**四级训练营**

**Justin王泓锦**

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# 四级仔细阅读

## 一、细节题

### 1、事实细节

#### 例1：

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

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

A) keeping people in a healthy physical condition

B) monitoring patients’ body functions

C) removing people’s bad living habits

D) ensuring people’s psychological well-being

#### 例2：

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they’re “doing something.” Consider the Kyoto Protocol (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn’t. But it hasn’t reduced CO2 emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many signatories (签字国) didn’t adopt tough enough to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation

B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use

C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming

D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems

### 2、个人观点

#### 例1：

Regular check-ups for men would inevitably place strain on the public purse, Cartmill says. “But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the ultimate cost is far greater: it is called premature death.”

What does Cartmill say about regular check-ups for men?

A) They may increase public expenses.

B) They will save money in the long run.

C) They may cause psychological strains on men.

D) They will enable men to live as long as women.

### 3、因果关系

#### 例1：

From 2003 to 2050, the world’s population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO2) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that’s too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world’s poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else’s living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) economic growth

B) the widening gap between the rich and poor

C) wasteful use of energy

D) the rapid advances of science and technology

#### 例2：

If you are a male and you are reading this, congratulations: you are a survivor. According to statistics, you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman, and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this—typically, men take more risks than women1 and are more likely to drink and smoke2—but perhaps more importantly, men don’t go to the doctor3.

What does the author state is the most important reason men die five years earlier on average than women?

A) men drink and smoke much more than women.

B) men don’t seek medical care as often as women.

C) men aren’t as cautions as women in face of danger.

D) men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases.

#### 例3：

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first mode for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane—the area least subject to impact—from its original position in the landing wells (起落架舱). The same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, (which were never actually black), be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?

A) New materials became available by that time.

B) Too much space was needed for its installation.

C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.

D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.

#### 例4：

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs. A restaurant’s typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it’s often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren’t available in stores, most diners don’t notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in The Street Journal, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it.

Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?

A) Bottled water brings in huge profits.

B) Competition from the wine industry is intense.

C) Most diners find bottled water affordable.

D) Bottled water satisfied diners’ desire to fashionable.

## 二、推断题

#### 例1：

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America, owned by PepsiCo and accounts for over half of the parent company’s $3 billion annual profits. But the U.S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow, the company has to look overseas.

What do we learn about Frito-Lay from Paragraph 2?

　　A) Its products use to be popular among overseas consumers.

　　B) Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack marker.

　　C) It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.

　　D) It needs to turn to the word market for development.

#### 例2：

People are being lured (引诱) onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service without realizing they're paying for it by giving up loads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.

What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?

A) It is a website that sends messages to targeted users.

B) It makes money by putting on advertisements. ‎

C) It profits by selling its users' personal data. ‎

D) It provides loads of information to its users. ‎

#### 例3：

Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly government funding. But government support has failed to keep pace with rising student numbers. The decline in government support has made fund-raising an increasingly necessary ability among administrators, and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

What do we learn about European universities from the passage?

A) The tuitions they charge have been rising considerably.

B) Their operation is under strict government supervision.

C) They are strengthening their position by globalization.

D) Most of their revenues come from the government.

# 四级匹配题

**Is College a Worthy Investment?**

A) Why are we spending so much money on college? And why are we so unhappy about it? We all seem to agree that a college education is wonderful, and yet strangely we worry when we see families investing so much in this supposedly essential good. Maybe it's time to ask a question that seems almost *sacrilegious* (大不敬的): is all this investment in college education really worth it?

B) The answer, I fear, is no. For an increasing number of kids, the extra time and money spent pursuing a college diploma will leave them worse off than they were before they set foot on campus.

C) For my entire adult life, a good education has been the most important thing for middle-class households. My parents spent more educating my sister and me than they spent on their house, and they're not the only ones... and, of course, for an increasing number of families, most of the cost of their house is actually the cost of living in a good school district. Questioning the value of a college education seems a bit like questioning the value of happiness, or fun.

D) The average price of all goods and services has risen about 50 percent. But the price of a college education has nearly doubled in that time. Is the education that today's students are getting twice as good? Are new workers twice as smart? Have they become somehow massively more expensive to educate?

E) Perhaps a bit. Richard Vedder, an Ohio University economics professor, says, "I look at the data, and I see college costs rising faster than inflation up to the mid-1980s by 1 percent a year. Now I see them rising 3 to 4 percent a year over inflation. What has happened? The federal government has started dropping money out of airplanes. " Aid has increased, *subsidized* (补贴的) loans have become available, and "the universities have gotten the money." Economist Bryan Caplan, who is writing a book about education, agrees: "It's a giant waste of resources that will continue as long as the subsidies continue."

F) Promotional literature for colleges and student loans often speaks of debt as an "investment in yourself." But an investment is supposed to generate income to pay off the loans. More than half of all recent graduates are unemployed or in jobs that do not require a degree, and the amount of student-loan debt carried by households has increased more than five times since 1999. These graduates were told that a diploma was all they needed to succeed, but it won't even get them out of the spare bedroom at Mom and Dad's. For many, the most visible result of their four years is the loan payments, which now average hundreds of dollars a month on loan balances in the tens of thousands.

G) It's true about the money-sort of. College graduates now make 80 percent more than people who have only a high-school diploma, and though there are no precise estimates, the wage *premium* (高出的部分) for an outstanding school seems to be even higher. But that's not true of every student. It's very easy to spend four years majoring in English literature and come out no more employable than you were before you went in. Conversely, chemical engineers straight out of school can easily make almost four times the wages of an entry-level high-school graduate.

H) James Heckman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, has examined how the returns on education break down for individuals with different backgrounds and levels of ability. "Even with these high prices, you're still finding a high return for individuals who are bright and motivated," he says. On the other hand, "if you're not college ready, then the answer is no, it's not worth it." Experts tend to agree that for the average student, college is still worth it today, but they also agree that the rapid increase in price is eating up more and more of the potential return. For borderline students, *tuition* (学费) rise can push those returns into negative territory.

I) Everyone seems to agree that the government, and parents, should be rethinking how we invest in higher education and that employers need to rethink the increasing use of college degrees as crude screening tools for jobs that don't really require college skills. "Employers seeing a surplus of college graduates and looking to fill jobs are just adding that requirement." says Vedder. "In fact, a college degree becomes a job requirement for becoming a bar-tender."

J) We have started to see some change on the finance side. A law passed in 2007 allows many students to cap their loan payment at 10 percent of their income and forgives any balance after 25 years. But of course, that doesn't control the cost of education! it just shifts it to taxpayers. It also encourages graduates to choose lower-paying careers, which reduces the financial return to education still further. "You're subsidizing people to become priests and poets and so forth," says Heckman. "You may think that's a good thing, or you may not." Either way it will be expensive for the government.

K) What might be a lot cheaper is putting more kids to work. Caplan notes that work also builds valuable skills- probably more valuable for kids who don't naturally love sitting in a classroom. Heckman agrees wholeheartedly: "People are different, and those abilities can be shaped. That's what we've learned, and public policy should recognize that."

L) Heckman would like to see more *apprenticeship-style* (学徒式) programs, where kids can learn in the workplace--learn not just specific job skills, but the kind of "soft skills," like getting to work on time and getting along with a team -- that are crucial for career success. "It's about having *mentors* (指导者) and having workplace-based education," he says. "Time and again I've seen examples of this kind of program working."

M) Ah, but how do we get there from here? With better public policy, hopefully, but also by making better individual decisions. "Historically markets have been able to handle these things," says Vedder. "and I think eventually markets will handle this one. If it doesn't improve soon, people are going to wake up and ask, 'Why am I going to college?'"

1. Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work.

2. An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good school district.

3. Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist.

4. More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma.

5. For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth it.

6. Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%.

7. A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than one tenth of their income for their college loans.

8. Middle-class Americans have highly valued a good education.

9. More kids should be encouraged to participate in programs where they can learn not only job skills but also social skills.

10. Over fifty percent of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job.

# 四级听力

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1.

A. It was dangerous to live in.

B. It was going to be renovated.

C. He could no longer pay the rent.

D. He had sold it to the royal family.

2.

A. A strike.

B. A storm.

C. A forest fire.

D. A terrorist attack.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3.

A. They lost contact with the emergency department.

B. They were trapped in an underground elevator.

C. They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.

D. They sent calls for help via a portable radio.

4.

A. They tried hard to repair the elevator.

B. They released the details of the accident.

C. They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.

D. They provided the miners with food and water.

# 仔细阅读解析

## 一、细节题

### 1、事实细节

#### 例1：

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

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

A) keeping people in a healthy physical condition

B) monitoring patients’ body functions

**C) removing people’s bad living habits**

D) ensuring people’s psychological well-being

同义替换：

1、changing = removing

2、unhealthy = bad

3、behaviors = living habits

*in terms of… = when it comes to…关于……；当谈及……的时候，就……*

#### 例2：

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they’re “doing something.” Consider the *Kyoto* *Protocol* (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn’t. But it hasn’t reduced CO2 emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many *signatories* (签字国) didn’t adopt tough enough to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation

**B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use**

C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming

D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems

同义替换：

1、*signatories =* nations

2、didn’t = few

3、policies = measures

4、to hit their 2008-2012 targets = limit energy use

a little / a few 少量

little / few 否定

### 2、个人观点

#### 例1：

Regular check-ups for men would inevitably place strain on the public purse, Cartmill ***says***. “But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the ultimate cost is far greater: it is called premature death.”

What does Cartmill ***say about*** regular check-ups for men?

A) They may increase public expenses.

**B) They will save money in the long run.**

C) They may cause psychological strains on men.

D) They will enable men to live as long as women.

同义替换：

cheaper = save money

### 3、因果关系

#### 例1：

From 2003 to 2050, the world’s population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO2) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that’s too low, because societies that **grow richer** use more energy. We need **economic growth** unless we condemn the world’s poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else’s living standards. With modest **growth**, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) **economic growth**

B) the widening gap between the rich and poor

C) wasteful use of energy

D) the rapid advances of science and technology

#### 例2：

If you are a male and you are reading this, congratulations: you are a survivor. According to statistics, you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman, and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this—typically, men take more risks than women1 and are more likely to drink and smoke2—but perhaps more importantly, men don’t go to the doctor3.

What does the author state is the most important reason men die five years earlier on average than women?

A) men drink and smoke much more than women.（不符合题干要求，不是重要原因）

**B) men don’t seek medical care as often as women.**

C) men aren’t as cautions as women in face of danger.

D) men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases.

同义替换：

go to the doctor = seek medical care

#### 例3：

In 1958, Australian scientist David Warren developed a flight-memory recorder that would track basic information like altitude and direction. That was the first mode for a black box, which became a requirement on all U.S. commercial flights by 1960. Early models often failed to withstand crashes, however, so in 1965 the device was completely redesigned and moved to the rear of the plane—the area least subject to impact—from its original position in the *landing wells* (起落架舱). The same year, the Federal Aviation Authority required that the boxes, (which were never actually black), be painted orange or yellow to aid visibility.

Why was the black box redesigned in 1965?

A) New materials became available by that time.

B) Too much space was needed for its installation.

**C) The early models often got damaged in the crash.**

D) The early models didn't provide the needed data.

同义替换：

failed to withstand = got damaged

#### 例4：

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant’s typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it’s often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren’t available in stores, most diners don’t notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in The Street Journal, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the diners if they want it..

Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?

**A) Bottled water brings in huge profits.**

B) Competition from the wine industry is intense.

C) Most diners find bottled water affordable.

D) Bottled water satisfied diners’ desire to fashionable.

同义替换：

brings in huge profits = salivate (垂涎) over the profits

## 二、推断题

特征：

1、题干笼统

2、只能定位到某段，不能定位到某句

方法：

１、定位

2、找考点句，在考点句找同义替换（尤其重点关注首尾）

#### 例1：

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America, owned by PepsiCo and accounts for over half of the parent company’s $3 billion annual profits. But the U.S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow, the company has to look overseas.

account for占……比例

What do we learn about Frito-Lay from Paragraph 2?

　　A) Its products use to be popular among overseas consumers.

　　B) Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack marker.

　　C) It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.

（偷换概念：account for不等于give）

**D) It needs to turn to the word market for development.**

同义替换：

1、grow = development

2、needs = has to

3、look overseas = turn to the word market

#### 例2：

People are being *lured* (引诱) onto Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service without realizing they're paying for it by giving up loads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.

What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?

A) It is a website that sends messages to targeted users. 偷换概念‎（定语从句修饰的对象不同）

B) It makes money *by putting on advertisements*. 偷换概念‎

**C) It profits by selling its users' personal data. ‎**

D) It provides loads of information to its users. ‎

同义替换：

profit = make money

#### 例3：

Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly dependent on **government** **funding**. But **government** support has failed to keep pace with rising student numbers. The decline in **government** support has made **fund**-raising an increasingly necessary ability among administrators, and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

What do we learn about European universities from the passage?

A) The tuitions they charge have been rising considerably.

B) Their operation is under strict **government** supervision.

C) They are strengthening their position by globalization.

**D) Most of their revenues come from the government.**

同义替换：

1、mostly = most of

2、revenue = funding

3、dependent on = come from

# 匹配题解析

#### 例1：

**Is College a Worthy Investment?**

A) Why are we spending so much money on college? And why are we so unhappy about it? We all seem to agree that a college education is wonderful, and yet strangely we worry when we see families investing so much in this supposedly essential good. Maybe it's time to ask a question that seems almost *sacrilegious* (大不敬的): is all this investment in college education really worth it?

B) The answer, I fear, is no. For an increasing number of kids, the extra time and money spent pursuing a college diploma will leave them worse off than they were before they set foot on campus.

C) For my entire adult life, a good education has been the most important thing for middle-class households. My parents spent more educating my sister and me than they spent on their house, and they're not the only ones... and, of course, for an increasing number of families, most of the cost of their house is actually the cost of living in a good school district. Questioning the value of a college education seems a bit like questioning the value of happiness, or fun.

D) The average price of all goods and services has risen about 50 percent. But the price of a college education has nearly doubled in that time. Is the education that today's students are getting twice as good? Are new workers twice as smart? Have they become somehow massively more expensive to educate?

E) Perhaps a bit. Richard Vedder, an Ohio University economics professor, says, "I look at the data, and I see college costs rising faster than inflation up to the mid-1980s by 1 percent a year. Now I see them rising 3 to 4 percent a year over inflation. What has happened? The federal government has started dropping money out of airplanes. " Aid has increased, *subsidized* (补贴的) loans have become available, and "the universities have gotten the money." Economist Bryan Caplan, who is writing a book about education, agrees: "It's a giant waste of resources that will continue as long as the subsidies continue."

F) Promotional literature for colleges and student loans often speaks of debt as an "investment in yourself." But an investment is supposed to generate income to pay off the loans. More than half of all recent graduates are unemployed or in jobs that do not require a degree, and the amount of student-loan debt carried by households has increased more than five times since 1999. These graduates were told that a diploma was all they needed to succeed, but it won't even get them out of the spare bedroom at Mom and Dad's. For many, the most visible result of their four years is the loan payments, which now average hundreds of dollars a month on loan balances in the tens of thousands.

G) It's true about the money-sort of. College graduates now make 80 percent more than people who have only a high-school diploma, and though there are no precise estimates, the wage *premium* (高出的部分) for an outstanding school seems to be even higher. But that's not true of every student. It's very easy to spend four years majoring in English literature and come out no more employable than you were before you went in. Conversely, chemical engineers straight out of school can easily make almost four times the wages of an entry-level high-school graduate.

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I) Everyone seems to agree that the government, and parents, should be rethinking how we invest in higher education and that employers need to rethink the increasing use of college degrees as crude screening tools for jobs that don't really require college skills. "Employers seeing a surplus of college graduates and looking to fill jobs are just adding that requirement." says Vedder. "In fact, a college degree becomes a job requirement for becoming a bar-tender."

J) We have started to see some change on the finance side. A law passed in 2007 allows many students to cap their loan payment at 10 percent of their income and forgives any balance after 25 years. But of course, that doesn't control the cost of education! it just shifts it to taxpayers. It also encourages graduates to choose lower-paying careers, which reduces the financial return to education still further. "You're subsidizing people to become priests and poets and so forth," says Heckman. "You may think that's a good thing, or you may not." Either way it will be expensive for the government.

K) What might be a lot cheaper is putting more kids to work. Caplan notes that work also builds valuable skills- probably more valuable for kids who don't naturally love sitting in a classroom. Heckman agrees wholeheartedly: "People are different, and those abilities can be shaped. That's what we've learned, and public policy should recognize that."

L) Heckman would like to see more *apprenticeship-style* (学徒式) programs, where kids can learn in the workplace--learn not just specific job skills, but the kind of "soft skills," like getting to work on time and getting along with a team -- that are crucial for career success. "It's about having *mentors* (指导者) and having workplace-based education," he says. "Time and again I've seen examples of this kind of program working."

M) Ah, but how do we get there from here? With better public policy, hopefully, but also by making better individual decisions. "Historically markets have been able to handle these things," says Vedder. "and I think eventually markets will handle this one. If it doesn't improve soon, people are going to wake up and ask, 'Why am I going to college?'"

1. Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work. [K]【段首】

2. An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good school district. [C]

3. Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist. [E]【段尾】

4. More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma. [B]

5. For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth it. [H]

6. Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%. [D]【转折】

7. A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than one tenth of their income for their college loans. [J]

8. Middle-class Americans have highly valued a good education. [C]

9. More kids should be encouraged to participate in programs where they can learn not only job skills but also social skills. [L]

10. Over fifty percent of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job. [F]【比较】