Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to attend college at home or abroad, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Nowadays, there has been a heated discussion as to a better choice between attending college at home and abroad. Views on the topic vary greatly among people from different walks of life. Some believe that it is a better choice to study in domestic colleges, but others consider it better to study abroad. I totally agree with the latter idea for the reasons presented below. To begin with, it harms the society in that the greater the competition is, the higher the recruitment requirements will become. Therefore, with experiences of studying abroad, graduates will become more competitive in job hunting. Furthermore, it is beneficial to the students themselves to study abroad. Without the choice to pursue overseas study, many great scholars today would never have achieved such great success. From my perspective, it is crucial that the government should encourage people to pursue overseas study. Also it is crucial that people should understand the meaning and value of attending college abroad. Only in this way can we achieve greater success.

Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to major in humanities or science, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Living in a world which is full of changes and challenges, we are confronted with new problems every single day. Of all the issues, one might concern the high school graduates the most, and it is if there are two options: to major in science or humanities. As for me, I prefer the latter.
Why, you may wonder, should I prefer to major in humanities. The reasons responsible for it can be listed as follows .
Among the most important reasons cited by people is that to major in humanities directly or indirectly can not only enrich our basic knowledge about the diversified culture but also sharpen one's insight in daily routine which is of great importance in one's growth.
What's more, to study humanities can give us an independent personality and a deeper vision towards the world, if it were not for those two attributes, how could we achieve great goals in this dog-eat-dog world.
Above all, in such a society where emphasis more often than not is laid on the depth of one's thought, to choose humanities as one's major, must be the best way .
To major humanities, so at least it seems to me, is preferable for college students, if they had the chance, in the process of which we will develop an innovative thought mode.
As a proverb goes ,there is no difficulty that an innovative thought mode can not solve, no door that an innovative thought mode can not open, no mountain that an innovative thought mode can not surmount.

Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to attend a vocational college or a university, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

With the flourish of education industry, modern students are faced with more alternatives to continue their further education. Both attending a vocational college or a university serves as two main options for the high school graduates. In terms of which to choose and what to be taken into consideration, I shall advise as follows:
Primarily, self-orientation matters the most when it comes to a issue like this. Obviously, the main task of vocational college is cultivating human resource with practical capability.

Instead, university serves as the cradle of academic researchers in different areas. Therefore, being aware of your self-expectation with a clear future blueprint lays a foundation for this important decision.

Apart from what has been mentioned above, personal interest also plays a key role in it. For both passion and motivation are derived from interest, which not only decide how far you can reach academically and professionally but also how happy and fulfilled you will be .

To sum up, a clear recognition of self orientation and personal interest will decide whether you will tick the box of vocational college or university. Only in this way can we get the most out of the further education.

618 907

? Tang Dynasty started in 618 and ended in 907. It was the most glorious time in Chinese history. After developing for 300 years, Tang became the most prosperous country in the world. Its capital, Chang An, was the biggest city in the world. At this time, economy was developed. Commerce was prosperous. Social order was stable. Even the borders were open to other countries. With urbanization and growing wealth, art and literature also thrived. Li Bai and Du Fu were famous poets. They were famous for their concise and natural works. Their poems touched the hearts of scholars and ordinary people. Even today, many children and adults are still reading and reciting their poems.

? Initiated from AD 618 to AD 907, the Tang dynasty was regarded as the most glorious period of Chinese history. After developing for 300 years, China in Tang dynasty became the most prosperous country in the world, and its capital Chang an the biggest metropolis. China in this period enjoyed a splendid era with overwhelmingly developed economy and commerce, and the social order also remained stable, even the borders were open to other countries. With the development of urbanization and the accumulation of wealth, art and literature also thrived. Famous poets like Li Bai and Du Fu were known for the concise and neat language in their works. Their poems touched everyone, ranging from scholars to ordinary people. Even today, their poems are still being read and recited by both children and adults.

960 1279

The Song dynasty began from 960 and ended in 1279. During the period, China had witnessed huge growth in the economy, making it the most advanced economy in the world. Science and technology, philosophy and mathematics also flourished at that time. In the Song dynasty, China was the first country in the world to issue paper money, use gunpowder and invent movable-type printing. With rapidly increasing population, more and more people moved into the city, in which entertainment venues were very busy. People could enjoy various social life, getting together to appreciate and trade precious artworks. The Song dynasty also enjoyed an advanced government system in the world. All of the government officials were selected and appointed through the competitive examination.

The Ming dynasty ruled China for 276 years, which is depicted as one of the feudal dynasties that are governed orderly and stabilized in the history. In this period, the development of handicraft promoted the market economy and urbanization. An ocean of commodities, including wine and silk, were sold on the market. Meanwhile, numerous exotic products were imported, such as clocks and tobacco. Commercial centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou, Suzhou formed in succession. It was also in Ming dynasty that the fleet of ships led by ZhengHe expedited for seven times to the Indian Ocean on a large scale. What's more, three of the four classical novels are written in the Ming dynasty.

Part III Reading comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single through the center. You may not use any of the word in the bank more than once.

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner monologues ( ) in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain ___26___ better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering.

According to a series of experiments published in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to ___27___ mental pictures helps people function quicker.

In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty ___28___ and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were ___29___ to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips ___30___ . Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that ___31___ the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down.

Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've ___32___ matured is not a great sign of ___33___The two professors hope to refute that idea, ___34___ that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any ___35___ , there's still such a thing as too much information.

A.Apparently   B.Arrogance   C.Brilliance   D.Claiming   E.Dedicated   F.Focused   G.Incur
H.Instructed   I.Obscurely   J.Sealed   K.spectators   L.Trigger   M.Uttering   N.Volume
O.Volunteers

F) focused L) trigger O) volunteers H) instructed J) sealed M) uttering A) apparently C) brilliance D) claiming 35. N) volume

[A] The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than they have in decades.

[B] Well-off families are ruled by calendars. with children enrolled in ballet. soccer and after-school programs, according to a new PewResearch Center survey There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules

[C] In poor families. however. children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family. the survey found They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children. and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law

[D] The class differences m child rearing are growing, researchers say - a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences Different upbringings set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic divisions. Especially because education is strongly linked to earnings Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic stratum. but not necessarily others

[E] "Early childhood experiences can be very consequential for children's long-term social, emotional and cognitive development." said Sean F.Reardon. professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University -And because those influence educational success and later earnings. early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow" The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children. which can leave children less prepared for school and work. which leads to lower earnings

[F] American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92 percent of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children. Yet they are doing it quite differently Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, a University of Pennsylvania sociologist whose goundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book "Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life " They try to develop their skills through close supervision and organized activities, and teach children to question authority figures and navigate elite institutions.

[G] Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play They are taught to be compliant and deferential to adults There are benefits to both approaches Working-class children are happier, more independent, whine less and are closer with family members, Ms Lareau found Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college and en route to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate bureaucracies and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms.Lareau said

[H] "Do all parents want the most success for their children? Absolutely," she said "Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it "

[I] Social scientists say the differences arise in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or preschool, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events Extracurricular activities epitomize the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally representative sample of l,807 parents Of families earning more than $75,000 a year, 84 percent say their children have participated in organized sports over the past year, 64 percent have done volunteer work and 62 percent have taken lessons in music, dance or art Of families earning less than $30,000,59 percent of children have done sports, 37 percent have volunteered and 41 percent have taken arts classes

[J] Especially in affluent families, children start young Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents enrolled their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth

oflow-income,

less-educated parents. Nonetheless, 20 percent of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too

hectic, compared with 8 percent of poorer parents.

[K] Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger vocabularies and better reading comprehension in school Seventy-one percent of parents with a college degree

say they do it every day, compared with 33 percent of those with a high school diploma or less,

Pewfound White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or day care, while low-income

parents are more likely to depend on family members Discipline techniques vary by education level:

8 percent of those with a postgraduate degree say they often spank their children, compared with

22 percent of those with a high school degree or less

[L] The survey also probed attitudes and anxieties. Interestingly, parents' attitudes toward

education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the

importance of education for upward mobility Most American parents say they are not concerned about their children's grades as long as they work hard But 50 percent of poor parents say it is extremely important to them that their children earn a college degree, compared with 39 percent of wealthier parents

[M] Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and Latino parents are more likely to believe

that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child's education Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood

for raising children While bullying is parents: greatest concern over all, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious

[N] In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between $30,000 and $75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood

for raising children,participation in extracurricular activities and involvement in their children's education

[O] Children were not always raised so differently The achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families is 30 percent t0 40 percent larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr Reardon's research People used to live near people of

different income levels;neighborhoods are now more segregated by income More than a quarter of

children live in single-parent households - a historic high, according to Pew- and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents Meanwhile,

growing income inequality has coincided with the increasing importance of a college degree for

earning a middle-class wage

[P] Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink In the past decade, even

as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed

36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adults.

37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite

different ways of parenting.

38. while rich parents are more concerned with their children ' s psychological well-being, poor

parents are more worried about their children ' s safety.

39. The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing

social inequality.

40. Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages.

41. Higher-income families and working-class families tend to live in different neighborhoods.

42. Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents.

43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development.

44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules.

45. Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years.

F   G   C   D   G   M   K   H   B   P

Questions 46 t0 50 are based on the following passage.

Open data-sharers are still in the minority in many fields,Although many rescarechers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science- because other scientists might be able to make advances not foreseen by the data's producers -most are reluctant to post the results of their own labours online (see Nature 461, 160-163; 2009) WhenWolkovich, for instance, went hunting for the data from the 50 studies in her meta-analysis, only 8 data sets were available online, and many of the researchers whomshe e-mailed refused to share their work Forced to extract data from tables or flgures in publications,Wolkovich's team could conduct only limited analyses

Some communities have agreed to share online - geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository, and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say,the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects - but these remain the exception, not the rule Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data and the contextual information called metadata; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data

But the barriers are disappearing in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report Science as an Open Enterprise that scientists need to shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as pricate preserve " Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them

Although exhortations to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits.including more connections with colleagues,improved visibility and increased citations The most successful sharers - those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often - get noticed, and their work gets used For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne, a biologist at George Washington University in Washington DC, thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of' timber "I would much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible "

46 What do many researchers generally accept?

A It is imperative to protest scientist' patents

B Repositories are essential to scientitle research

C Open data sharing is most important to medical science

D.Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement

47 What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

A Opposed B Ambiguous C Liberal D Neutral

48 According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing"

A The fear of massive copying   B The lack of a research culture

C.The belief that resacrch is private intellectual property

D. The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it

49 What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

A The ever-growing demand for big data   B The advantage of digital technology

C The changing attitude   of journals   and funders. D The   trend of social   and economic development.

50 Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing ___

A is becoming increasingly popular   B benefits shares and users alike

C makes researchers successful   D saves both money and labor

Passage two

Question 51 t0 55 are based on the following passage.

Beginning   in the late   sixteenth   century,   it became fashionable   for young aristocrats   to visit Europe and above all   Rome, as the culmination   of their   classical   education Thus the idea of the Grand Tour was born, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and

culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years.Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period.possible only for a privileged class the same that produced gentlemen scientists authors antique experts and patrons of the arts.

The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough background in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time some means and some interest in art.The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture.he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence   in Rome.Most Grand Tourist   however stayed for briefer   periods and set out with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

Since there   were few museumsanywhere in Eurpe before the end of the 18th century   Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections. and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections In England, where

architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas   of Palladio   in Veneto and the evocative   ruins of Rometo their   own country houses and gardens

51 What is said about the Grand Tour?

A)It   was fashionable   among young people of the time B   It was unaffordable   for ordinary   people

C)It produced some famous European artists   D)It made a compulsory part of college education

52 What did Grand Tourists have in common?

A)They had much geographic knowledge   B)They were courageous and venturesome

C)They were couragcous and venturesome   D)They   had enough travel   and outdoor-life   experience

53 How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?

A)They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces

B)They got a better understanding of early human civilization

C)They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms

D)They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture

54 Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?

A)They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home

B)Europe hardly had any museums before 19th century

C)They found the antiques there more valuable

D)Private collections were of greater variety

55 How dis the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?

A)There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings

B)Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas

C)Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens

D)Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens

46. D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

47. A) Opposed.

48. C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.

49. C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.

50. B) benefits sharers and users alike

51. [B] It was unaffordable for ordinary people.

52. [C] They were versed in literature and interested in art.

53. [D] They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.

54. [B] Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.

55. [A] There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.

Part III Reading comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keeptheir inner monologues (   ) in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain 26 better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering.

According to a series of experiments published in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to 27 mental pictures helps people function quicker.

In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty 28 and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were 29 to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips 30 . Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that 31 the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down.

Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've 32 matured is not a great sign of 33 . The two professors hope to refute that idea, 34 that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any 35 , there's still such a thing as too much information.

A) apparently   I) obscurely

B) arrogance   J) sealed

C) brilliance   K) spectators

D) claiming   L) trigger

E) dedicated   M) uttering

F) focused   N) volume

G) incur   O) volunteers

H) instructed

Section B

Class Differences in Child-Rearing Are on the Rise

[A] The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than they have in decades.

[B] Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and after-school programs, according to a new PewResearch Center survey. There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.

[C] In poor families, however, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family, the survey found. They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.

[D] The class differences in child rearing are growing, researchers say — a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences. Different upbringings set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic divisions, especially because education is strongly linked to earnings. Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic stratum, but not necessarily others.

[E] "Early childhood experiences can be very consequential for children's long-term social, emotional and cognitive development," said Sean F. Reardon, professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University. "And because those influence educational success and later earnings, early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow." The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.

[F] American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate. There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92 percent of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children. Yet they are doing it quite differently. Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, a University of Pennsylvania sociologist whose groundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book "Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life." They try to develop their skills through close supervision and organized activities, and teach children to question authority figures and navigate elite institutions.

[G] Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play. They are taught to be compliant and deferential to adults. There are benefits to both approaches. Working-class children are happier, more independent, whine less and are closer with family members, Ms. Lareau found. Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems. Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college and en route to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle. Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate bureaucracies and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms. Lareau said.

[H] "Do all parents want the most success for their children? Absolutely," she said. "Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do. Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it."

[I] Social scientists say the differences arise in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or preschool, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events. Extracurricular activities epitomize the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally representative sample of 1,807 parents. Of families earning more than $75,000 a year, 84 percent say their children have participated in organized sports over the past year, 64 percent have done volunteer work and 62 percent have taken lessons in music, dance or art. Of families earning less than $30,000, 59 percent of children have done sports, 37 percent have volunteered and 41 percent have taken arts classes. [J] Especially in affluent families, children start young. Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents enrolled their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth of low-income, less-educated parents. Nonetheless, 20 percent of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too hectic, compared with 8 percent of poorer parents.

[K] Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger vocabularies and better reading comprehension in school. Seventy-one percent of parents with a college degree say they do it every day, compared with 33 percent of those with a high school diploma or less,

Pewfound. White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents. Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or day care, while low-income

parents are more likely to depend on family members. Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8 percent of those with a postgraduate degree say they often spank their children, compared with

22 percent of those with a high school degree or less.

　[L] The survey also probed attitudes and anxieties. Interestingly, parents' attitudes toward education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the

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[M] Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and Latino parents are more likely to believe

that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child's education. Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad. Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances. High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children. While bullying is parents' greatest concern over all, nearly half of

low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.

[N] In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between $30,000 and $75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood

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children's education.

[O] Children were not always raised so differently. The achievement gap between children from

high- and low-income families is 30 percent to 40 percent larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr. Reardon's research. People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income. More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households — a historic high, according to Pew — and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents.

Meanwhile, growing income inequality has coincided with the increasing importance of a college

degree for earning a middle-class wage.

[P] Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink. In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.

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social inequality.

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Section C

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

Some communities have agreed to share online-geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository( ) and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects —but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientist have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data. But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a rese arch culture where data is viewed as a private preserve". Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic( ). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful shares — those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often — get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world, it has been downloaded 5,700 times, Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. "I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says, "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible."

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

A) It is imp erative to protest scientists' patents.

B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.

C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.

D) Open data sharing is conductive to scientific advancement.

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

A) Opposed B) Ambiguous C) Liberal D) Neutral

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

A) The fear of massive copying.

B) The lack of a research culture.

C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.

D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

A) The ever-growing demand for big data.

B) The advancement of digital technology.

C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.

D) The trend of social and economic development.

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing_____.

A) is becoming increasingly popular

B) benefits sharers and users alike

C) makes researchers successful

D) saves both money and labor

Passage Two

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit
Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all. Rome, as the culmination (   ) of their classical
education.   Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice   which introduced   Englishmen, Germans,
Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300
years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged
class — the same that produced gentlemen scientists,   authors,   antique   experts,   and patrons of the
arts.
The Grand Tourist   was typically   a young man with a thorough   grounding   in Greek and Latin   literature
as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann
Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study if Greek and Roman
sculpture;   he was portrayed   by his friend   Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning   of his long residence
in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with souvenirs of
their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great
masterpieces.
Since   there   were few museums anywhere in Europe before   the close   of the eighteenth   century,   Grand
Tourists   often   saw paintings   and sculptures   by gaining   admission   to private   collections,   and many
were eager to acquire   examples of Greco-Roman and Italian   art for their   own collections.   In England,
where architecture   was increasingly   seen as an aristocratic   pursuit,   noblemen often   applied   what
they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative (   ) ruins of
Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

51. What is said about the Grand Tour?
A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.
B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.
C) It produced some famous European artists.
D) It made a compulsory part of college education.
52. What did Grand Tourists have in common?
A) They had much geographic knowledge.
B) They were courageous and venturesome.
C) They were versed in literature and interested in art.
D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.
53. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?
A) They found inspiration in the world   ' s greatest masterpieces.
B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.
C) They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms.
D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.
54. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?
A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.
B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.
C) They found the antiques there more valuable.
D) Private collections were of greater variety.
55. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?
A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.
B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.
C) Aristocrats   '   country houses all had Roman   -style gardens.
D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.

26. F focused
,are actually more likely to stay on task, remain (,) better,
        remain,better, remain
                      stay on task(   )   remain focused

better( ) " "

27. L trigger

,the act of using verbal clues to (,) mental pictures helps people function quicker.

to　　　　　　　　　　　　G. incur　　　　　　　　　L. trigger

helps　" ,mental pictures "　　　　　　　incur

,　　　　trigger　　　　" "

28. O volunteers

In one experiment , to twenty (,)

twenty　　　　　　　K. spectators( )　O. volunteers ( )　,

in one experiment　　　　　　showed pictures to ,

,,　　　volunteers

29. H instructed　　　　30. J sealed

Half were (,) to repeat out loud,and the other half kept their lips (,)

H. instructed ( )　J. sealed( )

instructed.　　　Keep　　　　　　　　half,and the other

half,,　　repeatout loud　　　　　,　　　　keep lips sealed( )

"　　　　　　　　"

31. M uttering

that (,) the name of , helped quicken someone　' s pace,, but talking about uncommon items ,

that　　　　　　　　but talking about uncommonitems,

,the name of a common product　　　　talking about

uttering　" ,, ,　　,, "

32. A apparently

33. C brilliance

doing so when you ' ve (,) matured is not a great sign of (,)　　　　A. apparently

( )　I. obscurely( )　when you' ve ,matured(,)　apparently.

B. arrogance( )　C. brilliance( )　N. volume( )　a great sign

of ,(,,　　) brilliance　"　　　　　"

34. D claiming

hope,

35. N volume

at any volume

Section B

36. G　37. F　38. M　39. D　40. G　41. O　42. K　43. H　44. B　45. P

Section C

Passage One

46.　　D. Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.　　many researchers

accept　　many researchers broadly(=generally) agree(accept) than public access to raw

data would acceleratescience　　Open data sharing=public access to raw data　　science

47.　　A. opposed　　most researchers　　making their owndata public　　Historically,

most scientists(=most researchers)have objected to sharing(making their owndatapublic) for many

reasons.　　objected to=opposed

48.　　C. The belief that research data is private intellectual property.　　open data

sharing　hinder　　But the barriers(=hinder) are disappearing, in part because journals

and funding agencies worldwideare encouraging scientist to make their data public(=open data

sharing).　　scientists need to " shift away from a research culture

where data is viewed as a private preserve. "　　data private　　The belief=the

culture

49.　　C. The changing attitude of journals and funders.　　lift some of the barriers

open data sharing　　But the barriers(=hinder) are disappearing　　=lift , in part because

journals and funding agenciesworldwide are encouraging scientist to make their data public(=open data sharing). journals funding agencies

50. B. benefits sharers and users alike Dryad open data sharing the practice is not purely altruistic .

not purely altruistic= benefits sharers and users alike

Passage Two

51. B

It was unaffordable for ordinary people. Grand Tour

" ,Thus was born the idea of the GrandTour, " " Travel was arduous and costly, possible only for aprivileged class ",

B A

" young aristocrats " " young people " C

" introduce " " produce " D " compulsory part of college education "

52. C

They were versed in literature and interested in art. Grand Tourists

in common " Grand Touri st was typically, " typically in common " a youngman with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature , and some interest in art " ,, C

literature and art " were versed in " " with a thoroughgrounding in "

" interested " " interest " C A " geographic knowledge

" B " courageous and venturesome " D

" travel and outdoor -life experience "

53 D They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.

Grand Tourists " benefit " " Most Grand Tourists, however, ,, and expected to return homewith souvenirs of their travels as wellas an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces "

D art and architecture " gain some knowledge "

" understanding " A " inspiration " B

" art and architecture " " early humancivilization "

C " orgin of modern art forms "

54. B

Europe hardly had any museumsbefore the 19th century. Grand Tourists, private collections, " why " " Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century,Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to , "

since B " before the 19th century 19

" ," hardly had any museum's " " B

A " buy unique souvenirs "

C D " "

55 A

There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings. architecture in England, Grand Tour influence " In England, where architecture ,, " " noblemen applied what they learnedfrom, and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens. "

A " There appeared more and moreRoman - style buildings "

B " move into Roman -style villas "

C " all " D " "