.** 被动地

proactively **adv.** 积极地

on the contrary 相反

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Games are as important for adults as they are for children. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Test Section **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100** **101** **102** **103** **104** **105** **106** **107** **108** **109** **110** **111** **112** **113** **114** **115** **116** **117** **118** **119** **120** **121** **122** **123** **124** **125** **126** **127** **128** **129** **130** **131** **132** **133** **134** **135** **136** **137** 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134. Are games equally important for adults and children?

Whenever games are mentioned, many people cannot help associating them with naïveté. Without doubt, the love of play is part of the nature of innocent children. Nonetheless, the right to play games should not be their exclusive privilege. Owing to their varied population, adults also belong to the large group of the **beneficiaries of games**. Many kinds of games are designed specially for those who are no longer young. Indeed, it is reasonable to say that games can be as important for adults as they are for children.

First of all, playing games is an effective way to relax from daily pressure. Undeniably, the burdens on the shoulders of adults are becoming heavier nowadays. Among the numerous **means** to recover from tension, participating in colorful games **stands out as** a magical cure. The primary purpose of most games is to make people feel happy and relaxed. For instance, after a tedious day at work, white collar workers can take advantage of games to regain energy. At this moment, playing **poker games** might be a good choice. With the increasing popularity of different types of poker games among adults, we can easily sense their effectiveness in helping people relax. Besides, tiny **flash games** on the computer are fun to play. Such games make players forget about **exhaustion** and **set** their minds **free**. Of course, physical activities like basketball and soccer also play an important part in **releasing** people **from** pressure and keeping them healthy.

Moreover, some games might offer **enlightening inspirations** to adults and teach them good lessons. To illustrate, puzzle games motivate players to use their brains. During each **attempt** to find clues, players are urged to think from different angles. In such a process, they are likely to come up with creative ideas which can be adopted to solve practical problems in their work and life. Besides, there are also games that require numerous gamers to work together as a whole. While playing these, people can realize the significance of teamwork and mutual trust. Much can be learned from playing games.

Last but not least, playing games will make people feel younger. Endless joy can be gained from games. Just as an old Chinese saying goes, "A smile can make a person ten years younger." Every adult ought to play as happily as **innocent** children. Games can also create a **miraculous** atmosphere that makes people feel as if they had travelled back in time to their childhoods. Many golden memories are **recalled** which can help people return to a **worry-free** state of mind.

As a consequence, adults have the right to play games **to their hearts' content**. There is no need to be affected by the **false impression** that only children should enjoy the world of games. In fact, spending a portion of leisure time playing games is

not merely a means to relax, but it can also help people in many other aspects. These merits justify the point that games are equally important for both children and adults.

134. 游戏对成年人和儿童来说一样重要吗？

每当提及游戏时，很多人会禁不住将它们与“幼稚”联系起来。不可否认，爱玩是纯真儿童的天性。然而，玩游戏并非他们的专属特权。由于游戏拥有不同的对象群，成年人也属于游戏受益者的一部分。多种游戏专为成年人设计。的确，认为游戏对成年人和儿童来说一样重要是合理的。

首先，玩游戏是从日常压力中解脱出来的有效方式。不可否认，如今成年人肩上的负担变得更沉重了。在无数种恢复轻松状态的方法中，参加丰富多彩的游戏便是一剂神奇的妙方。大多数游戏的初衷就是使人们轻松快乐。例如，在结束了一天乏味的工作之后，白领职员可以利用游戏恢复活力。此时，打扑克也许是个不错的选择。随着各种扑克游戏在成年人中越来越流行，我们能很容易感受到游戏在帮助人们放松方面的效果。此外，电脑动画小游戏也很有趣。这种游戏能使玩家放松精神、忘却疲劳。当然，诸如打篮球、踢足球之类的体育运动也能在帮助人们从压力中释放出来并保持健康方面发挥重要作用。

除此之外，有些游戏能给成年人提供启发式灵感，而且还具有教育意义。例如，猜谜游戏促使参与者开动脑筋。在找寻线索的每一次尝试中，人们必须从不同的角度思考。在这个过程中，他们有可能收获创造性的想法，这些想法可以应用于解决工作生活中的实际问题。另外，有的游戏要求众多玩家共同完成任务。在参与此类活动时，人们会意识到团队协作和相互信任的重要性。玩游戏时确实可以学到很多东西。

最后，玩游戏使人们感觉青春焕发。从游戏中可以获得无限的欢乐，中国有句古话，“笑一笑，十年少。”每个成年人都应该像天真的孩子一般开心地玩耍。游戏还能营造出一种奇妙的氛围，使人们感觉自己仿佛穿越时空回到了童年，并勾起很多美好的回忆，这可以帮助他们恢复到无忧无虑的状态。

因此，成年人有权尽情地玩游戏。“只有儿童才应该享受游戏的世界”，这是错误的印象，我们没必要受此错误印象的影响。其实，花一部分休闲时光玩游戏不仅能使人们放松下来，在其他很多方面也对人们有所帮助。这些优点证明：游戏对于儿童和成年人来说同等重要。

注释

beneficiary of games 游戏的受益者

means *n.* 方法；途径

stand out as... 脱颖而出成为.....

poker game 扑克游戏

flash game 动画游戏

exhaustion *n.* 疲劳；精疲力竭

set...free 使.....摆脱束缚

release...from.... 从.....中解脱出来

enlightening inspiration 灵感

attempt **n.** 尝试

innocent **adj.** 天真的；单纯的

miraculous **adj.** 神奇的

recall **vt.** 回忆

worry-free **adj.** 无忧无虑的

to one's heart's content 尽情地

false impression 错误的印象

What are the important qualities of a good son or daughter? Have these qualities changed or remained the same over time in your culture? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Test Section **1**

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135. What makes a good son or daughter?

Thanks to the devoted care and **selfless** love from parents, we are able to grow up happily and safely. No one else in the world can be as dear as them. Thus, it is a must for each individual to try to become a high-quality son or daughter. In my culture, being **obedient, grateful** and responsible are the most typical qualities possessed by good sons and daughters. They have been passed down from generation to generation as treasures. Even today, they still remain the same.

First, in the eyes of many parents, obedience is the most essential quality possessed by a good son or daughter. Just as the old Chinese saying goes, "**If you don't take the elders' advice, you will suffer losses.**" Indeed, children are obliged to listen to their parents. This is where the essence of obedience lies. At early stages of life, people should always **follow the guidance of** their parents due to their innocence and immaturity. Under no circumstance should they **go against the will of** their elders. When they finally enter adulthood, their parents' suggestions are still valuable and ought to be seriously taken into account. Even though sometimes their ideas may not be correct, direct **confrontations** should be avoided. In fact, being obedient is a most typical way to describe a good son or daughter.

Second, a good son or daughter should always be thankful to those who have brought him up. Undoubtedly, children are the biggest beneficiaries from parents. Without their painstaking efforts and **affectionate** care, it is impossible for any individual to grow up to be happy and healthy. In spite of the fact that people can never **repay** what parents have devoted to them, heartfelt gratitude should always stay in a child's heart and soul. The quality of being grateful is found in every good son or daughter. It motivates him or her to work diligently toward success. Only in this way can true feelings of gratitude be fully demonstrated. Personal achievements act as the biggest reward to thank parents. Anyway, "**actions speak louder than words.**"

Third, being responsible constitutes another major quality in a good son or daughter. As children grow up, their parents are getting older and weaker, but still deserve a better-ensured life after retirement. Thus, for quality children, it is a basic obligation to take good care of their parents and offer financial support. Meanwhile, spending enough time with them and never letting them feel lonely are also some **inherent** duties of good sons and daughters.

By and large, these fundamental qualities have been well preserved and passed down through the years. Indeed, they are all good traditions that should remain the same regardless of changing times. As a result, we ought to bear them deeply in mind and try to **establish ourselves as** obedient, grateful and responsible sons and daughters.

135. 好儿子或好女儿需具备哪些重要素质？

多亏了父母体贴的关怀和无私的爱，我们才能幸福平安地成长。世界上没有其他人能比父母更可亲可近了。因此，每个人都必须努力成为好女儿或好儿子。在我的文化中，孝顺、感恩和责任感是优秀儿女具备的最典型素质。它们犹如珍宝，已被世代传承。直至今天，依旧保持不变。

首先，在很多父母眼中，孝顺是优秀儿女具备的最根本素质。中国有句古话，“不听老人言，吃亏在眼前。”的确，孩子有义务听父母的话，这就是孝顺的精髓所在。小时候，出于幼稚与不成熟，孩子应该始终听从父母的教导。在任何情况下他们都不应违背长辈的意愿。在他们最终成年以后，父母的建议依旧有价值，理应得到慎重考虑。尽管有时他们的想法并不正确，也应该避免直接的对抗。其实，“孝顺”是对优秀儿女最典型的描述。

第二，好儿女应该对抚养自己长大的父母始终怀有感恩之心。毋庸置疑，孩子从父母那里得到的最多。若没有父母辛勤的努力和深情的关怀，任何人都不可能快乐健康地成长。尽管人们无法偿还父母所有的付出，但真挚的感激之情应该永远停留于内心深处。每位好儿女都是心存感恩的。这驱使他们为成功而奋力拼搏。只有这样，真情才能得以充分证明。个人成就是对父母最大的感恩回报。无论如何，“行动胜于言辞。”

第三，责任感是造就好儿女的另一个主要品质。孩子长大了，父母也变老、变虚弱了。然而即使退休了，他们仍理应过上更加安逸的日子。因此，对于好孩子来说，精心照顾父母并给予经济补助是他们的基本义务。与此同时，花足够的时间与父母共处以防止他们感到孤独，这也是好儿女应尽的职责。

总而言之，这么多年这些基本素质都得到了很好的保持与传承。的确，无论时代如何变迁，它们都应是长久不变的优秀传统。因此，我们应该将其铭刻于心，并努力使自己成为孝顺、感恩和有责任感的儿女。

注释

selfless **adj.** 无私的

obedient **adj.** 孝顺的；听话的

grateful **adj.** 感恩的；充满感激的

If you don't take the elders' advice, you will suffer losses. 不听老人言，吃亏在眼前。

follow the guidance of... 听从.....的指示

go against the will of... 违背.....的意愿

confrontation **n.** 对抗；对峙

affectionate **adj.** 深情的；挚爱的

repay **vt.** 偿还；报答

Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜于言辞。

inherent **adj.** 固有的；天生的

establish oneself as... 使自己成为.....

Some people prefer to get up early in the morning and start the day's work. Others prefer to get up later in the day and work until late at night. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

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136. Which do you prefer, getting up early or late?

In most cases, the **biological clock** remarkably affects people's living habits. As a person gets used to a routine daily schedule, it is uneasy to change it. Thus, before selecting the most suitable time to **rise** and to sleep, careful considerations have to be made. The physical and spiritual conditions differ among individuals and everyone may have his own choice. Some people are early risers, while others would like to get up late and stay up into the night. Personally, I prefer to get up early in the morning.

To begin with, it is a healthy habit to rise early each day. According to medical studies, the human body is in a superior state early in the morning, especially after doing physical exercise. With refreshed energy and mental power, people can perform better at work. Meanwhile, job performance is also superior to that of the night. Many doctors have emphasized that the most suitable time to go to sleep is after 11 pm. If human brains are still undertaking heavy tasks at that time, people are facing higher risks of health problems including **mental breakdowns**, **insomnia**, **amnesia** and so forth. Furthermore, no matter what type of job one does, working late at night will cause excessive tiredness. Thus, people might suffer from headaches and **dizziness** after getting up the next day.

Furthermore, people will miss the best moment of the whole day if they get up too late. "It is the early bird that catches the worm." At **daybreak** the sky is **brightened**. The very first **rays of sunshine** fall upon the earth and the entire city is bathed in fresh morning air. Everything is filled with life and vigor. Needless to say, only those who get up early can witness such a fantastic scene. Thus, they can begin a new day's work with lifted spirits and restored energy. By contrast, it is impossible for late risers to fully sense the greatness of morning.

Besides, "**burning the midnight oil**" may interrupt others. If a person shares an apartment with other people, his habit of staying up late in the night will prevent his roommates from sleeping well. Even though he might try to **keep silent** while working, his electric light may still bother those who are **desperately** in need of a good sleeping atmosphere. Thus, there might be complaints from them, which considerably undermines the harmony inside a house. Anyhow, it is important to maintain good relationships between people who share the same space.

In brief, although people may have their special reasons to stay up, I would still remind the midnight oil-burners of the possible side effects incurred by their habit. Indeed, no one is able to work nonstop like machines in the night without feeling tired. Some potential harm might be done to their health. Thus, in order to stay healthy and be **energetic** enough while working, it is a better choice to breathe fresh air in the early morning every day.

136. 你喜欢早起还是晚起？

在大多数情况下，生物钟可以极大地影响人们的生活习惯。当一个人适应了某种常规日程表时，习惯就很难改变。因此，在选择最适合的作息时间之前有必要进行认真的考虑。人们的生理和精神状况各不相同，每个人都有自己的选择。有些人习惯早起，而有些人则起床很晚，且喜欢熬夜。就我个人而言，我更偏向早起。

首先，每天早起是一个健康的好习惯。据医学研究证实，人体在清晨处于较好的状态，尤其是在体育锻炼之后。有了充沛的能量和精神，人们就能在工作中表现得更好。与此同时，早晨的工作表现也优于夜晚。很多医生都强调，晚上11点以后是最佳的睡眠时间。如果人脑在那时仍然承受着繁重的任务，人们就会面临产生健康问题的更高风险，包括神经衰弱、失眠、健忘等。此外，一个人无论从事何种工作，熬夜都会导致过度疲劳。于是，起床时就可能感到头痛或眩晕。

此外，如果起床过晚，人们就将错过一天里的最佳时刻。“早起的鸟儿有虫吃。”黎明破晓之际，清晨的第一缕阳光照射在地球上，整个城市沐浴在清新的空气之中。世间万物都充满了生机与活力。不言而喻，只有早起的人们才能目睹如此奇妙的景象。于是，他们能够以振奋的精神和充足的精力开始新一天的工作。相比之下，晚起的人们无法充分感受到清晨的美好。

此外，熬夜会打扰别人。如果一个人与他人同住一间公寓，熬夜工作的习惯也许会让室友无法安然入睡。即使在工作时尽量默不作声，但灯光仍然会干扰迫切需要良好睡眠氛围的人们。于是，抱怨就可能产生，这将极大损害居所的和谐。无论如何，维系室友间的友好关系是很重要的。

简言之，尽管人们会有熬夜的特殊原因，我仍然要提醒“夜猫子”们注意这个习惯可能产生的不良影响。的确，没有人能像机器一般不知疲倦地在夜间持续劳作。这会给他们的健康带来潜在危害。因此，为了保持健康，并在工作时精力旺盛，每天早起呼吸新鲜空气是更好的选择。

注释

biological clock 生物钟

rise *vi.* 起床

mental breakdown 神经衰弱

insomnia *n.* 失眠症

amnesia *n.* 健忘症

dizziness *n.* 头昏

daybreak *n.* 黎明；破晓

brightened **adj.** 变亮的

rays of sunshine 缕缕阳光

burn the midnight oil 熬夜

keep silent 保持安静；保持沉默

desperately **adv.** 极度地

energetic **adj.** 精力充沛的

Some people like to travel with a companion. Other people prefer to travel alone. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your choice.

Test

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Help

137. Travel alone or with a companion?

Nowadays, traveling has become a most fashionable choice for many **holidaymakers**. When asked about the way they travel, each individual may express his own preferences. Some would like to have a companion during the journey, saying it is safer and more enjoyable to be with a friend, while others would rather travel alone and as freely as possible. From my standpoint, I am more in favor of **the former**.

Firstly, due to safety concerns, it is better to have a reliable person by one's side when traveling in unfamiliar places. To illustrate, **tempted by** the desire for gain, some evil locals might cheat **unguarded** tourists of money. Among the **victims**, most are traveling alone. Companions, on the other hand, are able to give cautious reminders to each other all the time. With mutual protection, the possibility of **falling into traps** diminishes. Besides, during a long journey, there might be unexpected happenings or even emergencies. For instance, a traveler may suddenly fall ill. At this critical moment, a partner would be of great help. He could take his sick friend to the hospital without any delay and take good care of him until he recovers. But for the assistance from a companion, travelers would be exposed to more dangers on the way.

Secondly, traveling expenditures may be cut down and much money can be saved. Regarding the **accommodation** on the journey, companions can share a **double room** in a hotel. Thus, each of them only has to pay half of the room price. The same is true with eating. It is a most popular choice for travelers to **go dutch** when having meals in restaurants. In this way, not only can they enjoy more dishes, but they can also spend less money than people who **dine** alone. In addition, on the trip, there might be the necessity to rent vehicles. Likewise, transportation costs can be shared equally between them as well.

Last but not least, being with a friend will make the traveling experience more joyful and interesting. I suppose many people might agree with the notion that happiness is to be shared rather than **kept to oneself**. For example, when beautiful **sights present themselves**, partners can take photos for each other to their hearts' content. Thus, unforgettable moments have been recorded both in the cameras and in their minds. Meanwhile, they can also have enjoyable chats, play entertaining games and tell funny stories to each other. These all add to the pleasure of a trip.

In sum, having a partner during a trip is more advantageous than being totally alone. Those who travel alone may face more risks and troubles in the process. "Two heads are better than one." Friends can take care of each other whenever unexpected situations occur. Thus, in order to enjoy a worry-free trip, it is better to travel with a companion.

137. 单独旅行还是结伴旅行？

如今，旅行已经成为众多度假者中最时尚的选择。每当问及出游方式时，每个人都会表达出自己的喜好。有的人喜欢在旅途中与旅伴同行，认为这样会更安全、更有乐趣；而有的人则情愿独自旅行，尽享自由。从我的立场来看，我更支持前者。

首先，出于对安全的考虑，在陌生地方游玩时最好能有一个可靠的人陪在身边。具体来讲，因受利益驱使，一些邪恶的当地人可能会从毫无防备的旅客那里骗取钱财。受骗者中大部分都是独自旅行者。相比之下，同伴就能时刻给予彼此谨慎的提醒。有了互相保护，落入陷阱的可能性便可降低。此外，在漫长旅途中，也可能发生意外或紧急情况。例如，一名游客可能突然病倒。在此关键时刻，同伴可以提供很大的帮助。他会立即把生病的朋友送往医院，并精心照顾他直至康复。如果没有同伴的协助，旅行者在途中会面临更多危险。

其次，结伴出行可降低旅行费用，从而节省很多钱。对于旅行期间的住宿，旅伴们可以合住旅馆的双人间。如此，每个人只需支付一半的房费。用餐方面也是如此。餐馆就餐AA制最受旅友们欢迎。这样，他们不仅可以享受更多美食，还比单独就餐花钱更少。此外，在旅途中也有租车的必要。车费同样也可以分摊。

最后，与朋友在一起使旅途更快乐、更有趣。想必很多人都赞同一点，那就是，幸福是要分享的，而不是独享的。例如，当眼前出现绚丽美景时，同伴们可以尽情地给彼此拍照留念。于是，难忘的时光不仅被相机记录，也深深铭刻在他们的脑海中。与此同时，他们还可以开心地聊天、玩有趣的游戏以及给对方讲笑话。这些都为旅行增添了欢乐。

总之，结伴旅行比独自旅行更有优势。单独出游的人们在途中也许会面临更多的风险和麻烦。“人多智广。”每当意外状况发生时，朋友可以互相照顾。因此，为了享受无忧无虑的旅行，最好能与旅伴同行。

注释

holidaymaker **n.** 度假者

the former 前者

tempted by... 受到.....的驱使或诱惑

unguarded **adj.** 无防备的

victim **n.** 受害者

fall into traps 掉入陷阱

accommodation **n.** 膳宿；住处

double room 双人间

go dutch AA制；各自付账

dine **vi.** 吃饭

keep...to oneself 只把.....留给自己

sight **n.** 风景

present oneself 出席；出现

The expression "Never, never give up" means to keep trying and never stop working for your goals. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

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Help

138. Do we need "Never, never give up"?

The motto "Never, never give up" is frequently **quoted** whenever a person **embarks on** an endeavor. Though simple in words, it helps one maintain courage in the face of difficulties and inspires him to continue with his efforts persistently. According to some explanations, this expression means to keep trying and never stop working toward a goal. Personally speaking, I agree with this idea.

To begin with, one should never give up any attempts to conquer obstacles in the way of reaching a goal. In other words, it is a must to keep trying before successes and solutions are found. That is the **central meaning** of this expression. By no means can those who surrender to temporary failures or difficulties obtain final success. In fact, such a strong spirit has kept many notable figures company throughout their lifetimes. For instance, if Thomas Edison had given up his experiments after his numerous **trials** and **setbacks**, he would never have succeeded in inventing so many useful devices for human beings. Therefore, the courage to keep trying is a key quality that brings a person closer to his ideal.

Second, as long as a goal has been set, one ought to stick to it and never give up. To some extent, working without a target is like **voyaging** on the ocean without a **beacon**. By following goals, people are not easily lost. Thus, when a person is setting a goal, he has to understand its **paramount** importance **in context**. Once it has been set, there is no excuse for him to **abandon** it. Instead, he should lock it firmly in his heart. If the goal is remembered, there is always hope to reach it. Thus, no matter how difficult it might be to attain, one should never give up a good goal.

Actually, this expression can apply in other varied situations. In sport, **cheerleading teams** often shout out these words, or express this idea, to encourage the **participants** to keep working and competing **courageously**. In the classroom, when a student has failed an exam, a teacher may **cheer** him **up** by expressing this sentiment. Thus, a student might go on studying hard so as to succeed in a future exam. At the office, when an employee has not completed his tasks and becomes depressed, his colleagues might use this expression to motivate him to continue in his efforts. Afterwards, much of his confidence can be regained.

Consequently, in order to reach success, one should repeatedly remind himself not to give up under any circumstance. Without doubt, this motto "never, never give up" provides an endless source of willpower. It urges people to struggle for the final goal with unremitting efforts and iron determination. After all, "**he who laughs last laughs best.**"

138. 我们是否需要“永不，永不放弃”？

每当人们为目标开始拼搏的时候，“永不放弃”这句座右铭时常被提及。尽管言语简单，它却能帮助一个人在困难面前保持勇敢，并继续坚持不懈地努力。这句话有一种解释：持续奋斗，永不停息。就个人而论，我同意这种说法。

首先，在实现目标的过程中，不应放弃任何克服艰难险阻的尝试。也就是说，在获得成功和解决方案之前必须持续努力。这句座右铭的中心思想就在于此。向暂时的失败和困难妥协的人是无论如何也不可能实现最终胜利的。其实，这种伟大的精神伴随很多名人的一生。例如，倘若托马斯·爱迪生在屡次磨难和挫折之后放弃了试验，那么，他就无法成就那么多对人类有用的发明了。因此，继续努力的勇气是使一个人接近理想的关键品质。

第二，只要目标已经树立，就应该坚持此目标，永不放弃。在某种程度上，没有目标地工作就好比在没有灯塔的大海上航行。跟随着目标，人们就不易迷路。因此，当一个人明确了目标，就必须明白其中蕴含的极端重要性。一旦目标确定，就没有任何理由放弃，而是要将其紧锁于心。只要心怀目标，就总有成功的希望。因此，无论有多么艰难，一个人都不应该放弃美好的目标。

其实，这句话适用于各种场合。体育比赛时，拉拉队经常呼喊这句话或表达这种意思以鼓励选手们继续勇敢地拼搏。在教室里，当一名学生考试没通过，老师会用这句话来鼓励他。于是，学生就会继续努力学习，争取在以后的考试中得到好成绩。在办公室里，当一位职员因未能完成自己的任务而变得消沉时，他的同事可以用这句话鼓舞他继续奋斗。随后，他也许能重拾自信。

因此，若想取得成功，就必须反复提醒自己在任何情况下都不要放弃。毫无疑问，“永不放弃”这句座右铭是意志力的无尽源泉。它敦促人们用不懈的努力和钢铁般的决心为最终目标而奋斗。毕竟，“笑到最后的才是最好的。”

注释

quote **vt.** 提到；引用

embark on... 开始.....；从事.....

central meaning 中心思想

trial **n.** 磨练；试验

setback **n.** 挫折

voyage **vi.** 航行

beacon **n.** 灯塔

paramount **adj.** 最重要的；至高无上的

in context 在此环境中

abandon **vt.** 放弃；抛弃

cheerleading team 拉拉队

participant **n.** 选手；参加者

courageously **adv.** 勇敢地；不屈不挠地

cheer...up 使.....振奋

He who laughs last laughs best. 谁笑到最后谁笑得最好。

Do you agree or disagree that progress is always good? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Test	Section	Time
Quit	Exit	Time

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Help

139. Is progress always good?

Looking back to my school years, our **headmaster** always encouraged us to study hard and make progress day by day. Without doubt, if one refuses to march ahead, he is likely to lag behind. It must be a commonly-cherished aim for all to make progress because no one desires to be behind. Nevertheless, some side effects of progress have shown up in many aspects of our daily life. From some perspectives, progress is not always good.

First, progress in industries has become a major contributor to pollution problems. With a higher degree of industrialization, an increasing number of factories are being built. Those factories established near **heavilypopulated areas** might release industrial waste into **waterways** in the area. As a consequence, that water can be seriously polluted. What's worse, some of the pollutants can be **poisonous**. Meanwhile, industrial gases are released into the air from factory **chimneys**. Thus, the air can also be severely polluted. Such potential hazards can threaten the health of residents and disturb the ecological balance in **affected areas**. There have been many news reports about nuclear power stations polluting water and air and causing fatal illnesses.

In addition, some social progress has forced modern citizens to live under overwhelming pressure. Admittedly, a fast pace of life has become a feature of modern society. Most working people face unprecedented **workplace** challenges and competition. Additionally, in the face of rising housing and fuel prices and other daily necessities, many people have no other way but to work day and night. Seldom can they afford enough time to totally relax. Many have to give up much time that should be spent with their families. This is a huge sacrifice. Needless to say, heavy burdens **imposed** by social progress have deprived many people of the ability to enjoy life.

The progress of information technology has also posed many problems. To illustrate, the prevalence of the Internet has **given rise to** the spread of online rumors, which considerably undermines social security and stability. Frequent cyber crimes have roused negative public attention, and result in diversified frauds and network hacking attacks. Without doubt, these are doing great harm to the normal interests of ordinary citizens.

To conclude, everything in the world is double-sided and progress is no exception. In spite of the fact that progress has brought numerous benefits to most people, we should never neglect to consider its negative impacts and **act to mitigate** them.

139. 进步总是好事吗?

回首学生时代，校长总是鼓励我们要“好好学习，天天向上”。毋庸置疑，如果一个人拒绝前进，他就有可能落后。没有人希望自己落后，所以大家都应有取得进步的共同目标。然而，在我们日常生活的很多方面，进步的副作用也显现了。从某些角度来看，进步并不总是好的。

首先，工业进步已经成为导致污染问题的主要因素。随着工业化程度的提高，越来越多的工厂被建立起来。那些建于人口聚居区附近的工厂可能将工业废物排入此地区的水道。因此，当地水质可能遭到严重污染。更糟糕的是，有些污染物含有毒素。与此同时，工业废气从工厂的烟囱中排入空气，导致严重的空气污染。这些潜在的危害威胁着居民的健康，并且破坏了该受污染地区的生态平衡。有关核电站污染水和空气并引发致命疾病的事件已频频被新闻曝光。

此外，某些社会进步迫使现代居民生活在难以抗拒的压力之下。不可否认，快节奏的生活是现代社会的特征。大多数劳动者面临着空前的职场挑战和竞争。另外，在飞涨的房价、油价和其他生活必需品价格面前，很多人别无选择，只能夜以继日地工作。他们很少有充足时间完全放松身心，而且还得放弃与家人共处的时间。这的确是很大的牺牲。毋庸置疑，社会进步带来的沉重负担已经夺走了很多人享受生活的能力。

信息技术的进步也带来了很多问题。例如，互联网的普及引发了网络谣言的泛滥，这极大地损害了社会安全与稳定。频繁的网络犯罪在公众中也产生了消极影响，并导致多种形式的诈骗和网络黑客攻击。不容置疑，这些都对普通百姓的根本利益造成巨大危害。

总之，世间万物都具有两面性，进步也不例外。尽管进步使大多数人受益，但我们不应忽视其负面影响，应该采取行动去缓解这些影响。

注释

headmaster **n.** 校长

heavily-populated area 人口密集区

waterway **n.** 水道；水沟

poisonous **adj.** 有毒的

chimney **n.** 烟囱

affected area 受污染地区

workplace **n.** 职场；工作场所

impose **vt.** 强加

give rise to... 引起.....

act to... 采取行动去.....

mitigate **vt.** 缓解；减轻

Choose one of the following transportation vehicles and explain why you think it has changed people's lives: automobiles, bicycles, airplanes. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Test Section **Quit Exit Time** **?** **Help**

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140. A transportation vehicle that has changed people's lives

Under the powerful assistance of various transportation vehicles, humans are more able to travel to faraway places. Whenever there is a necessity to **travel any distance**, a number of choices are available. Without doubt, the invention of these modes of transport has brought about great changes to human life. Among those popular vehicles, airplanes have been the most **influential**.

The world has been made smaller by airplanes. Compared with other vehicles, airplanes are able to cover greater distances in less time. Ancient people may have had to consume several days or even weeks traveling **by slower means** before arriving at a faraway destination. As a result, our ancestors had very few opportunities to travel to different parts of their country, and world travel was **unthinkable**. Not everyone was as fortunate as the great traveler **Marco Polo**. Today, passengers can visit several distant cities within a single day. An increasing number of modern citizens have realized dreams to travel around the globe, and have done so by airplane.

Furthermore, much time is saved by taking an airplane **flight**, especially when **conducting business**. For instance, it only takes three or four hours to travel from Beijing to the southern part of China by air, whereas over one day is required to do the same by train. Suppose a businessman has to attend meetings being held in two cities which are far away from each other over a short period of time; the best way is to travel by airplane. Otherwise, he might be unable to make both meetings.

In addition, superior **amenities** make an airplane journey safer and more comfortable. Supported by advanced technology and comprehensive security systems, airplanes are commonly recognized as the safest means of transportation. Statistics indicate that airplanes have the lowest chances of **traffic accidents**. Quality of service is also high since all crew members have undergone strict training before going on duty. The smiling faces of flight **attendants** make the passengers **feel at home**. During the journey, a variety of drinks and snack foods are served, and on long flights meals are provided. Sometimes, the crew may even give each passenger a little **souvenir**, enhancing passengers' **perception** of good service.

Thanks to airplanes, passengers can have pleasant **airborne** traveling experiences. For some, a long-kept dream to fly can come true. Meanwhile, the incredible speed of flying in airplanes has dramatically narrowed the distances between different parts of the world. Compared with other modes of transportation, airplanes have indeed changed people's life to the largest extent.

140. 一种改变人类生活的交通工具

在各种交通工具的有力协助之下，人们的出行能力增强了。每当（人们）要出远门时，有很多方法可供选择。毋庸置疑，交通工具的发明给人们的生活带来了巨变。其中，飞机的影响最明显。

飞机使世界变得更小了。与其他交通工具相比，飞机可以用更短的时间跨越更远的距离。在借助缓慢工具的情况下，古代人也许得花几天甚至几周时间才能抵达远方的目的地。于是，他们很少有机会走遍全国，周游世界更是难以想象。并非人人都和伟大的旅行者马可·波罗一样幸运。如今，乘客可以在短短一天之内走访几个远方的城市。越来越多的现代人已经实现了游遍全球的梦想，而这归功于飞机。

其次，乘坐飞机可以节省很多时间，尤其在出差的时候。例如，从北京乘航班飞往南方只需要3到4小时，而坐火车则需要24小时以上。假设一位商人必须在短时间内去相隔较远的两座城市开会，那么坐飞机是最佳途径，否则，他也许无法两个会议都赶上了。

此外，完善的设施使航空旅行更安全、更舒适。由于发达科技和全面安全系统的支持，飞机被公认为安全系数最高的交通工具。据统计显示，飞机的事事故发生率最低。服务质量也很高，因为所有的乘务人员在入职之前都经过了严格的培训。空中乘务员微笑的面容使乘客宾至如归。在旅途中，他们提供各种饮料和零食，长途飞行时还安排了正餐。有时，乘务人员还会送给每位乘客一个小礼物，使他们更深地感受到其优质的服务。

多亏有了飞机，旅客才能够享受愉快的航空之旅。对于某些人来说，长久以来的飞行之梦得以实现。与此同时，飞机航行的惊人速度戏剧般地缩短了世界各地之间的距离。与其他交通方式相比，飞机的确最大程度地改变了人们的生活。

注释

travel any distance 去任何地方

influential **adj.** 有影响力的

by slower means 借助较慢的交通方式

unthinkable **adj.** 无法想象的

Marco Polo 马可·波罗（意大利威尼斯商人、旅行家、探险家，与鲁思蒂谦合作完成《马可·波罗游记》。）

flight **n.** 航班

conduct business 做生意

amenity **n.** 便利设施

traffic accident 交通事故

attendant **n.** 服务员

feel at home 感到宾至如归

souvenir **n.** 纪念品

perception **n.** 感觉；看法；理解

airborne **adj.** 空运的

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Attending a live performance (for example, a play, concert, or sporting event) is more enjoyable than watching the same event on television. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

141 . Live performance or television broadcast, which is more enjoyable?

Attending live events or performances has become a popular trend for many audiences and among an event's passionate fans. In spite of expensive **entrance tickets**, many are willing to immerse themselves in the atmosphere in person. They regard this as an enjoyable experience. Frankly speaking, I do not agree with them: watching the same events on TV is a better choice.

First of all, a large crowd present at an event makes the environment too noisy to bear. I once attended a live concert held by a famous singer in a city **stadium**. A group of fans who travelled all the way from another city was seated right behind me. They appeared to be so crazy about their **idol** that whenever this star began to sing, they went all out to **scream out** his name, and became excited to tears. Thus, other members of the audience and I were unable to hear a word. Our ears were also suffering from other noises around us. Since then, I have not been to any live performances. By contrast, the environment at home is much more peaceful and comfortable. With a cup of tea in my hand, I can enjoy the performance on TV to my heart's content.

In addition to potential unbearable noise, attendance at live events presents other problems. Long distances between the audience and the stage also prevent most people from seeing a performance clearly. Needless to say, not everyone is lucky enough to sit in **front-row seats**. Most of these best positions have been reserved by wealthy people in advance. Take the football match for example: due to the large size of the **pitch**, it is impossible for most fans seated in **upper** seats to see the players and action clearly. Such a problem never occurs if one watches a **broadcast** of a match on television. **Video cameras** are able to record every important detail during the match, including the **facial expressions** of the players. In the meantime, **sports commentators** also help audiences fully understand and enjoy the match.

Moreover, open-air stadiums may present unexpected weather conditions. In severe cases, performances or sporting events may have to be canceled or delayed. Thus, an audience may have wasted time traveling, or may choose to stay and endure **adverse weather**. As for those who leave, a strong sense of regret might negatively affect them, because they have been unable to enjoy the event. Without doubt, these types of occurrences are unable to severely affect audiences comfortably seated before their televisions.

In sum, even though the atmosphere of live events can fill audiences with excitement, not everyone is used to the **accompanying** noise. What's worse, distracted by a huge crowd of noisy fans, it is impossible to enjoy the performances with concentrated attention. Therefore, considering all the unfavorable points in attending

live events, I would rather stay at home and watch them on television.

141. 现场表演和电视转播哪个更精彩?

观看现场比赛或演出已经成为众多观众和狂热爱好者追赶的潮流。尽管票价昂贵，很多人还是愿意亲身感受现场气氛，他们认为这种经历是令人愉快的。坦率地讲，我并不赞同。我认为，在电视上看直播是更好的选择。

首先，大群观众的出席使现场四周的噪音难以忍受。我曾经去市体育馆参加了一次某著名歌星的现场演唱会。一群从其他城市赶来的歌迷正好坐在我后面。他们似乎对偶像非常疯狂，每当歌星开口唱歌，他们就拼命尖叫出他的名字，并激动地泪流满面。包括我在内的其他观众根本听不到一句歌手的演唱。我们的耳朵还经受着周围其他噪音的折磨。从那时起，我再也没有观看过现场演出了。相比之下，家中的环境更安静、更舒适。手捧一杯清茶，我可以尽情地欣赏电视直播。

除了可能令人无法忍受的噪音，观看现场演出还存在其他问题。观众与舞台距离很远，这使大部分人无法看清楚表演。不必说，并非所有人都能幸运地坐在前排。大部分最佳位置已经提前被富人们预订一空了。以足球比赛为例，由于足球场的庞大，大多数坐在上方的球迷不可能清楚地看到球员和他们的动作。如果看电视直播的话，这个问题就不会出现。摄像机能够记录比赛过程中的每一个重要细节，包括队员的面部表情。与此同时，体育解说员也能帮助观众全面地理解和欣赏比赛。

此外，露天体育馆可能遭遇意外天气状况。严重时，表演或体育比赛就得被取消或推迟。于是，观众可能白白浪费了来回奔波的时间，也可能留在原地承受极端天气。对于那些中途离开的人来说，一种强烈的后悔情绪油然而生，因为他们未能完整地欣赏演出。毫无疑问，此类状况不会严重影响那些舒适地坐在电视机前的观众。

总之，尽管现场赛事使观众激动兴奋，然而并非每个人都能适应伴随的噪音。更糟糕的是，由于嘈杂呼喊声的干扰，人们无法集中注意力欣赏演出。因此，考虑到上述所有观看现场表演的缺点，我宁可在家里看电视直播。

注释

entrance ticket 门票

stadium *n.* 体育馆

idol *n.* 偶像

scream out 尖叫；大声喊出

front-row seat 前排座位

pitch *n.* 球场

upper *adj.* 上部的

broadcast *n.* 播出

video camera 摄像机

facial expression 面部表情

sports commentator 体育评论员

adverse weather 坏天气

accompanying **adj.** 伴随的

It has recently been announced that a new high school may be built in your community. Do you support or oppose this plan? Why? Use specific reasons and details in your answer.

Test Section **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12**

Quit **Exit** **Time** **?** **Help**

142. Do you like a new high school to be built in your community?

Another construction plan has been announced by the local government, saying that a new high school may be built in my community. As soon as I heard the inspiring news, I couldn't help feeling delighted and grateful. Without doubt, the establishment of a new high school will bring about many benefits to our community. Such a decision ought to **win support from** our town's **residents**.

To begin with, building a new school will benefit the students in the community. There might be a number of them whose schools are not near their neighborhoods, and have to spend much time traveling to and from school every day. They may also need to get up early to **catch a bus**, while others may choose to go to school by bike. Obviously, their safety may be challenged by heavy rush hour traffic. If a new high school is built near their homes, much of these students' time and energy can be saved. They could concentrate more on their studies, and their parents will no longer worry about their safety during travel.

Furthermore, with a new school being constructed the overall local education level will be improved. As a matter of fact, competition among schools can motivate other schools to improve their own teaching services **for fear of** challenges to their enrollment levels and revenue. **In conjunction**, students are endowed with more choices. They are truly entitled to select their most desired schools and compete for enrollment.

Students will not be the only beneficiaries of a new school. Many job opportunities will be provided for the local citizens. From a certain perspective, the new school can help solve an unemployment problem in the city. As soon as construction work is started, there will be a demand for construction workers, **architects**, designers and engineers. When the whole project has been successfully completed, a large variety of **job vacancies** may also become available, including the teaching staff, **administrative and logistical personnel** as well as a **security force**. Additionally, if the school **expands** in the future it will continue to bring benefits to the local economy.

In brief, the government ought to spare no effort to raise the general education level of our community. Building more schools constitutes an effective approach to reach this goal. Therefore, it is quite worthwhile to construct a new high school in our community. As long as the teaching quality is ensured and the **school facilities** are **up to standard**, it will certainly be a benefit to our town.

142. 你赞成在你的社区建一所新的高中吗？

地方政府宣布了另一项建设计划，声称我们社区可能会建起一所新的中学。一得知此振奋人心的消息，我禁不住感到欣慰与感激。毫无疑问，一所新中学的建立将给我们社区带来很多好处。这个决定应该赢得居民的支持。

首先，建立一所新学校会使社区里的学生受益。有些学生的学校也许不在附近，他们每天都得在上下学路上花很多时间。有的学生需要早起赶公交车，而有的会选择骑自行车。很显然，高峰时段拥堵的车流会给他们的安全带来隐患。如果一所新中学在他们的家附近建立起来，这些学生便可节省很多时间和精力，从而更专注于学习。他们的父母也不必再担心上学途中的安全问题了。

此外，一所新学校的建设有助于提高当地整体教育水平。实际上，学校间的竞争促使其他学校改善教学质量，他们唯恐新学校会给自己的招生人数和收入带来挑战。同时，学生会有更多的选择。他们确有权选择最理想的学校，并为录取名额竞争。

学生并非新学校的唯一受益群。这所新学校还将为当地居民提供很多工作机会。从某个角度来看，新学校有助于解决城市的失业问题。一旦建设工程展开，就需要招聘建筑工人、建筑师、设计师和工程师。当整个项目成功竣工的时候，又有一大批职位空缺，包括教职工、行政和后勤人员以及保安队伍。此外，如果学校未来扩建的话，它还有助于推动当地经济。

简言之，政府应该不遗余力地提高我们社区的整体教育水平。建设更多的学校就是达到此目标的有效途径之一。因此，在我们社区建设一所新中学是非常值得的。只要教学质量得以保证，且学校设施达到合格标准，它必将对我们的城市有益。

注释

win support from... 赢得.....的支持

resident *n.* 居民

catch a bus 赶公交车

for fear of... 唯恐.....

in conjunction 一起；共同

architect *n.* 建筑师

job vacancy 职位空缺

administrative and logistical personnel 行政与后勤人员

security force 保安队

expand *vi.* 扩大；发展

school facilities 学校设施

up to standard 合格；达标

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should sometimes do things that they do not enjoy doing. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Test Section

Quit Exit Time

Cut

Paste

Undo

?

Help

143. Should people sometimes do things that they do not enjoy doing?

Undeniably, not everything in the world complies with people's expectations all the time. Faced with this reality, people sometimes have to accept it and **negotiate undesired pathways** unwillingly. Each individual of society should try to become less self-centered. In this way, people will be more able to deal with things in which they have no interest.

First, in order **to earn a living**, people may be engaged in a profession they are not actually passionate about. The highly-competitive job market and sometimes overwhelming life pressure urges many college graduates to give up their passions and choose to work in another field. Sometimes these fields **have nothing to do with** their personal preferences, but instead may offer ampler pay and more welfare benefits, or have better **prospects** for future development. These are all **essential elements** that should be given top priority by the individual, especially ones who lack working experience. In fact, society is full of many such examples: my friend Kate studied mathematics in university. After graduation, she found it extremely difficult to get a satisfactory job related to her university major. She was finally forced to change her **career orientation**.

Second, with the purpose of maintaining health, people may adopt some habits they may not enjoy. To illustrate, those who are overweight receive **recommendations** to diet and participate in various physical activities in order to avoid higher risks of heart diseases. Although these suggestions are contradictory to the likes of some people, they still should accept them **without reserve**. In the past, they might enjoy eating many kinds of foods which are high in sugar and fat; however, in order to lose weight, they have no other choice but to give them up and begin to eat healthy food, including fruit and vegetables. They may not have interest in doing sports before, but ought to cultivate this habit and **stick to** it for their health.

Third, when there are some emergent tasks, people have to give up their leisure time to settle them. Suppose an **office clerk** is spending time with his family in the park over a weekend when suddenly his cell phone rings. The call is from his boss who asks him to attend an important meeting immediately. Thus, he has to rush back to the office without delay and take care of the issue. Needless to say, an enjoyable moment has been interrupted and after all, work comes first, no matter how unwilling a person may be.

In sum, although it might be painstaking for people to do things they dislike, they still ought to deal with them carefully and responsibly. Only in this way can some **realistic** problems be solved. Judging from all the abovementioned situations, we may reach the conclusion that sometimes people should be encouraged to do things they

may not enjoy doing.

143. 人们有时应该做自己不喜欢的东西吗？

不可否认，世界上并非所有的事都能始终符合人们的心意。在这个现实面前，人们有时必须接受它，并且走自己不情愿走的路。社会中的每个人都应该尽量不要以自我为中心。这样，人们将更有能力应对自己不感兴趣的事情。

首先，为了谋生，人们可能从事他们并不真正热衷的职业。竞争激烈的人才市场以及有时难以抗拒的生活压力迫使很多大学毕业生放弃自己的兴趣、选择在另一个领域工作。这些领域有时与他们的个人偏好无关，但能提供更丰厚的薪酬和更多的福利，或拥有更好的发展前景。尤其对于缺乏工作经验的人来说，这些都是应给予头等关注的必需的要素。其实，社会上有很多这样的例子。我的朋友凯特在大学里专攻数学。毕业以后，她发现很难找到与自己大学专业相关的理想工作。最终，她不得不改变了职业方向。

第二，为了保持健康，人们也许得养成自己并不喜欢的习惯。比如，体重超标的人将接受有关节食和参加多种体育运动的建议，从而避免患心脏病的更高风险。尽管这些建议与他们的喜好相悖，他们仍然应该毫无保留地接受。他们过去可能喜欢吃各种高糖分、高脂肪的食物。然而，为了减肥，他们必须放弃这些美食，并开始摄入蔬菜、水果之类的健康食品；他们以前也许对体育锻炼不感兴趣，但是，为了健康，他们也必须养成这个习惯并坚持下去。

第三，当紧急任务出现时，人们也必须放弃休息时间去应对。假设在某个周末，一位办公室职员正在与家人畅游公园，突然手机响了，是老板让他立即去参加一个重要的会议。于是，他不得不马上赶回办公室处理此事。很显然，愉快的时光被打扰了。毕竟，工作优先，无论他有多么不情愿。

总之，虽然做自己不喜欢的东西是艰苦的，但人们仍然应该认真负责地对待。只有这样才能解决某些现实的问题。综上所述，我们可以得出如此结论：有时候人们应该做自己不喜欢的东西。

注释

negotiate **vt.** 顺利地通过；越过

undesired pathways 不情愿走的路

earn a living 谋生

have nothing to do with... 与.....无关

prospect **n.** 前景；前途；展望

essential element 必需的要素

career orientation 职业取向

recommendation **n.** 推荐

without reserve 无保留地；无条件地

stick to... 坚持.....；保持.....

office clerk 职员

realistic **adj.** 现实的；实际的

A person you know is planning to move to your town or city. What do you think this person would like and dislike about living in your town or city? Why? Use specific reasons and details to develop your essay.

**Cut
Paste
Undo**

Test Quit	Section Exit	 Time
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Help

144. The advantages and disadvantages of my city

I have just received an email from my former classmate at college telling me that she plans to move to my city. **Delighted by** the good news, **I couldn't help telling** her a great deal about this city in my reply. Indeed, she ought to be well prepared before arriving here. With this purpose in mind, I have tried to **figure out** her preferences and thought of things to tell her about living in this place. Hopefully these ideas can be useful references for her.

First of all, its prosperous commercial atmosphere might be appealing to my friend, who is a **passionate shopper**. The **downtown area** is made up of several **grand-scale** shopping districts. Wandering on the streets there, people can visit numerous interesting stores with unique characteristics. Shopping there can be an enjoyable experience for her. During weekends, shops selling **overseas brand-name products**, fashionable clothing, books and other **specialties** offer **sharp discounts**. Customers are able to **make good purchases** at more reasonable prices. There are also many supermarkets situated in different parts of the city. Thus, local citizens do not have to travel far to **shop for** daily necessities. In a word, this place is a **paradise for shopping**.

Secondly, citizens are blessed with more job opportunities in my city. Its huge **market potential** has attracted many international investors to establish companies and branches here. With the construction of an advanced **economic development zone**, an increasing number of enterprises have formed here. Among them, many are multi-national corporations which boast better working facilities and superior employee welfare. Obviously, they have a high demand for talented workers who are qualified to **fill their positions**. Facing so many opportunities, my friend would have no difficulty in finding a satisfactory position.

However, I have to remind my friend of some cruel realities she is going to face. The traffic jams during rush hours constitutes a major problem for anyone who works in this city. On weekdays, people can be stuck in long queues of waiting cars and buses on the major streets. As a result, much time can be wasted in the early morning or late afternoon. Meanwhile, because of the release of industrial gases, air pollution has become another hazard to local citizens. Dirty air poses a threat to people's health.

Therefore, nothing can ever be totally satisfactory. Wherever people choose to live, merits and defects coexist. As long as some essential knowledge is gained **beforehand**, it is easier for **new arrivals** to find and grow accustomed to a new place. By presenting all the favorable points and negative conditions about this city, I believe my friend will adapt to the change of this living environment soon.

144. 我的城市的优点与缺点

我刚刚收到以前大学同学寄来的一封电子邮件，邮件中说她计划搬到我所在的城市居住。听到这个令人开心的消息，我在回信中禁不住告诉她很多有关这座城市的事。在到来之前，她的确应该作充分的准备。鉴于此，我试图推断出她的喜好，并向她描述了生活在这座城市里的情况。但愿这些参考信息能对她有用。

首先，繁荣的商业氛围也许对我的朋友颇具吸引力，因为她是一位狂热的购物者。市中心由几个大型购物区组成。徜徉于那里的街道，人们可以光顾无数有趣的特色店铺。在此处购物定会是她愉快的经历。周末期间，销售海外名牌产品、时尚服装、图书和其他特产的商店会大幅度打折，顾客可以以更合理的价格购买到满意的商品。此外，超市遍及城市的各个角落，因而，当地居民不必走很远购买日常必需品。简言之，这里是购物的天堂。

其次，市民拥有较多的工作机会。这座城市巨大的市场潜力已经吸引了很多国际投资者在此开设公司和分支机构。随着一座高级经济开发区的落成，越来越多的企业在这里成立。其中许多是提供优越工作设施和员工福利的跨国公司。很显然，他们对能胜任其职位的人才需求量很大。在如此多的机会面前，我的朋友会很轻松地找到自己理想的工作。

然而，我必须提醒我的朋友关注一些她将面对的残酷事实。高峰时段的交通堵塞是所有工作于此的人遭遇的主要问题之一。在工作日，人们可能被困在大街上那些等待车辆排成的长队里。于是，清晨和傍晚的很多时间都被浪费了。与此同时，由于工业废气的排放，空气污染已经成为本地市民的另一个危害，污浊的空气威胁着人们的健康。

因此，世间万物皆不完美。无论人们选择住在哪里，优点和缺点共存。只要提前对新地方有了基本的了解，新来者会更容易适应。通过对这座城市优点与不足的所有描述，我相信我的朋友会很快适应新的居住环境。

注释

delighted by... 因.....而感到欣喜

couldn't help doing 忍不住要做.....

figure out 想出

passionate shopper 购物狂

downtown area 市中心；闹市区

grand-scale **adj.** 大型的

overseas brand-name product 进口名牌产品

specialty **n.** 特产；新奇产品

sharp discount 大幅折扣

make good purchases 买到物美价廉的商品

shop for... 购买.....

paradise for shopping 购物天堂

market potential 市场潜力

economic development zone 经济开发区

fill one's position 就职；任职

beforehand **adv.** 事先；预先

new arrival 新来者

In general, people are living longer now. Discuss the causes of this phenomenon. Use specific reasons and details to develop your essay.

Cut

Paste

Undo

Test

Section

Quit

Exit

Time

?

Help

145. The causes of people's longevity today

According to **data analyses released** by the United Nations, the average life span of the world's population has been **prolonged** in recent years. In other words, people are living longer than before. When considering the **major causes** of this phenomenon, we may find some clues in current global situation and in our daily lives. From my standpoint, world peace, enhanced living standards and advanced medicine are three of the most important reasons.

At present, people from most countries are living in peace. With the improvement of **multilateral relations** among different nations, the chances of another world war have become **slimmer** than ever. Despite occasional conflicts in some regions, general trends indicate that the world today has become more and more harmonious. Global attention has **been diverted from** fighting in wars to developing national and international economies. Tracing back to the time of wars, many ordinary citizens lost their lives at an early age. It was extremely difficult for people to live long in security. By contrast, people now do not have to live in danger. The higher degree of peace enables people to live longer.

Secondly, global living standards have been considerably enhanced, which provide superior conditions for people to live longer. Thanks to ample supplies of food and other daily necessities, most modern citizens do not have to suffer from **starvation** and cold weather like their ancestors. In addition to material enjoyment, people are also endowed with more spiritual comfort nowadays, which is an indicator of quality life. Diversified means of recreation have dramatically improved people's state of mind. From a certain angle, staying in a happy mood is an effective way to stay healthy.

Last but not least, people have benefited tremendously from the advancement of modern medicine. In the past, **running a fever** or having a cough were considered serious problems. In order to recover, patients had to see a doctor or else their lives might be **at stake**. Today, these common illnesses can be cured easily by **taking pills**, often without a **doctor's prescription**. Furthermore, owing to constant breakthroughs in medical research, diseases which used to be **incurable** are now treated successfully. Meanwhile, with advanced technical support, the chances of successful **surgical operations** have become higher. In other words, more lives are being saved by advanced medicine. This is another main contributor to people's longer lifespan.

Human beings are blessed with more agreeable conditions that allow them to live better than before. **In addition to** the comparatively more peaceful social environment, the unprecedented advancements in economy and medicine also play a critical role in improving quality of life. Judging from all these points, we may see why people are living longer now.

145. 现代人长寿的原因

联合国发布的数据分析显示，世界人口的平均寿命近年来呈延长趋势。换句话说，人们现在活得更长了。论及导致此现象的主因，我们可以从当前全球形势和日常生活中找到线索。在我看来，世界和平、生活水平的提高以及发达的医学是三个最重要的原因。

如今，大多数国家的人民都生活在和平环境里。随着多国间关系的改善，爆发另一次世界大战的概率比任何时候都低。尽管偶尔会发生地区冲突，但整体趋势表明世界变得越来越和谐了。全球焦点已从战争转向发展国内与国际的经济。回首战争年代，很多普通百姓都在年少时丧命。人们很难安全地活到高龄。相比之下，今天的人们不再生活在水深火热之中。更高程度的和平使人们活得更长久。

第二点，全球生活水平已得到极大程度的提高，这为延长人们的寿命提供了优越的条件。由于食物及其他日常必需品的充足供应，大多数现代人不必再像前人一样遭受饥饿和寒冷的折磨了。除了物质享受以外，如今的人们也拥有更多精神享受，这正是优质生活的体现。各种娱乐形式极大地改善了人们的心态。从某个角度来看，心态快乐是保持健康的有效途径。

最后，现代医学的发展也使人类获益匪浅。过去，发烧或咳嗽都被认为是严重的问题。为了康复，病人必须去看医生，否则他们的生命就危在旦夕。如今，这些普通的病症只需吃药便可轻松治愈，通常无需医生的处方。此外，由于医学研究不断取得突破，过去无法医治的绝症如今可以得到成功治疗。与此同时，由于先进技术的支持，外科手术的成功率也大幅度提高。换句话说，发达医学正在挽救更多的生命。这是人们寿命变长的另一个主要原因。

人类拥有了比从前更有利的长寿条件。除了相对比较和平的社会环境之外，经济和医学的空前发展也在改善生活质量方面起了关键作用。从这些要点我们可以看出为什么如今人们的寿命更长了。

注释

data analysis 数据分析

release **vt.** 发布

prolong **vt.** 延长

major cause 主要原因

multilateral relations 多边关系

slim **adj.** 极小的；微弱的

be diverted from... 从.....转向.....

starvation **n.** 饥饿

run a fever 发烧

at stake 在危险中；在紧急关头；利害攸关

take pills 吃（丸）药

doctor's prescription 医生处方

incurable **adj.** 无可救药的

surgical operation 外科手术

in addition to... 除.....之外

第三章 综合写作高分范文

Integrated Writing Task Topic 1

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

In the past, it used to be a regular practice for Americans to donate some money to public causes. Nonetheless, the situation has changed now. Charitable giving is no longer as popular as before, and for the following reasons, it will never go up in the future.

The first reason lies in the diminished need for private charitable giving, because nowadays the national government provides most of the major public services, like feeding the poor, providing health care and assisting the victims of natural disasters. All these functions, which were once performed by the charities, are now in the charge of the government. Such government institutions of social welfare are permanent. Therefore, the lessened need for individual charitable giving will be permanent as well.

Second, in recent years, there have been highly publicized exposures that the heads of some eminent national charities were receiving salaries and benefits which are as large as, or even larger than the incomes of the leaders of major for-profit corporations.

Such huge salaries and expenditures on travel, luxurious offices and advertising considerably cut back the portion of donated money for charitable uses. Understandably, ordinary citizens have been turned off by these excesses and inefficiencies.

Last, apart from the defects of legitimate charities, the number of fraudulent solicitations by organizations or individuals is on the rise. They merely act in the disguise of charities. As a consequence, people are now becoming skeptical about what are in fact legitimate appeals for support. Naturally potential donators may reduce the amount of their donations. And since the occurrences of charity fraud seem to be increasing, we can expect further declines in charitable giving as the masses are cautiously aware that they face the possibility of being swindled.

LISTENING

Now play Track 1.

Professor:

There is no denying that charitable giving has declined substantially in the past few years, but we have ample reasons to believe that it will increase before long.

First, the number of elderly and retired people in our society keeps growing. At present, senior citizens who can't afford health care often rely on government programs to pay for it. But as the aging population expands, government programs possibly won't be able to meet the enhanced demand for old-age assistance. And since the need will be on the rise and Americans respond to it, we should expect to see charitable giving go up accordingly.

The disclosures of poor management at major charities, and people's anger at it, are actually bringing about significant reforms. This constitutes another reason to be optimistic about the future of charity causes. Excessively-paid leaders have been forced to resign due to the negative publicity. Charities are also cutting down on their expenses and are now subject to closer public scrutiny. As a result, people are regaining confidence that the money they donate will serve for rightful purposes.

People's response to charity fraud is also changing. In a short period of time, they may refuse to donate because they doubt whether charities are honest or not. But in the long run, such skepticism makes people careful, not stingy. For instance, many people now decline to give money when asked to do so over the telephone. They insist on receiving documentary evidence before making any donations. Once people have learned the skills to be acquired by wise donators, most of them will be able to guard against charity fraud without stopping their support for public welfare causes.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The speaker and the author hold divergent attitudes toward the future of charitable giving. Through relevant reasons and examples, the lecturer extensively refutes the pessimistic viewpoints stated in the reading material.

According to the writer, people's decreased interest is associated with the shrinking need for individual contributions because of the governmental support. To rebut this idea, the professor claims that the population of the elderly is becoming larger and it will be beyond the government's capability to meet all the demand from the old. This tendency, contrary to the view in the passage, will promote the need for charitable donations.

Second, the passage says that the supreme salary level of major charity leaders has been widely exposed and resented by the public, while the lecturer argues that this may give rise to momentous evolutions. These will renew people's faith in the charities' legitimate responsibilities, which contradicts the point made in the passage.

Finally, opposing the author's belief that the rampancy of charity fraud will incur greater declines, the professor contends that even though people might temporarily reject charitable giving, they will gradually master the techniques of making donations without being cheated. Thus, there will be more and more cautious donators in the future.

(203 words)

参考译文

关于慈善捐助的未来，演讲者与作者持不同的态度。演讲者通过相关的理由和实例全面地反驳了阅读材料所阐述的悲观观点。

作者认为，人们的兴趣之所以减弱，是因为官方支援致使个人捐助的需求量萎缩。而教授辩驳说，老龄人口正在增加，政府将无法满足老年人所有的需求。此趋势会提高对慈善捐助的需求，这与文章中的论述相悖。

第二，文章说，主要慈善机构领导者的极高工资已经被曝光，并且引起了公愤。而演讲者争辩道，这会促成重大改革，而改革又将恢复大众对慈善事业合法责任的信任，从而再次反驳了文章的论点。

最后，作者断定，慈善欺诈的猖獗会使慈善捐助陷入更严重的低迷。教授则反驳了此看法，他表示，尽管人们可能暂时拒绝慈善捐助，但他们会逐渐掌握捐助时避免上当受骗的技巧。于是，未来将出现越来越多小心谨慎的捐助人。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 2

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

As for those who have travelled all over the world, there will soon be something fresh. Private businesses are developing spacecraft that allows individuals to pay for their own space tours. Thus, a privatized space tourism industry will take shape. At present, it is only the government who is responsible for the travel in space. Shortly, this new industry will bring huge benefits to both science and the public.

First, space tourism will benefit serious space exploration as it makes spaceflight less expensive. Privatization stimulates competition, which constitutes the greatest motivators to bring down costs. Consequently, the costs of space technology will be lowered rapidly. As a matter of fact, cutting the expenses of space travel will be beneficial to not only space tourists but also scientists, who could utilize private spacecraft to conduct research.

In addition, privatizing space tours will enhance the rate at which major scientific discoveries are made. So far, the aerospace industry has already sponsored many pioneering scientific research programs, and the rise of private spaceflight enterprises will help the industry grow in size as a whole, thereby employing more scientists. The enlarged recruitment of working scientists means not just the possibility of making more

discoveries but also the possibility of making those discoveries faster than before.

Finally, when space travel is solely provided by the government, its costs are paid for by the entire taxpaying public. However, owing to privatization, these expenses will be covered by the customers of this new industry. The fact that private spaceflight companies will be able to raise funds through ticket sales means that the financial burden on taxpayers will be considerably alleviated.

LISTENING

Now play Track 2.

Professor:

It seems that in the near future private spaceships will help people realize the dream of going on space tours. Yet will this new industry really bring great benefits to serious science and the general public? I am afraid not.

First, private space tours, which are priced extremely high, will possibly remain expensive all the time. On the one hand, commercial space travel will require an elaborate space traffic-control system that prevents collisions. Actually, developing and operating such a system will be costly as well. On the other hand, safety is another factor keeping the expenses at a high level, because each new spaceship will have to pass rounds of safety tests, which also tends to be an extraordinarily expensive process. These costs will be reflected in the prices of space tour tickets. As a result, it is impossible to expect space flights to become cheaper speedily.

Second, regarding the influence produced by private space travel on the rate of scientific discoveries and breakthroughs, I would say it will delay or even prevent them to occur. If the most intelligent engineers working on government space projects are lured away by the high pays offered by private businesses, they might end up working on commercial programs that have no scientific value at all. Thus, serious space research might actually suffer.

Last, will the taxpaying public be relieved from financial burden? Definitely not! In fact, the so-called private space tourism cannot survive without huge public tax subsidies. Billions upon billions of dollars are needed to construct space stations, space airports and so forth, and private companies are truly incapable of raising such large amounts of money. Therefore, the development of private spaceflight industry will never ease the burden on taxpayers. On the contrary, the public will be paying more taxes to subsidize private space tours.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The materials focus on the prospects of privatized space tourism. The author anticipates that it will be beneficial to both the scientific field and the masses, while the speaker presents his opposite thoughts.

As the passage declares, its first benefit to aeronautics is the reduction on the expenses of space travels. In contrast, the professor stresses the impossibility of a price cut because of the complex traffic-control system. Besides, conducting safety tests also demands heavy investment. Thus, the assumption of the author is severely weakened.

Second, the passage maintains that privatized space tourism will quicken the pace of scientific findings. Again, this is retorted by the lecture, which asserts that it actually retards or even obstructs research work due to brain drains. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the writer.

Finally, the author takes it for granted that people's tax load will be removed as the private enterprises will cover the costs of spaceflights and raise capital by selling expensive tickets. Yet the professor insists that the space industry involves too much money to be afforded by the private businesses alone. People's tax burden will become heavier, which completely rejects the opinion shown in the passage.

(201 words)

参考译文

材料主要论述私有化的太空旅游业的前景。据作者预测，它将使科学领域和大众受益，而演讲者则表达了相反的看法。

文章宣称，降低太空旅行费用是私有化给航天业带来的第一个好处。与之相反，教授则强调说，由于复杂的交通控制系统的存在，价格是不可能下调的。此外，进行安全测试也需要巨额投资。于是，作者的设想遭到了严重削弱。

第二，文章认为私有化的太空旅游业会加速科学发现的进程。演讲又反驳道，由于人才流失，事实上，它将延缓甚至阻碍研究工作的开展。显然，这与作者的论述形成了尖锐的矛盾。

最后，作者想当然地认为，由于私人企业将为宇宙航行买单，并通过销售高价票筹集资金，人们的纳税负担会消除。然而，教授坚持认为航天业涉及过多的资金，而私人企业无法独自承担这些费用。人们的税负会愈加繁重，这全然推翻了文章阐明的观点。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 3

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

Recently, charges were filed against McDonald's by some overweight customers, who claimed that they had been made obese by the fast food sold there. Needless to say, these lawsuits could be recognized as invalid for the following reasons.

First of all, customers have the freedom to decide if they should eat at a certain restaurant. Anyhow, McDonald's is not a mandatory choice enforced on people. Indeed, nowadays large varieties of restaurants are readily available, suiting the different tastes and likes of the masses. As for those who wish to keep slim, they are blessed with many other dining options which might be healthier.

Furthermore, McDonald's has published the nutritional contents of the meals they serve. Thus, before finally making the decision to dine, the customers are supposed to learn the relevant information about the food being prepared by the restaurant. Hence, these customers are not rightfully entitled to complain that they have been misled into eating at McDonald's.

Third, it is dangerous for a society to neglect the importance of accountability. Blaming others for one's own failure may incur bigger losses in the future. Therefore,

customers should be fully aware that they themselves have the sole responsibility for what they ought to put in their body. In other words, it is the responsibility of the diners, not that of the restaurant, to maintain a healthy and proper diet.

LISTENING

Now play Track 3.

Professor:

Well, it is true that people should be accountable for their own behavior. In the mean time, the corporations are also required to undertake their responsibilities. The recent charges against McDonald's perfectly demonstrate the joint accountability of the entire society. We cannot deny that those fat customers bear some responsibility for their weight problems. However, the idea that McDonald's is totally blameless is far from reasonable.

In the first place, many people do have to eat at McDonald's. As for most ordinary working people in the U.S., McDonald's is their dietary staple, because the fastest and the cheapest food could be purchased there. The economical and convenient nature of this famous restaurant surely appeals to those who are included in the lower income group. Given this, isn't it the responsibility of McDonald's to add some healthy items to the menu?

Second, McDonald's is reported to have done a poor job in disclosing nutritional contents of the food. According to an investigative documentary, there have been frequent cases that McDonald's branches never supply any nutritional information. What's worse, evidence already shows that McDonald's even attempts to make the diners addicted through the excessive use of sugar, caffeine and flavors in the food and drinks.

Undoubtedly, customers must constrain themselves from eating too much food which is generally known to be unhealthy, yet McDonald's has tried hard to hide the extent to which the food is unhealthy. In this respect, we must say that it also misleads people. No business should be allowed to harm or cheat their customers on purpose.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The author discusses a law case suing McDonald's for making customers overweight and considers this accusation frivolous. However, the speaker displays a contradictory view that the responsibility should be taken over by both sides.

First, the passage says that the customers enjoy the liberty to select whichever place to eat. But the professor challenges this idea by providing the truth that McDonald's is the most desirable restaurant people with lower incomes have to choose. Thus, contrary to the writer's notion, McDonald's truly has the duty to renovate its menus to a healthier level.

Second, the writer indicates that McDonald's has already reminded the diners of the nutritional elements contained in the food. To render disproof, the lecturer reveals a piece of information about some branches' failure in noticing the public and about their excessive application of unhealthy condiment, which further refutes the example in the reading.

Last, the passage puts all the blame on the customers, arguing that they should be solely responsible for their own troubles, whereas the lecture contends that McDonald's deliberately misleads people by covering up the health data of the food. Consequently, both the restaurants and their customers are in charge of the weight problems, and this overturns the writer's concept.

(205 words)

参考译文

作者讨论了一例控告麦当劳导致顾客超重的法律案件，他认为此诉讼无法成立。然而，演讲者表达了与之相悖的观点，在他看来，责任应由双方共同承担。

首先，文章表示，顾客享有选择任何就餐地点的自由，但是，教授反驳了此观点，他提供了一个事实，即麦当劳是低收入者不得不选择的最理想餐厅。因此，麦当劳的确有义务将自己的菜谱革新到更健康的水平，这与作者的观念相悖。

其次，作者表明，麦当劳已经提醒就餐者所供应食物中含有的营养成分。为了反驳此观点，演讲者透露，一些分店未能将这些信息通告公众，有的餐厅还过度使用不健康调料，从而进一步反驳阅读材料中的论据。

最后，文章将所有的指责指向顾客，认为他们应当对自己遭遇的麻烦负全部责任。而演讲者反驳说，麦当劳通过隐瞒食物健康数据误导人们。因此，餐厅与顾客应当共同对体重问题负责，而这推翻了作者的观点。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 4

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

Although history has left us scarce material evidence of the first grain domestication of mankind, there is enough to prove that our ancestors had been searching for ways to plant wild wheat for consistent food supply. Three important discoveries may have resulted in the introduction of bread as the first food made from grain.

First, ancient people discovered that wheat could be ground into paste. At the beginning, they probably had attempted to chew it raw. Undoubtedly wheat must have been too hard to swallow that way. As time went by, they gradually found out that by crushing it between stones they would not take so much trouble to eat and digest wheat any more. Thus, the origin of the drier wheat flour we consume today could be traced.

The next breakthrough was the method of baking. Obviously, except fire, no technology is demanded to bake the simplest bread. According to the discovery of the ancient people, after loaves of wheat paste were baked into bread, they could be preserved for a longer period of time than raw seeds. Besides, the nutritional value of wheat could also be better kept in baked bread.

The third discovery is related with fermentation. Ancient people noticed that when the wheat paste was placed in the open, yeast spores from the air would begin fermenting the wheat. This natural process allowed bubbles to form in the paste, which meant that the baked bread would be lighter in texture and easier to eat.

LISTENING

Now play Track 4.

Professor:

Based on several discoveries, the writer advocates that bread is the very first grain food ever made by humans. However, an alternative hypothesis has recently been raised, alleging that beer, rather than bread, should be the most primitive grain food. Let's take a closer look at this issue.

First, grinding was not the only way to make wheat easier to eat. When kept in moist conditions, it would naturally start sprouting. With young plant splitting the hard seed shell in half, the sprouted wheat was then sweetened and softened, and they also possessed higher nutritional value. In order to discover the usefulness of sprouted wheat, people only had to leave it in the open air. All this probably happened before they found out the method to grind wheat.

Second, the process of fermentation would turn grain into beer. In fact, as soon as wheat was stored, it might begin to ferment because of the water and yeasts in the air. That is to say, after the wheat sprouted, it would have already started to form bubbles, a typical phenomenon of fermentation. People were likely to notice such a distinct change and experiment by tasting it. Consequently, the first beer was discovered.

Finally, just suppose that our ancestors were already crushing wheat to paste, the paste would soon begin to ferment with bubbles. Was it possible for ancient people to come up with the idea of using fire before eating it? I fear not. We are surely accustomed to cooking our food today. However, in the prehistoric period, the bright idea of improving food by applying fire was a bit incredible.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The speaker raises doubts on the writer's deduction that bread is the most primitive grain food. According to the lecture, the ancestor of grain food should be beer. This judgment is established on a series of counter evidence.

First, the article bases its inference on the discovery that wheat would become easier to eat after being smashed into paste, while the lecture argues that the same purpose could be achieved by preserving wheat in a wet place and letting it sprout. Then it was natural for people to leave the sprouted wheat in the open air other than to grind it. This contradicts the assumption in the passage.

Second, the author advocates that people might have begun to bake the wheat after crushing it. However, as is rebutted by the speaker, the fermenting process occurred right after sprouting. In other words, beer was likely to be produced before bread, which objects to what the passage suggests.

Finally, the lecture challenges the writer's supposition that fermentation guided people to bake the paste. Obviously, it was impossible for them to think out the clever method of cooking the paste on fire at once. Thus, the origin of grain food must differ from the conclusion drawn by the writer.

(206 words)

参考译文

作者推断，面包是最原始的谷类食物，而演讲者对此提出了质疑。据演讲所述，谷类食品的始祖可能是啤酒，此判断是建立在一系列反驳论据的基础之上的。

首先，文章的推论以一个发现为依据，即小麦在被捣碎成糊状之后更容易食用。而演讲辩驳说，通过将小麦储存在潮湿环境中使其发芽，也可以达到同样的目的。随后人们会自然而然地将发芽的小麦露天置放，而并非将其碾碎，这与文章中的设想相矛盾。

第二，作者认为人们可能在碾碎小麦之后就开始烘烤。然而，演讲者辩驳道，发酵过程在发芽后会立刻发生，换句话说，啤酒可能先于面包被制造出来，于是反驳了文章的说

法。

最后，据作者推测，发酵引导人们烘烤小麦糊，但是演讲推翻了这个论断。很显然，他们是不可能立即想出将小麦糊在火上烹制这个巧妙方法的。因此，谷类食物的起源应该与作者得出的结论不同。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 5

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

Owing to the development of international trade over the past five decades, the swapping of species between different regions has been sped up. However, for several reasons, some researchers claimed that importing species might produce more negative effects.

First, there exists the possibility that species introduced from other places may be destructive to native species. Being stronger to compete for food and accommodation, certain foreign species would decrease or eliminate the population of indigenous species. For instance, in North America, the number of freshwater creatures, including frogs, mussels and salamanders, has slumped sharply due to the invasion of alien species. Some of them even die out.

Second, the introduced species can also disturb the ecological balance of a region and negatively change the way its ecosystem functions. Take the cane toads imported into Florida as an example. Because Florida was short of suitable predators, the destructive behavior of these alien animals disrupted the delicate ecosystem there. At last, they displaced most of the younger species, such as oak toads and the southern toads, leading to the loss of biodiversity in this area. Thus, local people and other

species in Florida suffered.

Finally, the introduction of species will impose financial burden on the region. As a matter of fact, the thriving of many imported species does great harm to their new surroundings and large sums of money is required to remedy the damage. For example, the extremely invasive mesquites were imported from the Mexican desert to Africa. Due to their fast growth, the indigenous plant species higher in economic value were crowded out. Hence, the local government had to spend extra money in removing some of these alien trees.

LISTENING

Now play Track 5.

Professor:

The booming global trade has indeed helped more and more regions in the world to import plants and animals from abroad. Yet will the introduced species really have such destructive impacts as were pointed out by some researchers? In fact, I don't think so.

First, seldom do the imported species post a threat to native species. Undeniably, some of the foreign species truly possess stronger competitive power, but they never eliminate the population of the indigenous species. The drop in the numbers of freshwater animals like mussels and salamanders in North America mostly attributed to serious pollution and infectious diseases. Besides, no concrete evidence has been offered to indicate that it was the alien species that caused the extinction of some home species.

Second, it is unfair to say that introduced species always do harm to the ecological conditions of a place. Although cane toads had some negative effects on Florida, they are only an exception. In most cases, the benefits of imported species far outweigh the risks. To illustrate, under good control, importing living organisms might diversify the agricultural base, provide recreation, and supply research opportunities. Thus, the environment can actually be better managed.

Last, introducing new species to a region may not impose heavy burden on its economy. As a matter of fact, the imported mesquite trees have grown densely in the African deserts and many nesting birds and animals rely on them for shelter and food. Moreover, these trees can be used for firewood and lumber, and are also useful in agriculture. To some extent, they have brought economic gains to the local citizens.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The passage concentrates on the side effects of importing species overseas. But the lecturer demonstrates his disagreement, arguing that the merits of this practice far exceed its disadvantages.

First of all, the writer claims that local species may be harmed by the extremely competitive species imported from other places. Nevertheless, the professor firmly opposes the standpoint that it is the alien species that lead to the extinction of native ones. In fact, there are other more direct causes like pollution and communicable diseases, thereupon overthrowing the notion of the passage.

Second, the writer regards foreign species as a hazard to the ecological environment by citing the destructive cane toads, while the lecture refutes this false impression and clarifies the truth that it is merely an exceptional circumstance. Through enumerating their favorable influences on agriculture, entertainment and research, the professor contends that the ecosystem can actually be improved by introduced species.

Third, as the author puts it, importing species from outside will add economical burden to the region. The passage describes how the aggressive mesquites forced the government to consume large sums of money. However, the lecturer presents his disapproval by explaining how mesquites benefit home species and help local people make profits.

(202 words)

参考译文

文章着重谈论从国外引进物种所产生的负面影响。但是演讲者并不赞同，他认为此举

措的优点远远超过其缺点。

首先，作者声称，本地物种会遭受竞争力极强的外来物种的伤害，并且是它们导致了当地物种的灭绝。然而，教授坚决反对此观点。其实，是诸如污染和传染病之类更直接的因素导致了物种的灭绝。因而，文章的主张被推翻。

其次，作者将外来物种看作对生态环境的威胁之一，并引证了有破坏力的甘蔗蟾蜍。而演讲反驳了此错误想法，并澄清了事实，即甘蔗蟾蜍仅仅是一个例外而已。通过列举进口物种对农业、娱乐业和研究产生的利好影响，教授认为，生态系统实际上被引进物种改善了。

第三，在作者看来，从外地引进物种会增加该地区的经济负担。文章描述了侵占欲强的豆科灌木是如何迫使当地政府耗费大量资金的。然而，演讲者对此并不认同，他阐明了豆科灌木是如何使当地物种受益并帮助当地人盈利的。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 6

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

The world could never forget Marco Polo, a Venetian merchant explorer whose pioneering journey inspired Christopher Columbus to discover America. In the famous book entitled ***The Travels of Marco Polo***, records of his tours around the globe could be found. However, in recent years some people have cast doubts on whether he really came to China or not.

To begin with, Marco Polo never mentioned any Chinese or Mongolian place names in the book. As for a person who was assumed to have lived in China for 17 years, this is incredible. Actually, all the related information concerning locations and directions about China is in Persian and correspond to what has been used by Rashid alDin, a major chronicler of the Mongol time and also Polo's contemporary. Such an obvious neglect simply falsifies the idea of his being a traveler to China.

Besides, as a person who is supposed to have visited the interior parts of China, it is strange that the book fails to offer any reference to the popular hobbies and cultural practices of the ancient Chinese. To further illustrate, Marco Polo never mentioned a word about the Chinese love of tea and the teahouses located almost everywhere around that time, which no traveler would possibly omit. This omission could easily lead

to people's suspicion about the credibility of the book.

Last, going through the original Chinese and Mongolian chronicles, we could trace no evidence that Polo once served as the governor of Yang Zhou, and worked for the court of Kublai Khan, the great Mongol ruler. But the book claimed that these were honorary posts bestowed upon him. Clearly, Marco Polo must have never really been to China and accepted any Chinese official title.

LISTENING

Now play Track 6.

Professor:

Has the Venetian Traveler Marco Polo truly spent so many years in China? In spite of the writer's suspicion on the credibility of *The Travels of Marco Polo*, I would say these doubtful thoughts never convince me.

First, although Marco Polo never embodies any Chinese or Mongolian place names and most of those appearing in the book are of a Persian origin, we must be reminded that Persian was the major language used in trade between Asia and Europe during Yuan Dynasty. Thereafter, it would be absolutely reasonable for Marco Polo to quote China's place names from the Persian sources.

Second, speaking of Marco Polo's omission of the popularity of tea and teahouses in China, this does not necessarily overturn the fact that he once stayed in China. In effect, it was largely in the southern part of China that tea culture was extremely popular. During that period, people in the north had not yet shown much interest in tea drinking. We all know that Marco Polo spent most of the 17 years in northern China. Therefore, it would be natural if he skipped tea in his book,

Finally, having no sign of Marco Polo's name in ancient Chinese documents, again, does not mean that he was never appointed as governor of Yang Zhou, or he never served at the court of the Mongol ruler. Possibly, Marco Polo was referred to by another name which cannot be recognized by modern scholars. As a matter of fact, the official chronicles of court in pre-modern China sometimes did not disclose people's real names. It is also likely that the part that records Marco Polo's post might have been lost.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The author exhibits his suspicion on the authenticity of Marco Polo's book, of which the speaker disapproves. In the lecture, he aims to prove that the article is filled with errors.

First, the passage brings up Marco Polo's omission of Chinese place names, claiming that relevant details were copied from other works. To rebut this point, the professor emphasizes the historical fact that Persian used to be the most frequently-used language in international trade. Consequently, it is understandable for Marco Polo to quote place names in Persian.

The second problem noted by the writer is that the book records nothing about the wide-spread cultural phenomenon then, especially people's passion for tea. However, the professor says that tea was popular only in southern China, not in the north where Polo stayed. This constitutes an effective counterargument against what the passage sets forth.

Finally, the article questions why no chronicle evidence is available to verify Marco Polo's job positions in China. Challenging this doubt, the lecturer suggests that his name might have been transferred into a different one. It is also likely that the ancient government concealed some real names in the legal documents or the related records were missing. These all refute the writer's suspicion.

(205 words)

参考译文

作者表达了对马可·波罗著作真实性的怀疑，对此，演讲者表示反对。在演讲中，他试图证明文章充满了错误。

首先，文章提出，马可·波罗省略了中国地名，且相关内容是从其他资源摘抄而来的。

为了反驳此观点，教授强调了一个历史事实，即波斯语曾经是国际贸易中最常用的语言，因此，马可·波罗引用波斯语地名是可以理解的。

作者注意到的第二个问题是，此书并未记录当时盛行的文化现象，尤其未提及人们对茶文化的热情。然而，教授表示，茶仅仅在中国南方颇受欢迎，而在马可·波罗居住的北方并非如此。这就对文章的论述进行了有效的反驳。

最后，因无法找到任何证明马可·波罗曾在中国任职的历史记载，文章提出了质疑。而演讲者推翻了这个疑问，他解释说，马可·波罗的名字也许在史料中被更改。此外，古代政府也可能在其法律文件中隐藏了某些真名，或者相关的记录遭到遗失。这些都反驳了作者的怀疑。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 7

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

Over the 20th Century, wilderness management has experienced remarkable advancement, partly owing to the effective practice of fire suppression. In most cases, aircrafts are used to monitor forests for small brushfires. Meanwhile, with the help of huge amounts of water and sophisticated chemical fire extinguishers, the spread of fires could be well prevented.

Factually, there are multiple purposes of reducing the destruction caused by forest fires. One of them is simply to improve the health of trees and make them live longer. For instance, in some parts of hickory and oak forest on the Eastern Seaboard, fire suppression has allowed the maturation of so many trees that the dense treetops form a gigantic canopy.

Besides, evidence of the healthful influence of fire suppression could also be found closer to the ground. When forest fires are restrained, vines and low bushes, which would have been burnt out, can flourish. In fact, fires do harm to plant life in another way that seems more indirect. Certain chemical tests on areas recently attacked by forest fires indicate that the overall amount of nutrients in the soil is decreased by burning. If fires are suppressed, such a decrease will be prevented so that ferns,

wildflowers and herbs can grow without disturbance.

Finally, the fire-preventing measure also benefits wildlife. With its efficient implementation, a huge variety of animals in the western oak forest, ranging from small insects and birds to large deer and bears, are not killed by fires. As a result, their population can be tremendously enlarged. To illustrate, the total number of deer inhabiting here has increased notably.

LISTENING

Now play Track 7.

Professor:

As forest fires were generally considered to be rather destructive, people responsible for wilderness management have made great efforts to put them under control. However, it turns out that instead of protecting the forests, fire suppression may produce negative impacts on them in the long run.

Let's begin with the light problems. We all know that the health of oaks can never do without the assimilation of enough sunlight. If some trees have become overly thick, little light will reach the forest floor. Yet young oaks badly need light in order to grow properly. It is due to the lack of light that new oaks aren't maturing fast enough to replace older ones. What's worse, other tree species that don't require so much light, such as maples, might be invading oak forests and competing for resource.

Additionally, competition problems exist closer to the ground as well. In the past, forest fires, both natural and artificial, used to burn off some of the ground-level plants before they grow into huge thickets. Without the disturbance of fires, now these plants may run wild over the forest floor. Needless to say, such a situation also means that it is exceptionally difficult for young trees and other native plants to live longer and stronger.

Next, we come to the increase in the number of deer. Although this partially results from the effective prevention of forest fires and partially from limitations on hunting, there is one thing that should not be neglected, that is, deer enjoy eating the leaves off oak saplings. Therefore, if an oak seedling does manage to get a good start, despite the lack of light and competitions from other plants, it is likely to be killed with its leaves being eaten by the deer.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they

oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

This set of materials focus on the debate over the effects of fire suppression. The lecturer presents the contradictory idea that this measure may not be as beneficial as the writer conceives.

First, the passage stresses its effectiveness in making trees live better. Conversely, the speaker argues that the overgrowth of older trees will hinder enough sunlight from reaching young plants and interrupt their maturation. Therefore, instead of invigorating the forest, fire suppression will undermine the health of trees, which rebuts the writer's point.

Second, the passage owes the flourishing of lower-height plants to fire elimination. In the author's opinion, without the damage of burning, nutrients in the soil will be better preserved. Nonetheless, such a conception is opposed by the professor, who believes that the abandoned growth of ground-level plants will disturb the growth of young trees due to intensified competition.

Third, as is asserted by the author, thanks to fire suppression, the population of animals inhabiting the forest will rise. He moves on to underline the increased number of deer. But the lecturer demonstrates a different attitude with concrete evidence that more and more young saplings of oaks have been eaten by deer. This sad fact retorts the positive view in the passage.

(205 words)

参考译文

阅读与听力材料围绕森林灭火的效果展开辩论。演讲者认为，此项举措并非如作者设想的那么有益。

首先，文章强调，灭火行动使树木更好地生长。恰恰相反，演讲者则认为年老树木的过度繁茂会阻碍充足日光照射到年幼树苗，从而影响其发育。因此，灭火不会使森林充满生机，而会危害树木的健康，这反驳了作者的观点。

第二，文章将低矮植物的繁盛归功于灭火举措。在作者看来，由于没有了燃烧的破坏，土壤中的营养成分得到了更好的保持。但是，此观念遭到了教授的反驳，他认为，因为竞争加剧，近地面植物的无节制滋蔓会干扰小树苗的成长。

第三，据作者论述，灭火行动使居住在森林中的动物数量上升，他进而以鹿的数量增长为例。但是，演讲者持截然不同的态度，他表明，越来越多的橡树幼苗遭到了鹿的吞噬，这个悲哀的论据推翻了文章的积极观点。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 8

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

How could birds fly back home over a long distance without getting lost? Such a mysterious subject has aroused attention from scientists around the world. So far three commonly accepted theories are available to answer this question.

The first theory has to do with the sun and the star. Birds are supposed to navigate by using them as compasses. In fact, birds possess the ability to sense time and locate the sun. For instance, if they head west at noon time, they would know that the sun must be on their left and that they are on the right track. As the constant fixture in the night sky, stars also give effective guidance. To illustrate, the change of star pattern instructs the birds that they must shift their direction. Apparently, the sun and the star can be of great help to the migration of birds.

Second, while flying lower, the birds could navigate through the observation of different landmarks. According to the discovery of scientists, when strong winds forced birds off their flight path along a river, they could redirect themselves with the help of that landmark. Additionally, during their journey, birds would deliberately avoid such dangerous areas as deserts. The topographical cues they often use may include rivers, mountain ranges, coastlines and even skyscrapers.

Another theory of birds' navigation lies in their sense of the magnetic field on earth. Researchers have noticed the existence of tiny iron oxide crystals in the skin lining of the upper beak of pigeons. This magnetic sensor enables pigeons to read the magnetic field and plot their flight route. In order to prove such a special ability of birds, scientists attached small magnets to the beaks of pigeons. Later they discovered that these magnets really interrupted these pigeons' sense of navigation. Then we may conclude that birds can find directions depending on the magnetic compass within their body.

LISTENING

Now play Track 8.

Professor:

Well, the three theories elaborated by the author appear to be reasonable in the abstract. However, on second thought, I doubt if they could fully explain how birds navigate over thousands of miles to return home.

First, the theory of the sun compass reveals an obvious flaw: if birds navigate by referring to the sun, what can they do at night? As is widely known, some bird species are capable of orienting themselves during night time. Therefore, this supposition is problematic. Speaking of the star-navigation theory, we must be aware that it is dubious as well. Actually only one kind of birds, Indigo Buntings, have been confirmed to navigate with the help of the stars. As for other species, no concrete evidence is available at present.

Second, undeniably, birds might take advantage of the landmarks to find directions. Nonetheless, this only happens on condition that they have flown along the same path before. If not, any torrential features would be helpless to them. However, it turns out that birds are able to find their way on the journey to a completely strange environment, which exposes a fault in the landmark theory.

Then we come to the idea of magnetic navigation. Common knowledge tells us that even if birds do have a magnetic sensor in their body, they can only identify two directions on earth: the south and the north. Yet it is far from enough to lead a bird to its specific destination that may be located in a complex terrain. Under these circumstances, humans with advanced navigation devices might have difficulty reaching a location, but birds normally can do that with ease. Thus, the magnetic theory also seems unconvincing.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The writer elaborates three theories about birds, attempting to solve the mystery how they navigate over a long distance. Nevertheless, the lecturer confutes the author's explanations and labels them as feeble.

First, the passage says that birds sense directions with the sun and the star. To prove the fragility of this theory, the speaker raises the point that they cannot navigate at night when the sun has set. As for the supposition about birds' following the star pattern, it is also retorted in the lecture because only one species is known to possess that ability.

The second theory describes birds' finding their way by using geographical marks. The lecturer argues that this assumption is only valid if they have covered the same route previously. Yet in most cases, birds could easily orient themselves on the initial voyage, which contradicts the view held by the writer.

Last, the passage infers that navigation of birds also relies on the magnetic sensor in their body, whereas the lecture rebuts this theory by notifying that only two directions could be distinguished with the sensor. However, the target places birds can reach are normally situated in complex areas, and this further refutes what is expressed in the passage.

(203 words)

参考译文

作者详细阐述了有关鸟类的三个理论，试图解答它们如何实现长距离飞行。然而，演讲者反驳了作者的解释，他认为这些理论是很难成立的。

首先，文章说，鸟类利用太阳和星星识别方向。为了证明这个理论的薄弱，演讲者指出，它们无法在日落后的夜晚飞行。对于鸟类依照星斗变换模式飞行的设想，演讲同样进行了辩驳，因为只有一种鸟被确认拥有那种能力。

第二个理论描述了鸟类通过使用地理标志找到方向。演讲者表示，只有当它们以前飞越过相同的路线时这个假设才能成立，而大多数情况下，鸟类在首次飞行时就可以辨别方向，这与作者所持的观点相悖。

最后，根据文章的推断，鸟类的飞行还依赖其体内的磁场感应器官，而演讲反驳了此理论，因为磁场感应仅能识别两个方向。但是，鸟类能够飞抵的目的地通常位于复杂的区域，这进一步推翻了文章的论述。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 9

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

Once upon a time, Easter Island, a small and remote island in the Pacific Ocean, used to be the cradle of a flourishing culture. However, around 600 years ago, or 1500 A. D., its society suddenly fell into decay. History shows us that such events are normally incurred by outsiders' impacts. Thereafter, we may discover some facts about the decline of Easter Island's society which could be explained by a hypothesis of a foreign invasion.

The first of these facts is related to trees. Many Pacific island societies have managed to choose an ecologically balanced way of living by using, rather than overexploiting, such natural resources as trees. Thus, they mostly remain lush, but Easter Island is an exception. Although it was once densely forested, most of the trees here had disappeared by about 600 years ago. Environmental destruction like this has often been caused by invaders, who would exhaust an area's natural resources without any concerns for its future.

Moreover, the idea of an invasion could also be supported by the facts about the large stone statues on Easter Island. There are as many as 900 of these statues, among which the tallest stands 20 meters tall. Apparently, the island society attached

great importance to their production. Nonetheless, about the same time that it became deforested, the natives stopped making these statues. Without doubt, an invasion would help explain the reason why this traditional practice of Easter Island came to a sudden end.

Finally, a new religion called the "Birdman" worship was developed on Easter Island when other changes were taking place. So far we cannot find any convincing proof about the existence of this religion before 1500 A. D., which indicates that "Birdman" worship may have been introduced by foreign invaders.

LISTENING

Now play Track 9.

Professor:

What is discussed in the article sounds reasonable theoretically, yet all the concrete evidence points to the internal causes of the decline of Easter Island's culture 600 years ago. It is the lack of self-sustaining foresight that brings a native culture to a tragic end.

First, before 1500, Easter Island's society used to be prosperous enough to invest heavily on the construction of huge statues, which were recognized as the symbol of status. Thus, different communities on the island began to compete as to who could establish the most and the biggest statues. Here we come to the problem of trees: archaeological records demonstrate that the inhabitants moved the statues into position by using tree logs. Consequently, with the erecting of more and more statues, an increasing number of trees had to be cut down. At last, all the trees were depleted 600 years ago.

Needless to say, once there were no more trees left, no longer could the natives make fishing rafts. Naturally, in no way could they catch fish at sea. As their life necessities became extremely limited, the islanders could never afford the time and energy to produce huge statues. In addition, without the help the tree logs, they were incapable of moving the statues away. Hence, the building of statues suddenly stopped.

Understandably, when life became a struggle for survival, the natives might lose confidence in their old gods, who wouldn't seem to be blessing them any more. Thereafter, it would not be surprising for the islanders choose to develop a new religion, in the hope that a different god would ensure them an easier life.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they

oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The writer holds that an alien invasion caused the abrupt social decay of Easter Island. This hypothesis is retorted by the speaker, who believes that the decline must be the aftermath of shortsightedness.

To begin with, the passage claims that trees on the island disappeared because of the environmental damage done by the invaders. Such a unilateral idea is challenged by the professor's counterargument that the loss of trees resulted from the islanders' frenzy statue competition. The more statues they built, the more trees had to be cut and in the end all the trees were gone.

Second, the writer attributes the sudden stop of statue construction to foreign invasion. The professor, however, argues that local inhabitants themselves ceased to erect statues, because they even had no trees to make fishing boats for food. Meanwhile, they were also incapable of pulling down the old statues. This contradicts what is discussed in the passage.

Finally, in the writer's opinion, "Birdman" Worship was probably introduced by the invaders. Refuting this faulty standpoint, the lecturer contends that the deteriorating living conditions made native people lose trust in their former gods and thus they started to adopt a different religion to pray for a good change.

(202 words)

参考译文

作者认为是外来入侵导致了伊斯特岛社会的突然衰败，这个假说遭到了演讲者的反驳，他认为其衰落是缺乏远见的后果。

首先，文章指出，岛上的树木是由于侵略者对环境的破坏而消失的。这个片面的想法被教授的驳论推翻，他表示，树木的消失归因于岛上居民疯狂的雕像筑造竞赛。他们建成的雕像越多，砍伐的树木也会越多，最后，所有的树都被砍伐一空。

第二，作者称，外来侵略致使雕像建造工程突然终止。然而，教授反驳道，是当地居民停止树立雕像的，因为他们甚至已经没有树木去打造渔船获取食物。与此同时，他们也无法将旧雕塑拆除。这与文章的论断相矛盾。

最后，据作者推断，“鸟人”崇拜也许是由入侵者带来的。而演讲者反驳了这个错误的观点，他表示，日益恶化的生存条件使居民对以前的神灵失去了信任。因此，他们开始接纳不同的宗教以祈祷能有好的转变。

Integrated Writing Task Topic 10

Writing Based on Reading and Listening

Directions: For this task, you will read a passage about an academic topic and you will listen to a lecture about the same topic. You may take notes while you read and listen.

Then you will write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does not ask you to express your personal opinion. You may refer to the reading passage again when you write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

You should allow **3 minutes** to read the passage. Then listen to the lecture. Then allow **20 minutes** to plan and write your response.

Write your response in the space provided.

READING

Online eBooks constitute one of the largest reading sources nowadays. Although they are in some respects similar to the traditional printed books, any internet user can distribute his new book on the internet or make an editorial change in an existing one. As a consequence, many eBooks are authored by unidentified writers in the cyber space. This idea might sound attractive, yet online eBooks have several distinct problems that make them far less valuable than paper-based books.

First, authors of eBooks may lack academic credentials, thereby making their works partially informed at best and downright inaccurate in many cases. Traditional books are mostly written by knowledgeable experts who adhere to standards of academic rigor that non-specialists can never really achieve.

Second, even if the content of eBooks is correct, their communal nature gives unscrupulous users or hackers the opportunity to fabricate, delete, and corrupt some details in the books. Once such changes are made, unsuspecting readers are usually unable to tell that the original text has been tampered with. This will never happen to traditional books.

Third, online eBooks may overly focus on trivial or popular topics, thus leading to a false impression of what is important and what is not. A reader might discover in an eBook that a vital scientific breakthrough receives the same attention as an entertainment show. By contrast, traditional books provide a reasonable view of what topics to include or exclude and contains a sense of proportion that online "democratic" eBooks do not.

LISTENING

Now play Track 10.

Professor:

Online eBooks will possibly never be perfect, but that's a small price to pay for what it does offer. The criticisms in the reading passage are largely the result of prejudice against and ignorance about how far online eBooks have come.

First, errors. It's hardly a fair criticism that online eBooks have errors. As a matter of fact, traditional books have never been thoroughly accurate. If you are looking for a book which is totally free of any minor mistakes, you are not going to find it, online or offline. The real point is that faults discovered in an eBook can be easily corrected without delay. But as for the printed and bound books, the errors remain for decades.

Second, the hacking problem. Many eBook writers have recognized the importance of protecting their works from malicious hackers. One strategy they have started adopting is to put all their writings in a read-only format before they go public. Such a format forbids anybody to make changes to the original text and helps keep the details within the eBooks reliable and intact. Another strategy that's being used is to have special editors whose task is to monitor all the vicious changes taking place and eliminate them in time.

Third, what's worth learning about? The problem for traditional books is that they have limited space, so the writers have to decide what's important and what's not. Unfortunately, in practice, their judgments and decisions may not reflect the vast range of interests that people truly have. But space is definitely not an issue for online eBooks. There can be a wide variety of subjects that accurately reflect the great diversity of the users' interests. Evidently, the diversity of topics that online eBooks offer is one of their biggest advantages.

Question

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they oppose specific points made in the reading passage.

You must finish your answer in 20 minutes.

范文

The reading passage centers on the writer's complaints against online eBooks. However, the speaker, who recognizes their value, presents his refutation in the lecture.

First, the passage mentions the errors in cyber-based eBooks, while the lecture points out that it is inevitable for any type of books to make mistakes. The professor maintains that flaws found in eBooks could be corrected timely, but those existing in printed versions may be inerasable for long. Thus, the first criticism against eBooks is overturned.

To dispute the hacking issue put forward by the writer, the lecturer indicates that feasible measures could be taken to bring online resources under protection, such as utilizing the read-only format and asking special editors to monitor ill-intentioned changes. Consequently, eBook authors can well prevent hacker attacks and this further retorts the author's claim.

Last, in opposition to the writer's judgment that online eBooks lack in a sense of proportion, the professor lays emphasis on the limited space of traditional books. The limitation makes it impossible for them to reflect people's wide range of preferences. On the contrary, thanks to the broader space available in the cyber world, a larger variety of topics are provided so as to satisfy the users' diversified interests.

(204 words)

参考译文

阅读材料以作者对网络电子书的不满为中心展开论述。然而，演讲者认可了这类书籍的价值，并在演讲中进行了辩驳。

首先，文章提及了网络电子书中存在的错误，而演讲指出，犯错对于任何形式的图书

而言都是不可避免的。教授表示，电子书中的错误可以得到及时的更正，而印刷版本中的错误却长期无法消除。于是，对电子书的第一个指责被推翻。

为了反驳作者提出的黑客问题，演讲者表明，可以采取行之有效的措施保护网络资源，如应用只读格式，以及让专门的编辑对恶意篡改行为进行监控。这样，电子书作者就能很好地预防黑客袭击，这进一步驳倒了作者的主张。

最后，据作者论断，网络电子书缺乏比例意识。为了推翻这个观点，教授强调，传统书籍的空间局限性使其无法反映出人们广泛的爱好。与之相反，由于网络世界拥有更宽阔的空间，更多种类的话题可以提供给读者以满足其各异的兴趣。

附录**cd**页

www.dogwood.com.cn/mp3/tffwdq