

2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试
考研英语一试卷

注意事项：

- 1. 答卷前，考生务必将姓名、班级等填写清楚，解题时要认真审题，规范作答。
- 2. 本试卷共 440 道试题，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

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Text 1

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs? Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering—have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine. This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting. The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums—from grammar school to college—should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt. The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them. Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality. Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

1. 21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

- (A) Leading politicians.
- (B) Low-wage laborers.
- (C) Robot owners.
- (D) Middle-class workers.

2. 22. Which of the following best represent the author's view?

- (A) Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
 - (B) Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
 - (C) Issues arising from automation need to be tackled
 - (D) Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided
3. 23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on
- (A) creative potential.
 - (B) job-hunting skills.
 - (C) individual needs.
 - (D) cooperative spirit.
4. 24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at
- (A) encouraging the development of automation.
 - (B) increasing the return on capital investment.
 - (C) easing the hostility between rich and poor.
 - (D) preventing the income gap from widening.
5. 25. In this text, the author presents a problem with
- (A) opposing views on it.
 - (B) possible solutions to it.
 - (C) its alarming impacts.
 - (D) its major variations.

Text 2

A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other source, Not a president's social media platform. Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant. Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use "distributed trust" to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives—especially those that are open about any bias. "Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints," the survey concluded. Such active research can have another effect. A 2014 survey conducted in

Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people's reliance on social media led to greater political engagement. Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests. This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information. A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is "reader error," more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news" via social media. In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. "This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem," says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group. So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills –and in their choices on when to share on social media.

1. 26. According to the Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubts on
 - (A) the justification of the news-filtering practice.
 - (B) people's preference for social media platforms.
 - (C) the administrations ability to handle information.
 - (D) social media was a reliable source of news.
2. 27. The phrase "beer up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
 - (A) sharpen
 - (B) define
 - (C) boast
 - (D) share
3. 28. According to the knight foundation survey, young people
 - (A) tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.
 - (B) verify news by referring to diverse resources.
 - (C) have s strong sense of responsibility.
 - (D) like to exchange views on "distributed trust"
4. 29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is
 - (A) readers outdated values.
 - (B) journalists' biased reporting
 - (C) readers' misinterpretation
 - (D) journalists' made-up stories.
5. 30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- (A) A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online
- (B) A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend
- (C) The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.
- (D) The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

Text 3

Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy. DeepMind has almost apologized. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements- and there may be many-between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value. The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more. The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

1. 31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind ?

- (A) It caused conflicts among tech giants.
- (B) It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.
- (C) It fell short of the latter's expectations
- (D) It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

2. 32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with

- (A) empty promises.
- (B) tough resistance.
- (C) necessary adjustments.
- (D) sincere apologies.

3. 33.The author argues in Paragraph 2 that

- (A) privacy protection must be secured at all costs.
- (B) leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.
- (C) making profits from patients' data is illegal.
- (D) the value of data comes from the processing of it

4. 34.According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is

- (A) the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.
- (B) the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.
- (C) the uncontrolled use of new software.
- (D) the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

5. 35.The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is

- (A) ambiguous.
- (B) cautious.
- (C) appreciative.
- (D) contemptuous.

Text 4

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue. Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. There are many bankruptcies. Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality. And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS' s ultimate overseer-Congress-insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization. Now comes word that everyone involved—Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users—has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures. Most of the money would come

from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its union. If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate –where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. There’ s no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency’ s costs. Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they’ re getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

1. 36.The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by
 - (A) . its unbalanced budget.
 - (B) .its rigid management.
 - (C) .the cost for technical upgrading.
 - (D) . the withdrawal of bank support.
2. 37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to
 - (A) . the interference from interest groups.
 - (B) .the inadequate funding from Congress.
 - (C) .the shrinking demand for postal service.
 - (D) .the incompetence of postal unions.
3. 38.The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by
 - (A) .removing its burden of retiree health care.
 - (B) .making more investment in new vehicles.
 - (C) .adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.
 - (D) . attracting more first-class mail users.
4. 39.In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with
 - (A) respect.
 - (B) tolerance.
 - (C) discontent.
 - (D) gratitude.
5. 40.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- (A) The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days
- (B) The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese
- (C) The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure
- (D) The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

2017

Text 1

First two hours , now three hours—this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight , at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines. Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea , provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating. Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious. Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel , so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this. There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck. It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock. Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways. The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

1. 21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has __ .

- (A) gained great popularity
- (B) created many jobs
- (C) strengthened community ties
- (D) become an official festival

2. 22. The author believes that London' s Olympic "legacy" has failed to __ .
- (A) boost population growth
 - (B) promote sport participation
 - (C) improve the city' s image
 - (D) increase sport hours in schools
3. 23. Parkrun is different form Olympic games in that it __ .
- (A) aims at discovering talents
 - (B) focuses on mass competition
 - (C) does not emphasize elitism
 - (D) does not attract first-timers
4. 24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should __ .
- (A) organize "grassroots" sports events
 - (B) supervise local sports associations
 - (C) increase funds for sports clubs
 - (D) invest in pubic sports facilities
5. 25. The author' s attitude to what UK governments have to done for sports is __ .
- (A) tolerant
 - (B) critical
 - (C) uncertain
 - (D) sympathetic

Text 2

"The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii' s last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope(TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity' s view of the cosmos. At issue is the TMT' s planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko , that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world' s most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea' s peak rises above the bulk of our planet' s dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity. Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environments have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation. Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection

of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the island's inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today. Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes. The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

1. 26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates
 - (A) its conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
 - (B) the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
 - (C) the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
 - (D) her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.
2. 27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to
 - (A) its geographical features
 - (B) its protective surroundings.
 - (C) its religious implications.
 - (D) its existing infrastructure.
3. 28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because
 - (A) it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
 - (B) it reminds them of a humiliating history.
 - (C) their culture will lose a chance of revival.
 - (D) they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.
4. 29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy
 - (A) is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.
 - (B) helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.
 - (C) may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.
 - (D) will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.
5. 30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of

- (A) severe criticism.
- (B) passive acceptance.
- (C) slight hesitancy.
- (D) full approval.

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to. The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects? A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing. While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment. This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different. So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being. The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

1. 31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he

- (A) praised the UK for its GDP.
- (B) identified GDP with happiness.
- (C) misinterpreted the role of GDP.
- (D) had a low opinion of GDP.

2. 32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that

- (A) the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern .
- (B) GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK .
- (C) the UK will contribute less to the world economy .
- (D) policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP .

3. 33.Which of the following is true about the recent annual study ?

- (A) It is sponsored by 163 countries .
- (B) It excludes GDP as an indicator.
- (C) Its criteria are questionable .
- (D) Its results are enlightening .

4. 34.In the last two paragraphs , the author suggests that

- (A) the UK is preparing for an economic boom .
- (B) high GDP foreshadows an economic decline .
- (C) it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP .
- (D) it requires caution to handle economic issues .

5. 35.Which of the following is the best title for the text ?

- (A) High GDP But Inadequate Well-being , a UK Lesson
- (B) GDP Figures , a Window on Global Economic Health
- (C) Rebort F. Kennedy , a Terminator of GDP
- (D) Brexit, the UK' s Gateway to Well-being

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government. The high court' s decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell' s trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor' s decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties. Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found. The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act" . The court' s ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery." The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court," assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on

their concerns.” But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader’ s source of wealth. Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society—that all are equal in treatment by government—is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual. The court’ s ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

1. 36. The undermined sentence (Para.1) most probably shows that the court
 - (A) avoided defining the extent of McDonnell’ s duties.
 - (B) made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
 - (C) was contemptuous of McDonnell’ s conduct.
 - (D) refused to comment on McDonnell’ s ethics.
2. 37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves
 - (A) leaking secrets intentionally.
 - (B) sizable gains in the form of gifts.
 - (C) concrete returns for gift-givers.
 - (D) breaking contracts officially.
3. 38. The court’ s ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are
 - (A) justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
 - (B) qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
 - (C) allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
 - (D) exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.
4. 39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to
 - (A) awaken the conscience of officials.
 - (B) guarantee fair play in official access.
 - (C) allow for certain kinds of lobbying.
 - (D) inspire hopes in average people.
5. 40. The author’ s attitude toward the court’ s ruling is

- (A) sarcastic.
- (B) tolerant.
- (C) skeptical.
- (D) supportive

2016

Text 1

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for woman. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting. Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up with impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starring themselves to health—as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape—measure they must use to determine their individual worth. The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to woman (and many men) that they should not let others be orbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to sine zero or wasp-waist physiques. The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison. The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standard for models and fashion images there rely more on peer pressure for enforcement. In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical charter clearly states, we are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people. The charter's main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen. Fashion week, which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance. Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

1. 21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

- (A) Physical beauty would be redefined
- (B) New runways would be constructed
- (C) Websites about dieting would thrive
- (D) The fashion industry would decline

2. 22. The phrase “impinging on” (Line2 Para2) is closest in meaning to
- (A) heightening the value of
 - (B) indicating the state of
 - (C) losing faith in
 - (D) doing harm to
3. 23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry
- (A) The French measures have already failed
 - (B) New standards are being set in Denmark
 - (C) Models are no longer under peer pressure
 - (D) Its inherent problems are getting worse
4. 24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for
- (A) setting perfect physical conditions
 - (B) caring too much about models’ character
 - (C) showing little concern for health factors
 - (D) pursuing a high age threshold for models
5. 25. Which of the following maybe the best title of the text?
- (A) A challenge to the Fashion Industry’ s Body Ideals
 - (B) A Dilemma for the starving models in France
 - (C) Just Another Round of struggle for beauty
 - (D) The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

Text 2

For the first time in the history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what make them proudest of their country, this has limited political support. A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever” . It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air” . Hill’ s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don’ t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it .It needs constant guardianship. At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing “off-plan” building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent only u sensing its chance, has sides with those pleading for a more

considered approach to using green land. Its campaign to protect Rural England struck terror into many local conservative parties. The sensible place to build new houses factories and offices is where people are in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half of million houses in the Landon area alone with no intrusion on green belts. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces. The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones? Development should be planned, not let trip, After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe’ s most crowed country. Half a century of town and country planning has enable it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative-the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

1. 26. Britain’ s public sentiment about the countryside
 - (A) is not well reflected in politics
 - (B) is fully backed by the royal family
 - (C) didn’ t start fill the Shakespearean age
 - (D) has brought much benefit to the NHS
2. 27. According to paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being
 - (A) largely overshadowed
 - (B) properly protected
 - (C) effectively reinforced
 - (D) gradually destroyed
3. 28. Which of the following can be offered from paragraph 3
 - (A) Labour is under attack for opposing development
 - (B) The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building
 - (C) Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation
 - (D) The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence
4. 29. The author holds that George Osbornes’ s preference
 - (A) shows his disregard for the character of rural area
 - (B) stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis
 - (C) highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure
 - (D) reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

5. 30. In the last paragraph the author show his appreciation of

- (A) the size of population in Britain
- (B) the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain
- (C) the town-and-country planning in Britain
- (D) the political life in today' s Britain

Text 3

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’ s premise and regard corporate social responsibility(CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ s money, things may not be absolutely clear-act. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’ s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’ s products as an indirect may to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under American’ s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) .It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’ s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm’ s political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’ s record in CSR. “We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about20% result in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials.” says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question at how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

1. 31. The author views Milton Friedman’ s statement about CSR with

- (A) uncertainty
- (B) skepticism
- (C) approval
- (D) tolerance

2. 32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by
- (A) guarding it against malpractices
 - (B) protecting it from consumers
 - (C) winning trust from consumers.
 - (D) raising the quality of its products
3. 33. The expression “more lenient” (line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to
- (A) less controversial
 - (B) more lasting
 - (C) more effective
 - (D) less severe
4. 34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company’s CSR record
- (A) comes across as reliable evidence
 - (B) has an impact on their decision
 - (C) increases the chance of being penalized
 - (D) constitutes part of the investigation
5. 35. Which of the following is true of CSR according to the last paragraph?
- (A) The necessary amount of companies spending on it is unknown
 - (B) Companies’ financial capacity for it has been overestimated
 - (C) Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked
 - (D) It has brought much benefit to the banking industry

Text 4

There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010. Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks—isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining. Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti. Peretti says the Times shouldn’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. “Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.” Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus

on streaming. “It was seen as blunder,” he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? ” I wouldn’ t pick a year to end print,” he said “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.” The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’ d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’ re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.”

In other words, if you’ re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year –more than twice as much as a digital –only subscription. “It’ s a really hard thing to do and it’ s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’ t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. “But we’ re going to have questions like that where we have things we’ re doing that don’ t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it’ s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”

1. 36. The New York Times is considering ending it’ s print edition partly due to
 - (A) the increasing online and sales
 - (B) the pressure from its investors
 - (C) the complaints from its readers
 - (D) the high cost of operation
2. 37. Peretti suggests that in face of the present situation, The Times should
 - (A) make strategic adjustments
 - (B) end the print sediton for good
 - (C) seek new sources of leadership
 - (D) aim for efficient management
3. 38. It can be inferred from paragraphs 5and 6 that a ” legacy product”
 - (A) helps restore the glory of former times
 - (B) is meant for the most loyal customers
 - (C) will have the cost of printing reduced
 - (D) expands the popularity of the paper
4. 39. Peretti believes that in a changing world
 - (A) traditional luxuries can stay unaffected
 - (B) cautiousness facilitates problem-solving
 - (C) aggressiveness better meets challenges
 - (D) legacy businesses are becoming out dated
5. 40. which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- (A) shift to online newspapers all at once
- (B) Cherish the Newspapers still in Your Hand
- (C) keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion
- (D) Make Your print Newspapers a luxury Good

2015

Text 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles? The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity. It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure. Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states. The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image. While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example. It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy’s worst enemies.

1. 21. According to the first two Paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain __ .

- (A) used to enjoy high public support
 - (B) was unpopular among European royals
 - (C) eased his relationship with his rivals
 - (D) ended his reign in embarrassment
2. 22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly __ .
- (A) owing to their undoubted and respectable status
 - (B) to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
 - (C) to give voters more public figures to look up to
 - (D) due to their everlasting political embodiment
3. 23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?
- (A) Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
 - (B) The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
 - (C) The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
 - (D) The nobility' s adherence to their privileges.
4. 24. The British royals “have most to fear” because Charles __ .
- (A) takes a rough line on political issues
 - (B) fails to change his lifestyle as advised
 - (C) takes republicans as his potential allies
 - (D) fails to adapt himself to his future role
5. 25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- (A) Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
 - (B) Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
 - (C) Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
 - (D) Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest. California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies. The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California' s advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and

should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants. They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier. Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches. As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom. But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

1. 26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to __ .

- (A) prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents
- (B) search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant
- (C) check suspects' phone contents without being authorized
- (D) prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones

2. 27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of __ .

- (A) disapproval
- (B) indifference
- (C) tolerance
- (D) cautiousness

3. 28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to __ .

- (A) getting into one's residence
- (B) handling one's historical records
- (C) scanning one's correspondences
- (D) going through one's wallet

4. 29. In Paragraph 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that __ .

- (A) principles are hard to be clearly expressed
- (B) the court is giving police less room for action
- (C) citizens' privacy is not effectively protected
- (D) phones are used to store sensitive information

5. 30. Orin Kerr' s comparison is quoted to indicate that _ .

- (A) the Constitution should be implemented flexibly
- (B) new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution
- (C) California' s argument violates principles of the Constitution
- (D) principles of the Constitution should never be altered

Text 3

The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings. “Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,” writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistic board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal’ s internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts. Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: “The creation of the ‘statistics board’ was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*’ s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.” Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to “play primarily an advisory role.” He agreed to join because he “found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in *Science* itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after *Science*.” John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is “a most welcome step forward” and “long overdue.” “Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review,” he says. But he noted that biomedical journals such as *Annals of Internal Medicine*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *The Lancet* pay strong attention to statistical review. Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, “engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process.” Vaux says that *Science*’ s idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place” .

1. 31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that __ .
- (A) Science intends to simplify its peer-review process
 - (B) journals are strengthening their statistical checks
 - (C) few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis
 - (D) lack of data analysis is common in research projects
2. 32. The phrase “flagged up” (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to __ .
- (A) found
 - (B) marked
 - (C) revised
 - (D) stored
3. 33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may __ .
- (A) pose a threat to all its peers
 - (B) meet with strong opposition
 - (C) increase Science’ s circulation
 - (D) set an example for other journals
4. 34. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now __ .
- (A) adds to researchers’ workload
 - (B) diminishes the role of reviewers
 - (C) has room for further improvement
 - (D) is to fail in the foreseeable future
5. 35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- (A) Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
 - (B) Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
 - (C) Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors’ Desks
 - (D) Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch’ s daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the “unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions.” Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only “sorting mechanism” in society should be profit and the market. But “it’ s us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit.” Driving her point home, she continued: “It’ s increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within

government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom.” This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking . As the hacking trial concludes—finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge —the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands, Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds. In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing. In today’s world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organizations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability. The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions—nor received traceable, recorded answers.

1. 36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by __ .

- (A) the consequences of the current sorting mechanism
- (B) companies’ financial loss due to immoral practices
- (C) governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues
- (D) the wide misuse of integrity among institutions

2. 37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that __ .

- (A) Glem Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime
- (B) more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking
- (C) Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge
- (D) phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions

3. 38. The author believes the Rebekah Books’ s defence __ .

- (A) revealed a cunning personality
- (B) centered on trivial issues
- (C) was hardly convincing
- (D) was part of a conspiracy

4. 39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows _ .

- (A) generally distorted values
- (B) unfair wealth distribution
- (C) a marginalized lifestyle
- (D) a rigid moral code

5. 40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- (A) The quality of writing is of primary importance.
- (B) Common humanity is central to news reporting.
- (C) Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
- (D) Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

2014

Text 1

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit—and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable? More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people say off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidizes laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” -protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits. Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job. But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall

into dependency- permanent dependency if you can get it-supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever- tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase ‘jobseeker’ s allowance’ -invented in 1996- is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no mandatory right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

1. 21. George Osborne’ s scheme was intended to __ .
 - (A) motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily
 - (B) provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits
 - (C) encourage jobseekers’ active engagement in job seeking
 - (D) guarantee jobseekers’ legitimate right to benefits
2. 22. The phrase “to sign on” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means __ .
 - (A) to register for an allowance from the government
 - (B) to accept the government’ s restrictions on the allowance
 - (C) to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre
 - (D) to attend a governmental job-training program
3. 23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?
 - (A) A desire to secure a better life for all.
 - (B) An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
 - (C) An urge to be generous to the claimants.
 - (D) A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.
4. 24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel __ .
 - (A) insulted
 - (B) uneasy
 - (C) enraged
 - (D) guilty
5. 25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- (A) Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.
- (B) The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
- (C) The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
- (D) Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America. During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare. There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard. Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third. The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically. In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

1. 26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to ____ .
 - (A) the growing demand from clients
 - (B) the increasing pressure of inflation
 - (C) the prospect of working in big firms
 - (D) the attraction of financial rewards
2. 27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?

- (A) Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
 - (B) Pursuing a bachelor' s degree in another major.
 - (C) Admissions approval from the bar association.
 - (D) Receiving training by professional associations.
3. 28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from __ .
- (A) non-professionals' sharp criticism
 - (B) lawyers' and clients' strong resistance
 - (C) the rigid bodies governing the profession
 - (D) the stern exam for would-be lawyers
4. 29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it __ .
- (A) prevents lawyers from gaining due profits
 - (B) keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares
 - (C) aggravates the ethical situation in the trade
 - (D) bans outsiders' involvement in the profession
5. 30. In this text, the author mainly discusses __ .
- (A) flawed ownership of America' s law firms and its causes
 - (B) the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America
 - (C) a problem in America' s legal profession and solutions to it
 - (D) the role of undergraduate studies in America' s legal education

Text 3

The US\$3-million Fundamental physics prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year' s award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science. What' s not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius. The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research. As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate

concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy. As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

1. 31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as ____ .
 - (A) a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth
 - (B) a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes
 - (C) a handsome reward for researchers
 - (D) an example of bankers' investments
2. 32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit ____ .
 - (A) the profit-oriented scientists
 - (B) the founders of the awards
 - (C) the achievement-based system
 - (D) peer-review-led research
3. 33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves ____ .
 - (A) the joint effort of modern researchers
 - (B) controversies over the recipients' status
 - (C) the demonstration of research findings
 - (D) legitimate concerns over the new prizes
4. 34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?
 - (A) History has never cast doubt on them.
 - (B) They are the most representative honor.
 - (C) Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.
 - (D) Their endurance has done justice to them.
5. 35. The author believes that the new awards are ____ .

- (A) harmful to the culture of research
- (B) acceptable despite the criticism
- (C) subject to undesirable changes
- (D) unworthy of public attention

Text 4

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report’s failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.” In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission’s 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism. The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students’ ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, “The Heart of the Matter” never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America’s colleges and universities have produced graduates who don’t know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing “progressive,” or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets or self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

1. 36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author’s attitude toward the AAAS’ report?

- (A) Critical
 - (B) Appreciative
 - (C) Contemptuous
 - (D) Tolerant
2. 37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to __ .
- (A) safeguard individuals' rights to education
 - (B) define the government' s role in education
 - (C) retain people' s interest in liberal education
 - (D) keep a leading position in liberal education
3. 38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests __ .
- (A) an exclusive study of American history
 - (B) a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects
 - (C) the application of emerging technologies
 - (D) funding for the study of foreign languages
4. 39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are __ .
- (A) supportive of free markets
 - (B) biased against classical liberal ideas
 - (C) cautious about intellectual investigation
 - (D) conservative about public policy
5. 40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- (A) Illiberal Education and “The Heart of the Matter”
 - (B) The AAAS' s Contribution to Liberal Education
 - (C) Ways to Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”
 - (D) Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

2013

Text 1

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn' t affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant' s sweater descended over the years from fashion shows

to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

1. 21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

- (A) poor bargaining skill.
- (B) insensitivity to fashion.
- (C) obsession with high fashion.
- (D) lack of imagination.

2. 22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to

- (A) combat unnecessary waste.
- (B) shut out the feverish fashion world.
- (C) resist the influence of advertisements.
- (D) shop for their garments more frequently.

3. 23. The word "indictment" (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to

- (A) accusation.
- (B) enthusiasm.
- (C) indifference.
- (D) tolerance.

4. 24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- (A) Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
- (B) The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
- (C) People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
- (D) Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.

5. 25. What is the subject of the text?

- (A) Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
- (B) Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
- (C) Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
- (D) Exposure of a mass-market secret.

Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row: It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear in Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google’s on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “we believe consumers should have more control.” Could it really be that

simple?

1. 26. It is suggested in paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to:
 - (A) ease competition among themselves
 - (B) lower their operational costs
 - (C) avoid complaints from consumers
 - (D) provide better online services
2. 27. “The industry” (Line 6,Para.3) refers to:
 - (A) online advertisers
 - (B) e-commerce conductors
 - (C) digital information analysis
 - (D) internet browser developers
3. 28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default
 - (A) many cut the number of junk ads
 - (B) fails to affect the ad industry
 - (C) will not benefit consumers
 - (D) goes against human nature
4. 29. which of the following is true according to Paragraph.6?
 - (A) DNT may not serve its intended purpose
 - (B) Advertisers are willing to implement DNT
 - (C) DNT is losing its popularity among consumers
 - (D) Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads
5. 30. The author’s attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of:
 - (A) indulgence
 - (B) understanding
 - (C) appreciation
 - (D) skepticism

Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely - though by no means uniformly - glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all. Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look

forward to. But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years - so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline." So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has its flagship project a medical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence. Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future. But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves. This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

1. 31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
 - (A) our desire for lives of fulfillment
 - (B) our faith in science and technology
 - (C) our awareness of potential risks
 - (D) our belief in equal opportunity
2. 32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggest that human being are
 - (A) a sustained species
 - (B) a threaten to the environment
 - (C) the world's dominant power
 - (D) a misplaced race
3. 33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
 - (A) Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
 - (B) Technology offers solutions to social problem.
 - (C) The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
 - (D) Our Immediate future is hard to conceive.
4. 34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to

- (A) explore our planet's abundant resources
- (B) adopt an optimistic view of the world
- (C) draw on our experience from the past
- (D) curb our ambition to reshape history

5. 35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- (A) Uncertainty about Our Future
- (B) Evolution of the Human Species
- (C) The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
- (D) Science, Technology and Humanity

Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the federal government and the states.

An Arizona, United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state police that ran to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held the Congress had deliberately "occupied the field" and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justice—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as "a shocking assertion of federal executive power". The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

1. 36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they

- (A) deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
 - (B) disturbed the power balance between different states.
 - (C) overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
 - (D) contradicted both the federal and state policies.
2. 37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
- (A) Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.
 - (B) States' independence from federal immigration law.
 - (C) States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
 - (D) Congress' intervention in immigration enforcement.
3. 38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
- (A) violated the Constitution.
 - (B) undermined the states' interests.
 - (C) supported the federal statute.
 - (D) stood in favor of the states.
4. 39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
- (A) outweighs that held by the states.
 - (B) is dependent on the states' support.
 - (C) is established by federal statutes.
 - (D) rarely goes against state laws.
5. 40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- (A) Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
 - (B) Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.
 - (C) Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
 - (D) The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

2012

Text 1

Come on—Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations

and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world. Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers. The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure. But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. *Rage Against the Haze* failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed. There’s no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day. Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that’s the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

1. 21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as .

- (A) a supplement to the social cure
- (B) a stimulus to group dynamics
- (C) an obstacle to social progress
- (D) a cause of undesirable behaviors

2. 22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should .

- (A) recruit professional advertisers
- (B) learn from advertisers’ experience
- (C) stay away from commercial advertisers
- (D) recognize the limitations of advertisements

3. 23. In the author’s view, Rosenberg’s book fails to .

- (A) adequately probe social and biological factors
- (B) effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
- (C) illustrate the functions of state funding
- (D) produce a long-lasting social effect

4. 24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors .

- (A) is harmful to our networks of friends
- (B) will mislead behavioral studies
- (C) occurs without our realizing it
- (D) can produce negative health habits

5. 25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is .

- (A) harmful
- (B) desirable
- (C) profound
- (D) questionable

Text 2

A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations. Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move. The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along. Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension. Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say the Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its

word, that debate would be beside the point. The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

1. 26. The phrase “reneging on” (Line 3, Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to .

- (A) condemning
- (B) reaffirming
- (C) dishonoring
- (D) securing

2. 27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to .

- (A) obtain protection from Vermont regulators.
- (B) seek favor from the federal legislature.
- (C) acquire an extension of its business license.
- (D) get permission to purchase a power plant.

3. 28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its .

- (A) managerial practices
- (B) technical innovativeness
- (C) financial goals
- (D) business vision

4. 29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test .

- (A) Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
- (B) the nature of states' patchwork regulations
- (C) the federal authority over nuclear issues
- (D) the limits of states' power over nuclear issues

5. 30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that .

- (A) Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.
- (B) the authority of the NRC will be defied.
- (C) Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.
- (D) Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

Text 3

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound. Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point. Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery. Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated. In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

1. 31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its .

- (A) uncertainty and complexity
- (B) misconception and deceptiveness
- (C) logicity and objectivity
- (D) systematicness and regularity

2. 32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that the credibility process requires .

- (A) strict inspection
- (B) shared efforts
- (C) individual wisdom
- (D) persistent innovation

3. 33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it .

- (A) has attracted the attention of the general public
- (B) has been examined by the scientific community
- (C) has received recognition from editors and reviewers
- (D) has been frequently quoted by peer scientists

4. 34. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi would most likely agree that .

- (A) scientific claims will survive challenges
- (B) discoveries today inspire future research
- (C) efforts to make discoveries are justified
- (D) scientific work calls for a critical mind

5. 35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- (A) Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.
- (B) Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.
- (C) Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.
- (D) Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized. There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions. At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care. In many rich countries

average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly “backloaded” public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous. Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers’ unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones. As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too. John Donahue at Harvard’s Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$ 250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers’ fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

1. 36.It can be learned from the first paragraph that .
 - (A) Teamsters still have a large body of members
 - (B) Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant
 - (C) unions have enlarged their public-sector membership
 - (D) the government has improved its relationship with unionists
2. 37.Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
 - (A) Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
 - (B) Education is required for public-sector union membership.
 - (C) Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
 - (D) Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.
3. 38.It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is .
 - (A) illegally secured
 - (B) indirectly augmented
 - (C) excessively increased
 - (D) fairly adjusted
4. 39.The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions .
 - (A) often run against the current political system
 - (B) can change people’s political attitudes
 - (C) may be a barrier to public-sector reforms
 - (D) are dominant in the government
5. 40.John Donahue’s attitude towards the public-sector system is one of .

- (A) disapproval
- (B) appreciation
- (C) tolerance
- (D) indifference

2011

Text 1

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic. One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert’s appointment in the *Times*, calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.” As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise. For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes. Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today’s live performances; moreover, they can be “consumed” at a time and place of the listener’s choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert. One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert’s own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into “a markedly different, more vibrant organization.” But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra’s repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America’s oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

1. 21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert’s appointment has
- (A) incurred criticism.
 - (B) raised suspicion.
 - (C) received acclaim.
 - (D) aroused curiosity.

2. 22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is
- (A) influential.
 - (B) modest.
 - (C) respectable.
 - (D) talented.
3. 23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers
- (A) ignore the expenses of live performances.
 - (B) reject most kinds of recorded performances.
 - (C) exaggerate the variety of live performances.
 - (D) overestimate the value of live performances.
4. 24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?
- (A) They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
 - (B) They are easily accessible to the general public.
 - (C) They help improve the quality of music.
 - (D) They have only covered masterpieces.
5. 25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels
- (A) doubtful.
 - (B) enthusiastic.
 - (C) confident.
 - (D) puzzled.

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29. McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations. As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as

nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders. The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.” Those who jumped without a job haven’t always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later. Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

1. 26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being
 - (A) arrogant.
 - (B) frank.
 - (C) self-centered.
 - (D) impulsive.
2. 27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives’ quitting may be spurred by
 - (A) their expectation of better financial status.
 - (B) their need to reflect on their private life.
 - (C) their strained relations with the boards.
 - (D) their pursuit of new career goals.
3. 28. The word “poached” (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means
 - (A) approved of.
 - (B) attended to.
 - (C) hunted for.
 - (D) guarded against.
4. 29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
 - (A) top performers used to cling to their posts.
 - (B) loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.
 - (C) top performers care more about reputations.
 - (D) it’s safer to stick to the traditional rules.
5. 30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- (A) CEOs: Where to Go?
- (B) CEOs: All the Way Up?
- (C) Top Managers Jump without a Net
- (D) The Only Way Out for Top Performers

Text 3

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media. Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned. The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them. If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

1. 31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are

- (A) obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
- (B) inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
- (C) eager to help their friends promote quality products.
- (D) enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.

2. 32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature

- (A) a safe business environment.
- (B) random competition.
- (C) strong user traffic.
- (D) flexibility in organization.

3. 33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media

- (A) invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
- (B) can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
- (C) may be responsible for fiercer competition.
- (D) deserve all the negative comments about them.

4. 34. Toyota Motor' s experience is cited as an example of

- (A) responding effectively to hijacked media.
- (B) persuading customers into boycotting products.
- (C) cooperating with supportive consumers.
- (D) taking advantage of hijacked media.

5. 35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- (A) Alternatives to conventional paid media.
- (B) Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
- (C) Dominance of hijacked media.
- (D) Popularity of owned media.

Text 4

It' s no surprise that Jennifer Senior' s insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter –nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen

our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.” The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive –and newly single –mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands. In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn’t seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn’t have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives. Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their “own” (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake. It’s hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it’s interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren’t in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

1. 36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring
 - (A) temporary delight.
 - (B) enjoyment in progress.
 - (C) happiness in retrospect.
 - (D) lasting reward.
2. 37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that
 - (A) celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.
 - (B) single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
 - (C) news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.
 - (D) having children is highly valued by the public.
3. 38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that 聽 childless folks
 - (A) are constantly exposed to criticism.
 - (B) are largely ignored by the media.
 - (C) fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.
 - (D) are less likely to be satisfied with their life.
4. 39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is

- (A) soothing.
- (B) ambiguous.
- (C) compensatory.
- (D) misleading.

5. 40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- (A) Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- (B) Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
- (C) Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
- (D) We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

2010

Text 1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage. It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies. We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are.’” Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists. Is there any chance that Cardus’s criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

1. 21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that .
- (A) arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers
 - (B) English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews
 - (C) high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers
 - (D) young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies
2. 22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by .
- (A) free themes
 - (B) casual style
 - (C) elaborate layout
 - (D) radical viewpoints
3. 23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
- (A) It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
 - (B) It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
 - (C) Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
 - (D) Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
4. 24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
- (A) His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
 - (B) His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
 - (C) His style caters largely to modern specialists.
 - (D) His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
5. 25. What would be the best title for the text?
- (A) Newspapers of the Good Old Days
 - (B) The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
 - (C) Mournful Decline of Journalism
 - (D) Prominent Critics in Memory

Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box. Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz the U.S. court of Appeals for the federal circuit said it would use a particular case to

conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is "a very big deal", says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents." Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the federal circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice. The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling. The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court", says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

1. 26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of .

- (A) their limited value to business
- (B) their connection with asset allocation
- (C) the possible restriction on their granting
- (D) the controversy over authorization

2. 27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

- (A) Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
- (B) It involves a very big business transaction.
- (C) It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
- (D) It may change the legal practices in the U.S..

3. 28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means .

- (A) loss of good will
- (B) increase of hostility
- (C) change of attitude
- (D) enhancement of dignity

4. 29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents.

- (A) are immune to legal challenges
- (B) are often unnecessarily issued
- (C) lower the esteem for patent holders
- (D) increase the incidence of risks

5. 30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- (A) A looming threat to business-method patents
- (B) Protection for business-method patent holders
- (C) A legal case regarding business-method patents
- (D) A prevailing trend against business-method patents

Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread. The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible sounding but largely untested theory called the "two step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends. In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required of all. The researchers' argument stems from a simple observing about social influence, with the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example from the initial influential prove resistant, for example the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people. Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of populations by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades"—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass

of easily influenced people.

1. 31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to .
 - (A) analyze the consequences of social epidemics
 - (B) discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
 - (C) exemplify people' s intuitive response to social epidemics
 - (D) describe the essential characteristics of influentials
2. 32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory" .
 - (A) serves as a solution to marketing problems
 - (B) has helped explain certain prevalent trends
 - (C) has won support from influentials
 - (D) requires solid evidence for its validity
3. 33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that .
 - (A) the power of influence goes with social interactions
 - (B) interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media
 - (C) influentials have more channels to reach the public
 - (D) most celebrities enjoy wide media attention
4. 34. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who .
 - (A) stay outside the network of social influence
 - (B) have little contact with the source of influence
 - (C) are influenced and then influence others
 - (D) are influenced by the initial influential
5. 35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?
 - (A) The eagerness to be accepted.
 - (B) The impulse to influence others.
 - (C) The readiness to be influenced.
 - (D) The inclination to rely on others.

Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch. Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but

the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult. After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls "the use of judgment by management." European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real word" and that Europe could yet develop different rules. It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains. To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

1. 36. Bankers complained that they were forced to .
 - (A) follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules
 - (B) collect payments from third parties
 - (C) cooperate with the price managers
 - (D) reevaluate some of their assets
2. 37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in .
 - (A) the diminishing role of management
 - (B) the revival of the banking system
 - (C) the banks' long-term asset losses
 - (D) the weakening of its independence
3. 38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB' s attempt to .
 - (A) keep away from political influences
 - (B) evade the pressure from their peers
 - (C) act on their own in rule-setting
 - (D) take gradual measures in reform

4. 39. The author thinks the banks were “on the wrong planet” in that they .
- (A) misinterpreted market price indicators
 - (B) exaggerated the real value of their assets
 - (C) neglected the likely existence of bad debts
 - (D) denied booking losses in their sale of assets
5. 40. The author’ s attitude towards standard-setters is one of .
- (A) satisfaction
 - (B) skepticism
 - (C) objectiveness
 - (D) sympathy

2009

Text 1

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative connotation. So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks. Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try — the more we step outside our comfort zone — the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives. But don’ t bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain, they’ re there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads. “The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder,” says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind*. “But we are taught instead to ‘decide,’ just as our president calls himself ‘the Decider.’” She adds, however, that “to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities.” All of us work through problems in ways of which we’ re unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life. The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. “This breaks the major rule in the American belief system —that anyone can do anything,” explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book *This Year I Will...* and Ms. Markova’ s business partner. “That’ s a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you’ re good at and doing even

more of it creates excellence.” This is where developing new habits comes in.

1. 21. In Wordsworth’ s view, “habits” is characterized by being .
 - (A) casual
 - (B) familiar
 - (C) mechanical
 - (D) changeable.
2. 22. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of habit can be .
 - (A) predicted
 - (B) regulated
 - (C) traced
 - (D) guided
3. 23. “ruts” (Line 1, Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to .
 - (A) tracks
 - (B) series
 - (C) characteristics
 - (D) connections
4. 24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that .
 - (A) ideas are born of a relaxing mind
 - (B) innovativeness could be taught
 - (C) decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas
 - (D) curiosity activates creative minds
5. 25. Ryan’ s comments suggest that the practice of standardized testing
 - (A) prevents new habits from being formed
 - (B) no longer emphasizes commonness
 - (C) maintains the inherent American thinking model
 - (D) complies with the American belief system

Text 2

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom — or at least confirm that he’ s the kid’ s dad. All he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore — and another \$120 to get the results. More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter

kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2500. Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists — and supports businesses that offer to search for a family’ s geographic roots . Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA. But some observers are skeptical. “There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing,” says Troy Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors — numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father’ s line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents. Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don’ t rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person’ s test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

1. 26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK’ s __ .
 - (A) easy availability
 - (B) flexibility in pricing
 - (C) successful promotion
 - (D) popularity with households
2. 27. PTK is used to __ .
 - (A) locate one’ s birth place
 - (B) promote genetic research
 - (C) identify parent-child kinship
 - (D) choose children for adoption
3. 28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to __ .
 - (A) trace distant ancestors
 - (B) rebuild reliable bloodlines
 - (C) fully use genetic information
 - (D) achieve the claimed accuracy
4. 29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is __ .

- (A) disorganized data collection
- (B) overlapping database building
- (C) excessive sample comparison
- (D) lack of patent evaluation

5. 30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be _ .

- (A) Fors and Againsts of DNA Testing
- (B) DNA Testing and Its Problems
- (C) DNA Testing Outside the Lab
- (D) Lies Behind DNA Testing

Text 3

The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living. Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts — a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job. More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work. What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things. As education improved, humanity's productivity potential increased as well. When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that potential, they could in turn afford more education. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to sub-

stantially improve productivity for the foreseeable future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

1. 31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries __ .
 - (A) is subject to groundless doubts
 - (B) has fallen victim of bias
 - (C) is conventionally downgraded
 - (D) has been overestimated
2. 32. It is stated in paragraph 1 that the construction of a new education system __ .
 - (A) challenges economists and politicians
 - (B) takes efforts of generations
 - (C) demands priority from the government
 - (D) requires sufficient labor force
3. 33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that __ .
 - (A) the Japanese workforce is better disciplined
 - (B) the Japanese workforce is more productive
 - (C) the U.S workforce has a better education
 - (D) the U.S workforce is more organize
4. 34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged __ .
 - (A) when people had enough time
 - (B) prior to better ways of finding food
 - (C) when people on longer went hungry
 - (D) as a result of pressure on government
5. 35. According to the last paragraph, development of education __ .
 - (A) results directly from competitive environments
 - (B) does not depend on economic performance
 - (C) follows improved productivity
 - (D) cannot afford political changes

Text 4

The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits." According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes

and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life. To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity. The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness. We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in Puritan churches. Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion. "Our main end was to catch fish."

1. 36. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England __ .

- (A) Puritan tradition dominated political life
- (B) intellectual interests were encouraged
- (C) Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors
- (D) intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment

2. 37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders __ .

- (A) experienced a comparatively peaceful early history
- (B) brought with them the culture of the Old World
- (C) paid little attention to southern intellectual life
- (D) were obsessed with religious innovations

3. 38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay __ .

- (A) were famous in the New World for their writings
- (B) gained increasing importance in religious affairs
- (C) abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
- (D) created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England

4. 39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often _ .
- (A) influenced by superstitions
 - (B) troubled with religious beliefs
 - (C) puzzled by church sermons
 - (D) frustrated with family earnings
5. 40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England _ .
- (A) were mostly engaged in political activities
 - (B) were motivated by an illusory prospect
 - (C) came from different intellectual backgrounds
 - (D) left few formal records for later reference

2008

Text 1

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital. Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males. Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.” Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.” Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

1. 21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
- (A) Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
 - (B) Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
 - (C) Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
 - (D) Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
2. 22. Dr. Yehuda' s research suggests that women .
- (A) need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress
 - (B) have limited capacity for tolerating stress
 - (C) are more capable of avoiding stress
 - (D) are exposed to more stress
3. 23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be .
- (A) domestic and temporary
 - (B) irregular and violent
 - (C) durable and frequent
 - (D) trivial and random
4. 24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 5, Para. 5) shows that .
- (A) Alvarez cared about nothing but making money
 - (B) Alvarez' s salary barely covered her household expenses
 - (C) Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs
 - (D) Alvarez paid practically everything by check
5. 25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- (A) Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
 - (B) Response to Stress: Gender Difference
 - (C) Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say?
 - (D) Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author' s names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal. No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning

why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor. The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals. This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

1. 26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses .
 - (A) the background information of journal editing
 - (B) the publication routine of laboratory reports
 - (C) the relations of authors with journal publishers
 - (D) the traditional process of journal publication
2. 27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
 - (A) It criticizes government-funded research.
 - (B) It introduces an effective means of publication.
 - (C) It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
 - (D) It benefits scientific research considerably.
3. 28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that .
 - (A) it provides an easier access to scientific results
 - (B) it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
 - (C) it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
 - (D) it facilitates public investment in scientific research
4. 29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to .

- (A) cover the cost of its publication
- (B) subscribe to the journal publishing it
- (C) allow other online journals to use it freely
- (D) complete the peer-review before submission

5. 30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

- (A) The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
- (B) A new mode of publication is emerging.
- (C) Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
- (D) Publication is rendered easily by online service.

Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames. The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. “In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go,” says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world. Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height—5'9” for men, 5'4” for women—hasn't really changed since 1960. Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversized limbs. “There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism,” says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University. Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, “you could use today's data and feel fairly confident.”

1. 31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to .
 - (A) illustrate the change of height of NBA players
 - (B) show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.
 - (C) compare different generations of NBA players
 - (D) assess the achievements of famous NBA players
2. 32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
 - (A) Genetic modification.
 - (B) Natural environment.
 - (C) Living standards.
 - (D) Daily exercise.
3. 33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
 - (A) Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
 - (B) Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
 - (C) Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
 - (D) Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
4. 34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future .
 - (A) the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size
 - (B) the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged
 - (C) genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen
 - (D) the existing data of human height will still be applicable
5. 35. The text intends to tell us that .
 - (A) the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern
 - (B) human height is becoming even more predictable
 - (C) Americans have reached their genetic growth limit
 - (D) the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves. That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least

one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significant, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it. More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create. For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation. And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states. Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

1. 36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to .
 - (A) show the primitive medical practice in the past.
 - (B) demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
 - (C) stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
 - (D) reveal some unknown aspect of his life.
2. 37. We may infer from the second paragraph that .
 - (A) DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
 - (B) in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
 - (C) historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
 - (D) political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.
3. 38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?
 - (A) His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
 - (B) His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
 - (C) His attitude towards slavery was complex.
 - (D) His affair with a slave stained his prestige.
4. 39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- (A) Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- (B) Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
- (C) Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
- (D) Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

5. 40. Washington' s decision to free slaves originated from his .

- (A) moral considerations.
- (B) military experience.
- (C) financial conditions.
- (D) political stand.

2007

Text 1

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006' s World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the late months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be ever more pronounced. What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above. Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in “none of the above.” Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. “With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls. “He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers.” This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome. Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another

way, expert performers –whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming –are nearly always made, not born.

- (A) stress the importance of professional training.
- (B) spotlight the soccer superstars in the world.
- (C) introduce the topic of what makes people successful.
- (D) explain why some soccer teams perform better than others.
1. 21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to
- (A) fun.
- (B) craze.
- (C) hysteria.
- (D) excitement.
2. 22. The word “mania”(Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means
- (A) depends on meaningful processing of information.
- (B) results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.
- (C) is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.
- (D) requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.
3. 23. According to Ericsson, good memory
- (A) talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
- (B) biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
- (C) the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
- (D) high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.
4. 24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that
- (A) “Faith will move mountains.”
- (B) “One reaps what one sows.”
- (C) “Practice makes perfect.”
- (D) “Like father, like son.”
5. 25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

Text 2

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 –the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’ s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’ s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded

some of the best poets and philosophers. Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields? The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like *vos Savant's* are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests. Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?" , Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ test do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership—that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

1. 26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
 - (A) Answering philosophical questions.
 - (B) Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
 - (C) Telling the difference between certain colors.
 - (D) Choosing words or graphs similar to the ones shown.
2. 27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
 - (A) People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
 - (B) More versions of IQ tests are now available.
 - (C) The test contents and formats for adults and children are different.
 - (D) Scientists have defined the important elements of intelligence.
3. 28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as *vos Savant's* because
 - (A) the scores are obtained from a statistical distribution.
 - (B) creativity rather than analytical skills is valued.
 - (C) *vos Savant's* case is an extreme exception.
 - (D) the defining characteristics of intelligence have changed.

4. 29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that
- (A) test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability.
 - (B) IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
 - (C) testing involves a lot of guesswork.
 - (D) traditional tests are out of date.
5. 30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ test?
- (A) Supportive.
 - (B) Skeptical.
 - (C) Impartial.
 - (D) Biased.

Text 3

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months. In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback—a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner. During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen—and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent—and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance—have jumped eightfold in just one generation. From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

1. 31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that
- (A) the safety net they used to enjoy has
 - (B) their chances of being laid off have g
 - (C) they are more vulnerable to changes
 - (D) they are deprived of unemployment.
2. 32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have
- (A) a higher sense of security.
 - (B) less secured payments.
 - (C) less chance to invest.
 - (D) a guaranteed future.
3. 33. According to the author, health-savings plans will
- (A) help reduce the cost of healthcare.
 - (B) popularize among the middle class.
 - (C) compensate for the reduced pensions.
 - (D) increase the families' investment risk.
4. 34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
- (A) financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
 - (B) the middle class may face greater political challenges.
 - (C) financial problems may bring about political problems.
 - (D) financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.
5. 35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
- (A) The Middle Class on the Alert
 - (B) The Middle Class on the Cliff
 - (C) The Middle Class in Conflict
 - (D) The Middle Class in Ruins

Text 4

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them –especially in America –the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety. Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year –from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities. “Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other

asset,” says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school. “The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.” Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York’s Columbia Business School. “Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says. The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore –and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands. The current state of affairs may have been encouraged –though not justified –by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

1. 36. The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce
 - (A) the fierce business competition.
 - (B) the feeble boss-board relations.
 - (C) the threat from news reports.
 - (D) the severity of data leakage.
2. 37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out
 - (A) whether there is any weak
 - (B) what sort of data has been
 - (C) who is responsible for the
 - (D) how the potential spies can
3. 38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that
 - (A) shareholders’ interests should b
 - (B) information protection should b
 - (C) businesses should enhance their
 - (D) the market value of customer da
4. 39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to
 - (A) see the link between trust a
 - (B) perceive the sensitivity of p
 - (C) realize the high cost of dat
 - (D) appreciate the economic va

- (A) data leakage is more severe in Europe.
- (B) FTC' s decision is essential to data security.
5. 40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that
- (C) California takes the lead in security legislation.
- (D) legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

2006

Text 1

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization. Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’ s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation – language, home ownership and intermarriage. The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans. Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians. Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’ s assimilative power.” Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America’ s turbulent past, today’ s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

1. 21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means __ .

- (A) identifying
- (B) associating
- (C) assimilating
- (D) monopolizing

2. 22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century __ .

- (A) played a role in the spread of popular culture
- (B) became intimate shops for common consumers
- (C) satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
- (D) owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

3. 23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. __ .

- (A) are resistant to homogenization
- (B) exert a great influence on American culture
- (C) are hardly a threat to the common culture
- (D) constitute the majority of the population

(A) To prove their popularity

4. 24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

(B) To reveal the public' s

(C) To give examples of suc

(D) To show the powerful in

5. 25. In the author' s opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is __ .

- (A) rewarding
- (B) successful
- (C) fruitless
- (D) harmful

Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry – William Shakespeare – but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway' s Cottage, Shakespeare' s birthplace and the other sights. The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC' s actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It' s all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard)

and did his share of noise-making. The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus – and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side – don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall. The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive. Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low. It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) – lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

1. 26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that ____ .
 - (A) the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
 - (B) the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
 - (C) the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
 - (D) the townsfolk earn little from tourism
2. 27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____ .
 - (A) the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
 - (B) the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
 - (C) the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
 - (D) the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater
3. 28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2-3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that ____ .
 - (A) Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
 - (B) Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
 - (C) the town is not really short of money
 - (D) the townsfolk used to be poorly paid
4. 29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because ____ .

- (A) ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
- (B) the company is financially ill-managed
- (C) the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
- (D) the theatre attendance is on the rise

5. 30. From the text we can conclude that the author _ .

- (A) is supportive of both sides
- (B) favors the townsfolk' s view
- (C) takes a detached attitude
- (D) is sympathetic to the RSC

Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80%. Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today' s vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now. Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline." The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50

1. 31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that _ .

- (A) large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment
 - (B) small species survived as large animals disappeared
 - (C) large sea animals may face the same threat today
 - (D) slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones
2. 32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm' s paper that __ .
- (A) the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90
 - (B) there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
 - (C) the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
 - (D) the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old
3. 33. By saying these figures are conservative (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that __ .
- (A) fishing technology has improved rapidly
 - (B) the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded
 - (C) the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss
 - (D) the data collected so far are out of date
4. 34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that __ .
- (A) people should look for a baseline that can' t work for a longer time
 - (B) fisheries should keep their yield below 50% of the biomass
 - (C) the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level
 - (D) people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation
5. 35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' __ .
- (A) management efficiency
 - (B) biomass level
 - (C) catch-size limits
 - (D) technological application

Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad. This wasn' t always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth' s daffodils to Baudelaire' s flowers of evil. You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it' s not as if earlier times didn' t know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of

innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today. After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology. People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too. Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda – to lure us to open our wallets – they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks. But what we forget – what our economy depends on us forgetting – is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It’s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

1. 36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that ____.
- (A) poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
 - (B) art grows out of both positive and negative feeling
 - (C) poets today are less skeptical of happiness
 - (D) artists have changed their focus of interest
2. 37. The word “bummer” (Line 5. paragraph 5) most probably means something ____.
- (A) religious
 - (B) unpleasant
 - (C) entertaining
 - (D) commercial
3. 38. In the author’s opinion, advertising ____.
- (A) emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art
 - (B) is a cause of disappointment for the general public
 - (C) replace the church as a major source of information
 - (D) creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself
4. 39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes ____.

- (A) happiness more often than not ends in sadness
- (B) the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing
- (C) misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
- (D) the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

5. 40. Which of the following is true of the text?
- (A) Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
 - (B) Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
 - (C) People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
 - (D) Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

2005

Text 1

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,” with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well. The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, cooperative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males. Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different. In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin. The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

1. 21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by __ .

- (A) posing a contrast
- (B) justifying an assumption
- (C) making a comparison
- (D) explaining a phenomenon

2. 22. The statement “it is all too monkey” (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that __ .

- (A) monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals
- (B) resenting unfairness is also monkeys’ nature
- (C) monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other
- (D) no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions

3. 23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are __ .

- (A) more inclined to weigh what they get
- (B) attentive to researchers’ instructions
- (C) nice in both appearance and temperament
- (D) more generous than their male companions

4. 24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys __ .

- (A) prefer grapes to cucumbers
- (B) can be taught to exchange things
- (C) will not be co-operative if feeling cheated
- (D) are unhappy when separated from others

- (A) Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
 - (B) Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
 - (C) Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
 - (D) Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the w
5. 25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn’ t know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves. There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth’ s atmosphere is definitely

warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions." Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now. Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research – a classic case of "paralysis by analysis." To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

1. 26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that __ .

- (A) there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
- (B) the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
- (C) people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
- (D) antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

2. 27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as __ .

- (A) a protector
- (B) a judge
- (C) a critic
- (D) a guide

3. 28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis"(Last line, Paragraph 4)?

- (A) Endless studies kill action
- (B) Careful investigation results in no action
- (C) Prudent planning hinders action
- (D) Extensive research helps decision-making

- (A) Offer aid to build c
- (B) Raise public aware
- (C) Press for further s
- (D) Take some legislati
4. 29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
5. 30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because ____.
- (A) they both suffered from the government' s negligence
- (B) a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
- (C) the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
- (D) both of them have turned from bad to worse

Text 3

Of all the components of a good night' s sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" – the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind' s emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better, "It' s your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago' s Medical Center. "If you don' t like it, change it." Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep – when most vivid dreams occur – as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement. The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright' s clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don' t always think about the emotional significance of the day' s events – until, it appears, we begin to dream. And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep. At the end of the day, there' s probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people' s anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep – or rather dream – on it and you' ll feel better in the morning.

1. 31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams __ .
- (A) can be modified in their courses
 - (B) are susceptible to emotional changes
 - (C) reflect our innermost desires and fears
 - (D) are a random outcome of neural repairs
2. 32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show __ .
- (A) its function in our dreams
 - (B) the mechanism of REM sleep
 - (C) the relation of dreams to emotions
 - (D) its difference from the prefrontal cortex
3. 33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to __ .
- (A) aggravate in our unconscious mind
 - (B) develop into happy dreams
 - (C) persist till the time we fall asleep
 - (D) show up in dreams early at night
4. 34. Cartwright seems to suggest that __ .
- (A) waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams
 - (B) visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control
 - (C) dreams should be left to their natural progression
 - (D) dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious
5. 35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
- (A) Lead your life as usual.
 - (B) Seek professional help.
 - (C) Exercise conscious control.
 - (D) Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Text 4

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English. Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's

academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of “whom,” for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English. But the cult of the authentic and the personal, “doing our own thing,” has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft. Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive – there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper. Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms – he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china.” A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

1. 36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English __ .
 - (A) is inevitable in radical education reforms
 - (B) is but all too natural in language development
 - (C) has caused the controversy over the counter-culture
 - (D) brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s
2. 37. The word “talking” (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes __ .
 - (A) modesty
 - (B) personality
 - (C) liveliness
 - (D) informality
3. 38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
 - (A) Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
 - (B) Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
 - (C) Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
 - (D) Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
4. 39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’ s __ .

- (A) interest in their language
- (B) appreciation of their efforts
- (C) admiration for their memory
- (D) contempt for their old-fashionedness

5. 40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as __ .

- (A) “temporary” is to “permanent”
- (B) “radical” is to “conservative”
- (C) “functional” is to “artistic”
- (D) “humble” is to “noble”

2004

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site’s “personal search agent.” It’s an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. “I struck gold,” says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company. With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: “Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility,” says one expert. For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept – what you think you want to do – then broaden it. “None of these programs do that,” says another expert. “There’s no career counseling implicit in all of this.” Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. “I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide. Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite’s agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs – those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them – and they do. “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite. Even those who aren’t hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

1. 41. How did Redmon find his job?

- (A) By searching openings in a job database.
- (B) By posting a matching position in a database.
- (C) By using a special service of a database.
- (D) By E-mailing his resume to a database.
2. 42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
- (A) Lack of counseling.
- (B) Limited number of visits.
- (C) Lower efficiency.
- (D) Fewer successful matches.
3. 43. The expression “tip service” (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means __ .
- (A) advisory
- (B) compensation
- (C) interaction
- (D) reminder
4. 44. Why does CareerSite’ s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
- (A) To focus on better job matches. (B) To attract more returning visits.
- (C) To reserve space for more messages. (D) To increase the rate of success.
5. 45. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- (A) Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
- (B) Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
- (C) Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
- (D) Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet. It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K. Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush’ s predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads

of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht). Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly. The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

1. 46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAA A cars and Zodiac cars?
 - (A) A kind of overlooked inequality.
 - (B) A type of conspicuous bias.
 - (C) A type of personal prejudice.
 - (D) A kind of brand discrimination.
2. 47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
 - (A) In both East and West, names are essential to success.
 - (B) The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
 - (C) Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
 - (D) Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
3. 48. The 4th paragraph suggests that __ .
 - (A) questions are often put to the more intelligent students
 - (B) alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
 - (C) teachers should pay attention to all of their students
 - (D) students should be seated according to their eyesight
4. 49. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)?
 - (A) They are getting impatient.
 - (B) They are noisily dozing off.
 - (C) They are feeling humiliated.
 - (D) They are busy with word puzzles.

5. 50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- (A) People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- (B) VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- (C) The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- (D) Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend 12to50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says. Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening. Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the 4millionto10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job. Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

1. 52. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Lines 1-2, Paragraph 1), the author means — .

- (A) Spero can hardly maintain her business
- (B) Spero is too much engaged in her work
- (C) Spero has grown out of her bad habit
- (D) Spero is not in a desperate situation

2. 52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
- (A) Optimistic.
 - (B) Confused.
 - (C) Carefree.
 - (D) Panicked.
3. 53. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range” (Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about ____.
- (A) gold market
 - (B) real estate
 - (C) stock exchange
 - (D) venture investment
4. 54. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?
- (A) They would benefit in certain ways.
 - (B) The stock market shows signs of recovery.
 - (C) Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
 - (D) The purchasing power would be enhanced.
5. 55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
- (A) A new boom, on the horizon.
 - (B) Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
 - (C) Caution all right, panic not.
 - (D) The more ventures, the more chances.

Text 4

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education – not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find. “Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. “Schools could be a counterbalance.” Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits. But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society.” “Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian

and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book. Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized – going to school and learning to read – so he can preserve his innate goodness. Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines. School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country’s educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”

1. 56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?
 - (A) The habit of thinking independently.
 - (B) Profound knowledge of the world.
 - (C) Practical abilities for future career.
 - (D) The confidence in intellectual pursuits.
2. 57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of __ .
 - (A) undervaluing intellect
 - (B) favoring intellectualism
 - (C) supporting school reform
 - (D) suppressing native intelligence
3. 58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are __ .
 - (A) identical
 - (B) similar
 - (C) complementary
 - (D) opposite
4. 59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably __ .

- (A) a pioneer of education reform
- (B) an opponent of intellectualism
- (C) a scholar in favor of intellect
- (D) an advocate of regular schooling

5. 60. What does the author think of intellect?

- (A) It is second to intelligence.
- (B) It evolves from common sense.
- (C) It is to be pursued.
- (D) It underlies power.

2003 年全真试题

Text 1 Syies Like Us

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of **espionage** – spying as a “profession.” These days **the Net**, which has already re-made such everyday **pastimes** as buying books and sending mail, is ① **reshaping Donovan**’ s vocation as well.

espionage: 间谍活动

pastimes: 消遣活动

vocation: 职业

The latest revolution isn’ t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen’ s e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open source intelligence,” and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose ③ **clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world**.

splash: 溅泼, 泼声, 溅湿.mak

a splash: 惹人注目, 引起轰动

intelligence-analysis firm: 情报分析公司

mutually: 相互地, 双方地

Among the firms **making the biggest splash** in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’ s dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. “As soon as that report runs, we’ ll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. “And we’ ll hear back from some of them.” Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That’ s where Straitford earns its keep.

lean: 节俭的, 精简的

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm’ s outsider status as the key to its success. ⑤ **Straitford**’ s **briefs don’ t sound like the usual Washington** **back-and-forthing**, whereby agencies avoid dramatic

back-and-forthing: 来回, 往返。文中喻指言辞闪烁

declarations on the chance they might be wrong. ⑤Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

1. 41. The emergence of the Net has ____.
- (A) received support from fans like Donovan
 - (B) remolded the intelligence services {remold 改变。句义：改变了情报收集工作.remold=reshape.}
 - (C) restored many common pastimes {restore: 恢复}
 - (D) revived spying as a profession {revive: 复兴}
2. 42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to ____.
- (A) introduce the topic of online spying
 - (B) show how he fought for the U.S.
 - (C) give an episode of the information war
 - (D) honor his unique services to the CIA
3. 43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means ____.
- (A) causing the biggest trouble
 - (B) exerting the greatest effort
 - (C) achieving the greatest success
 - (D) enjoying the widest popularity
4. 44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that ____.
- (A) Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
 - (B) Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
 - (C) Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
 - (D) is able to provide fairly reliable information

解：倾向选“具有弹性，留有余地”的选项：some, many, fairly(相当的), rather；慎选那些太绝对的选项：completely, absolutely, guarantee, certainly

5. 45. Straitford is most proud of its ____.
- (A) official status
 - (B) nonconformist image {nonconformist image: 不随大流的形象}
 - (C) efficient staff
 - (D) military background

Text 2 Animal Rights: Reaching the Public

To **paraphrase** 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the **triumph** of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” ① **One such cause** now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights **ruling out their use in research**. ① **Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates**, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and ③ **few people understand the process of health care research**. Hearing **allegations** of ② **cruelty to animals** in research settings, many are **perplexed** that anyone would ② **deliberately harm an animal**.

For example, a grandmotherly woman **staffing** an animal rights **booth** at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” Asked what will happen when **epidemics** return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” ③ **Such well-meaning people just don’t understand**.

④ **Scientists must communicate their message to the public** in a **compassionate**, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of **molecular** biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother’s hip replacement, a father’s **bypass** operation, a baby’s **vaccinations**, and even a pet’s shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems ② **wasteful at best and cruel at worst**.

④ **Much can be done. Scientists could** “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a **deceptive** appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate **stakeholders** are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only ⑤ **well-known personalities** such as ⑤ **Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research**, but all who receive medical treatment. ① **If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an** **uninformed citizenry will** **extinguish the precious** **embers** **of medical progress**.

1. 46. The author begins his article **with Edmund Burke’s words to** _ .

- (A) **call on scientists to take some actions**
- (B) criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
- (C) warn of the doom of biomedical research
- (D) show the triumph of the animal rights movement

解：all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing. 被误导事业的得逞源自好人的不作为

2. 47. **Misled people tend to think** that **using an animal in research** is _ .

- paraphrase: n. 意译, 释译; v. 改述, 解释 这里指曾经说过
- triumph: 胜利, 成功
- rule out: 阻止
- allegation: 说法, 指控
- perplexed: 不明白
- staff: 为配备职员, 在.. 工作
- booth: 摊位; (有特殊用途的) 小房间
- epidemic: 传染病
- compassionate: 表示怜悯的, 有同情心的
- molecular: 分子
- bypass: 旁路, 旁道; (给心脏搭旁通管的) 分流术, 搭桥术
- vaccination: 接种疫苗
- ...at best...at worst: 说得好听点, 说得难听点
- deceptive: 骗人的
- stakeholder: 有发言权的人
- uninformed citizenry: 不明真相的民众
- extinguish the precious ember of...: 熄灭... 的宝贵火种
- ember: 火种

- (A) cruel but natural
- (B) inhuman and unacceptable
- (C) inevitable but vicious (inevitable: 不可避免; vicious: 不道德的)
- (D) pointless and wasteful

解: wasteful at best and cruel at worst: 说得好听点是浪费, 说得不好听是残忍

3. 48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's _ .
- (A) discontent with animal research (discontent: 不满足, 不满意)
 - (B) ignorance about medical science (ignorance => do not understand)
 - (C) indifference to epidemics
 - (D) anxiety about animal rights

解: 干扰项往往“对应事例细节信息, 却无法涵盖事例整体信息, 且无法与上下文衔接, 甚至偏离上下文论述对象”; 正确选项需既能体现事例完整信息, 又能和上下文顺滑衔接, 成为一个整体

4. 49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should _ .
- (A) communicate more with the public
 - (B) employ hi-tech means in research (“先进医疗手段与动物研究息息相关, (因此要捍卫动物研究)” 改为 “科学家应采取高科技手段 (以捍卫动物研究)”)
 - (C) feel no shame for their cause
 - (D) strive to develop new cures (strive to: 努力)
5. 50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is _ .
- (A) a well-known humanist (personality: 【因常出现在报纸电视上而知名的】名人 “well-known personalities” 偷换成 “a well-known humanist”)
 - (B) a medical practitioner
 - (C) an enthusiast in animal rights
 - (D) a supporter of animal research

Text 3 铁路公司合并可能造成垄断

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under

heighten: 加强, 提高, 增加

70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

①Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. ①Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many ②shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. ③Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, ③but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It’s a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of ④determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. “Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of ④who wins and who loses in the marketplace?” asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many ②captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, ⑤despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many ②captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

freight: 货运
substantial: 大量的, 可观的
coordinate: (使) 协调
bulk: (货物购买、运输等) 大批的、大量的
have them by the throat: 扼住其咽喉, 牵制、控制
consolidation: 合并, 联合
captive: 【仅用于名词前】人身自由受限的, 受控制的, 受垄断的
justify: 提供合理的理由, 辩解、证明正当
subscribe to sth: 同意赞成
flourish: 繁荣
arbiter: 仲裁人、权威人士
surge: (需求、价格、利用等) 飞涨

1. 52. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because _ .

- (A) cost reduction is based on competition
- (B) services call for cross-trade coordination
- (C) outside competitors will continue to exist
- (D) shippers will have the railway by the throat

解: 根据显性观点词确定大方向: argue, believe, hold, think, support

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

- (A) Indifferent.
- (B) Supportive.
- (C) Indignant. 〈indignant: 愤怒。大方向正确，但选项将内心不满、担忧夸大为公开的愤怒〉
- (D) Apprehensive. 〈apprehensive: 忧虑〉

3. 53. It can be **inferred** from **paragraph 3** that __ .

- (A) shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
- (B) there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
- (C) **overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief**
- (D) a government board ensures fair play in railway business

4. 54. The word “**arbiters**” (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those __ .

- (A) who work as coordinators
- (B) **who function as judges**
- (C) who supervise transactions
- (D) who determine the price

5. 55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by __ .

- (A) **the continuing acquisition(收购)**
- (B) the growing traffic
- (C) the cheering Wall Street
- (D) the shrinking market

Text 4 The Best Health Care Only So Far

It is said that in England death is **pressing**, in Canada **inevitable** and in California ①**optional**. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, **cataracts** removed in a 30-minutes surgical procedure. ①**Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago.** ⑤**But not even a great health-care system can cure death – and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.**

⑤**Death is normal**; we are genetically programmed to **disintegrate** and **perish**, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. **Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us,** ②**even if it's useless.** The most obvious ②**example is late-stage cancer care.** Physicians – frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient – too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude

pressing: 难以遏制的，不容忽视的

inevitable: 不可避免的

small wonder: 不足为奇

Failing hips: 髋骨出毛病

cataracts: 白内障

disintegrate: 瓦解

perish: 死亡

句意：由于受第三方支付人的保护免受医疗护理费用

that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age – say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way,” so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential. ③ I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’ Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage ⑤ the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

③ Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in ④ Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be ④ overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people’ s lives.

the old and infirm: 年老体弱者

dazzlingly: 惊人地, 眩目地

overfunding: 投入过多.quest: 寻求

humble: 简单的, 实用的, 平常的

1. 56. What is implied in the first sentence?

- (A) Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- (B) Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before. (错将 50 years ago 延伸为 than ever before)
- (C) Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- (D) Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy. (错将盲目骄傲的对象 “such advances(医疗技术) “偷换成” life expectancy “.)

2. 57. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that __ .

- (A) medical resources are often wasted (useless=wasted)
- (B) doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
- (C) some treatments are too aggressive (B 和 C 均犯了” 将事实细节信息等同于写作目的的错误 “)
- (D) medical costs are becoming unaffordable

3. 58. The author’ s attitude toward Richard Lamm’ s remark is one of __ .

- (A) strong disapproval
- (B) reserved consent (consent: 赞同, 同意准许)
- (C) slight contempt (contempt 轻视, 轻蔑)
- (D) enthusiastic support

4. 59. In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care __ .

- (A) more flexibly
- (B) more extravagantly (extravagant: 奢侈)
- (C) more cautiously (一叶障目, 只看到更少, 没看到其后的效果。不足以概况”投资少“但”成效卓著“的特征)
- (D) more reasonably

5. 60. The text intends to express the idea that _ .

- (A) medicine will further prolong people' s lives
- (B) life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
- (C) death should be accepted as a fact of life
- (D) excessive demands increase the cost of health care (excessive demands : 过分的要求)

2002 年全真试题

Text1 Use Humor Effectively

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. ① Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

赞同 (而非同情)

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," ② came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

营造紧张气氛,
乃笑话细节

stomp: 重踏移动, 行进;stomp over: 用力跺脚
怒气冲冲独自瞪
瞪走向餐桌

医生自视甚高,
自以为是

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats ③ like the Post Office or the telephone system. (// 选择恰当的幽默话题, 使幽默奏效)

inedible: 不能食用的, 不能吃的

notorious: 声名狼藉

resent: 感到愤怒

disparaging: 蔑视的, 轻蔑的, 诽谤的

scapegoats: 替罪羊

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice ④ so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark. (// 讲述幽默的方式)

off-the-cuff: 未经准备的, 当场

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A **twist** on a familiar quote “If at first you don’ t succeed, give up” or a play on words or on a situation. Search for **exaggeration and understatements** . Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can **turn about** and **inject with** humor. (//建议人们刻意寻找幽默，随后提出生成幽默的方法)

twist: 曲解

exaggeration and understatements: 夸大其词与轻描淡写

turn about: 转来转去，玩转。这里指挑出你能拿来做文章几个词几个字，注入幽默

inject with: 插入，注入

1. 41. To **make your humor work**, you should _ .
- (A) take advantage of different kinds of audience
- (B) make fun of the disorganized people
- (C) **address different problems to different people**
- (D) show sympathy for your listeners

解: show sympathy for 同情

2. 42. The **joke about doctors** implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are _ .
- (A) impolite to new arrivals
- (B) **very conscious of their godlike role**
- (C) entitled to some privileges
- (D) very busy even during lunch hours

解: very conscious of 很在意，医生自视甚高，自以为是。讽刺意味主旨题

3. 43. It can be inferred from the text that **public services** _ .
- (A) have benefited many people
- (B) are the focus of public attention
- (C) are an inappropriate subject for humor
- (D) **have often been the laughing stock**

解: scapegoats 替罪羊;passing remark 顺带的评论;laughing stock 笑柄

4. 44. To achieve the desired result, **humorous stories** should be **delivered** _ .
- (A) in well-worded language
- (B) as awkwardly as possible
- (C) in exaggerated statements
- (D) **as casually as possible**

解: exaggerated: 夸张;well-worded: 措辞得当

5. 45. The best title for the text may be __ .

- (A) Use Humor Effectively (B) Various Kinds of Humor
(C) Add Humor to Speech (D) Different Humor Strategies

解: 标题题原则: 概括性; 针对性; 醒目性。本文深入介绍如何使用幽默。D 只在末段提及些具体的幽默策略, 违背概括性原则

Text2 Hope: Reunification of Mankind

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have ① devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is ④ dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics – the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos ② whose presence we barely notice but ② whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy – far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. < // 论述机器人技术高度发展 >

But if robots are to reach the next stage of labor-saving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves – goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to ④ tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, ③ “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented – and human perception far more complicated – than previously imagined. They have built ⑤ robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. ⑤ But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

dawn: 黎明, 开端

ingenuity: 创造力

devise: 想出, 设计

cunning: 巧妙的

nasty: 极差的

cofer: 授予

gizmos: 小玩意, 小装置

hum: 发嗡嗡声
句意: 轰鸣着
机器人组装臂的节奏声

automated teller terminals: 自动柜员终端

miniaturization: 小型化

submillimeter: 亚毫米

utility: 实用, 效用, 有用性

supervision: 监控

quest: 追求, 探索

spell: 一段时间

transistor: 晶体管

perception: 感知能力

fraction: 少量, 一点儿

1. 46. **Human ingenuity** was **initially** demonstrated in __ .
- (A) the use of machines to produce science fiction
- (B) the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry 〈第2段的张冠李戴〉
- (C) **the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work** 〈首句的句义改写〉
- (D) the elite' s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work 〈首句的句义杂糅〉

解: initial=dawn, 本题是首句的同义改写。要最初原始社会, B 是现代社会。

2. 47. The word “**gizmos**” (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means __ .
- (A) programs (B) experts (C) **devices** (D) creatures
3. 48. According to the text, what is **beyond man**' s ability now is to **design a robot** that can __ .
- (A) fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
- (B) interact with human beings verbally
- (C) have a little common sense 〈错在将 enough(common sense) 改为 a little.〉
- (D) **respond independently to a changing world** 〈changing=dynamic, 是原句同义改写〉
4. 49. Besides reducing human labor, **robots can** also __ .
- (A) make a few decisions for themselves
- (B) **deal with some errors with human intervention**
- (C) improve factory environments 〈“恶劣环境”偷换概念成“改善工厂环境”。〉
- (D) cultivate human creativity 〈cultivate: 培养〉
5. 50. The author uses the example of a **monkey to argue that robots are** __ .
- (A) expected to copy human brain in internal structure
- (B) able to perceive abnormalities immediately
- (C) **far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information**
- (D) best used in a controlled environment

Text3 Oil Pleasant Surprise

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? ①**Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts** in March, the price of **crude** oil has jumped to almost \$26 a **barrel**, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of **gloom** and **doom** this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter **grips** the northern hemisphere, could push the price

crude: 天然的, 未提炼的

barrel: 桶

quadruple: 成为四倍

gloom: 忧郁, 愁闷, 无望

doom: 厄运, 死亡

grip: 紧握

higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. ②In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. ③The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies – to which heavy industry has shifted – have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30

retail price: 零售价
非公开或强烈表达的, 暗中的
pump: 泵 文中指用加油的泵指代汽油
swing: 摆动, 摇摆文中比喻油价波动
对比论证: 富裕国家今昔对比(纵向), 富裕国家与进口石油新兴国家对比(横向)
emerging: 新兴的, 发展初期的
emerging economy: 新兴经济体

1. 51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is ____ .
 - (A) global inflation
 - (B) reduction in supply < 发现原因, 分清主次. “主要原因/直接原因”多个成因时抓 mainly, directly, primarily 等选主要原因, 次要原因是典型干扰项 >
 - (C) fast growth in economy
 - (D) Iraq's suspension of exports
2. 52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if ____ .
 - (A) price of crude rises
 - (B) commodity prices rise
 - (C) consumption rises
 - (D) oil taxes rise
3. 53. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries ____ .
 - (A) heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
 - (B) income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
 - (C) manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
 - (D) oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP
4. 54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that ____ .

- (A) oil-price shocks are less shocking now
- (B) inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
- (C) energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
- (D) the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

5. 55. From the text we can see that the writer seems _ .

- (A) optimistic (B) sensitive (C) gloomy (D) scared

Text4 医助自杀之争

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important **implications** for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

① Although it ruled that there is no **constitutional** right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect ② supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects – a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen – is **permissible** if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of **morphine** to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, **contends** that the principle will **shield** doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.”

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, **maintains** that, as long as a doctor **prescribes** a drug for a **legitimate** medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. “It's like surgery,” he says. “We don't call those deaths **homicides** because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide.”

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical **agony** of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. It identifies the ③ **undertreatment of pain** and the ④ **aggressive** use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even ④ **dishonor the period of dying**” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps ④ **to require young doctors to train** in **hospices**, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. “Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with ⑤ **the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering**,” to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse.” He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear...that ⑤ **painful deaths** are **presumptively**

implications:[常用复数] 可能的影响, 可能的后果

constitutional: 宪法的

morphine: 吗啡

terminally ill

patients: 晚期病人

dosage: 剂量

contend: 主张, 争辩

shield: 保护, 庇护

hasten death: 加速死亡

maintain: 断言 (sth) 属实, 坚持说

prescribe: 开 (处方)

legitimate: 合理的, 公正的

homicide: 杀人 (者). homicide-切

agony: 巨大痛苦

aggressive:[贬] 攻击性的, 大胆的, 不顾后果的, 冒失的; [褒] 强有力的, 坚持己见的

dishonor the period of dying: 死的体面

hospices:(晚期病

ones that are **incompetently managed** and should result in license suspension.”

license suspension: 吊销执照

1. 56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that ____.
- (A) doctors ~~used to~~ increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain (have used 而不是'过去的' (现已停止) used to)
- (B) it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
- (C) the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
- (D) patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide
2. 57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- (A) Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
- (B) Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
- (C) The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed. (“double effect”)
- (D) A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
3. 58. According to the NAS' s report, **one of the problems in end-of-life care** is ____.
- (A) prolonged medical procedures
- (B) inadequate treatment of pain (=undertreatment of pain)
- (C) systematic drug abuse
- (D) insufficient hospital care

解：两大问题：一是病痛不及时处理；二是大胆使用无效而强制性的医疗过程以延长死亡期，死得没尊严

4. 59. Which of the following best defines the word “**aggressive**” (line 3, paragraph 7)?
- (A) Bold (bold: 大胆的; 醒目的) (B) Harmful
- (C) Careless (D) Desperate (不顾一切的)
5. 60. George Annas would probably agree that **doctors should be punished if they** ____.
- (A) manage their patients incompetently (治疗病人不力。偷换概念: painful deaths 偷换成 patients)
- (B) give patients more medicine than needed
- (C) reduce drug dosages for their patients
- (D) prolong the needless suffering of the patients (延长病人不必要的痛苦)

2001 年全真试题

Text 1 科学发展的职业化与专业化

④Specialization can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

②No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialization in the nineteenth century, with its ①consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied ②greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally ①most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and ③can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the ②amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

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

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

- (A) sociology and chemistry
- (B) physics and psychology
- (C) sociology and psychology
- (D) physics and chemistry

clear-cut distinction: 明确区分

connotation: 含义

consequent requirement: 随之而来的要求

imply: 暗示, 意味着

reveal: 展现, 揭示, 泄露

primacy: 首要, 至高无上

constitute: 组成, 构成

referee: 审阅, 鉴定

whereas: 然而; 鉴于; 反之

reckon: 看作, 认为是。be reckoned as: 被认为/看作是

解: be more clearly seen=most obvious in

2. 52. We can infer from the passage that __ .

- (A) there is little distinction between specialization and professionalisation (概念偷换, there is little distinction 的是 professionals & amateurs 而不是 specialisation & professionalisation.)
- (B) amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science (compete with: 相匹敌)
- (C) professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
- (D) amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

3. 53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate __ .

- (A) the process of specialization and professionalisation
- (B) the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
- (C) the change of policies in scientific publications
- (D) the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

解: 此题我做对了, 毙考题 app 上答案有误。B 与 C 是职业化和专业化过程中的具体表现。

4. 54. The direct reason for specialization is __ .

- (A) the development in communication
- (B) the growth of professionalisation
- (C) the expansion of scientific knowledge
- (D) the splitting up of academic societies

Text 2 Can we end world poverty?

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called ①digital divide – the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this ①looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more ②commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access – after all, the more people online, the more ②potential customers there are. ②More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

loom:(问题或困难) 降临, 逼近

combat: 战胜

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential. (承上启下过渡段, 再次肯定互联网战胜贫困巨大潜力)

③ To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure – including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on – were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

1. 55. Digital divide is something ____ .
 - (A) getting worse because of the Internet
 - (B) the rich countries are responsible for
 - (C) the world must guard against (guard against 'this looming danger')
 - (D) considered positive today
2. 56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it ____ .
 - (A) offers economic potentials
 - (B) can bring foreign funds (颠倒因果。把结果表现当原因是此类题干扰方式)
 - (C) can soon wipe out world poverty
 - (D) connects people all over the world
3. 57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of ____ .
 - (A) providing financial support overseas
 - (B) preventing foreign capital's control
 - (C) building industrial infrastructure
 - (D) accepting foreign investment
4. 58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on ____ .

impoverished:
赤贫的, 贫瘠的

invasion: 侵犯

sovereignty: 主权

capital: 资金

infrastructure:
基础设施

better off: 境况良好

lie down and become fooled:
卑躬屈膝, 任人愚弄

- (A) how well developed it is electronically
- (B) whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
- (C) whether it adopts America' s industrial pattern
- (D) how much control it has over foreign corporations

Text 3 美国报业遭受不信任危机

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project. Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want. But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day' s events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news. There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions. Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they' re less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community. Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn' t rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers. This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

- (A) needs of the readers all over the world
 - (B) causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
 - (C) origins of the declining newspaper industry
 - (D) aims of a journalism credibility project
1. 59. What is the passage mainly about?
2. 60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be __ .

- (A) quite trustworthy
- (B) somewhat contradictory
- (C) very illuminating
- (D) rather superficial

3. 61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their __ .

- (A) working attitude
- (B) conventional lifestyle
- (C) world outlook
- (D) educational background

4. 62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its __ .

- (A) failure to realize its real problem
- (B) tendency to hire annoying reporters
- (C) likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- (D) prejudice in matters of race and gender

Text 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: “Won’ t the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?” There’ s no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customer’ s demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world’ s wealth increases. Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could recreate the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing – witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan – but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt. Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won’ t multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of “defending

competition” on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

1. 63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
 - (A) to take in more foreign funds
 - (B) to invest more abroad
 - (C) to combine and become bigger
 - (D) to trade with more countries
2. 64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is ____ .
 - (A) the greater customer demands
 - (B) a surplus supply for the market
 - (C) a growing productivity
 - (D) the increase of the world’ s wealth
3. 65. From paragraph 4 we can infer that ____ .
 - (A) the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
 - (B) WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
 - (C) the costs of the globalization process are enormous
 - (D) the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition
4. 66. Toward the new business wave, the writer’ s attitude can be said to be ____ .
 - (A) optimistic
 - (B) objective
 - (C) pessimistic
 - (D) biased

Text 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family” . Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term “downshifting” has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of “having it all,” preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the page of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything. I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life,” and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed:

12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on “quality time” . In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting – also known in America as “voluntary simplicity” – has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. There are a number of best-selling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-’ 90s equivalent of dropping out. While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline – after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late ’ 80s – and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives. For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the ’ 80s, downshifting in the mid-’ 90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life – growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one – as a personal recognition of your limitations.

1. 67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?
 - (A) Full-time employment is a new international trend.
 - (B) The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
 - (C) “A lateral move” means stepping out of full-time employment.
 - (D) The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.
2. 68. The writer’ s experiment shows that downshifting __ .
 - (A) enables her to realize her dream
 - (B) helps her mold a new philosophy of life
 - (C) prompts her to abandon her high social status
 - (D) leads her to accept the doctrine of She magazine
3. 69. “Juggling one’ s life” probably means living a life characterized by __ .
 - (A) non-materialistic lifestyle
 - (B) a bit of everything
 - (C) extreme stress
 - (D) anti-consumerism
4. 70. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of __ .
 - (A) the quick pace of modern life
 - (B) man’ s adventurous spirit
 - (C) man’ s search for mythical experiences
 - (D) the economic situation

Text 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

1. 52. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because _____.
 - (A) it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
 - (B) its domestic market was eight times larger than before
 - (C) the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
 - (D) the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy
2. 52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____.

- (A) TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- (B) semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- (C) machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- (D) auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

3. 53. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
 - (B) Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
 - (C) The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
 - (D) A long history of success may pave the way for further development.
4. 54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the ____.
- (A) turning of the business cycle
 - (B) restructuring of industry
 - (C) improved business management
 - (D) success in education

Text 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today – everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring – means that natural selection has lost 80

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years – even the past 100 years – our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond

his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

- (A) A lack of mates.
- (B) A fierce competition.
- (C) A lower survival rate.
- (D) A defective gene.
1. 55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
- (A) Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
- (B) Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
- (C) The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the other two classes.
- (D) India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.
2. 56. What does the example of India illustrate?
- (A) life has been improved by technological advance
- (B) the number of female babies has been declining
- (C) our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
- (D) the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing
3. 57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because ____.
- (A) Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
- (B) Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution
- (C) The Evolutionary Future of Nature
- (D) Human Evolution Going Nowhere
4. 58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

Text 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be – even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right – it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate

them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river – and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

1. 59. This passage is mainly ____ .
 - (A) a survey of new approaches to art
 - (B) a review of Futurist poetry
 - (C) about merits of the Futurist movement
 - (D) about laws and requirements of literature
2. 60. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to ____ .
 - (A) determine its purposes
 - (B) ignore its flaws
 - (C) follow the new fashions
 - (D) accept the principles
3. 61. Futurists claim that we must ____ .
 - (A) increase the production of literature
 - (B) use poetry to relieve modern stress
 - (C) develop new modes of expression
 - (D) avoid using adjectives and verbs
4. 62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is ____ .
 - (A) based on reasonable principles
 - (B) new and acceptable to ordinary people
 - (C) indicative of basic change in human nature
 - (D) more of a transient phenomenon than literature

Text 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs

as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores – personality, ability, courage or humanity – are completely ignored," says Toshiaki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

1. 63. In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was ____.

- (A) under aimless development
- (B) a positive example
- (C) a rival to the West
- (D) on the decline

2. 64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

- (A) Women's participation in social activities is limited.
- (B) More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
- (C) Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
- (D) The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

- (A) Japanese education is praised for helping the young.
- (B) Japanese education is characterized by mechanical training.
- (C) More stress should be placed on the cultivation of the mind.
- (D) Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.
3. 65. Which of the following is true according to the author?
4. 66. The change in Japanese Life-style is revealed in the fact that ____.
- (A) the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
- (B) the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
- (C) the Japanese endure more than ever before
- (D) the Japanese appreciate their present life

Text 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition – wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny – must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition – if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped – with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs – the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

1. 67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if ____.

- (A) its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
 - (B) it is rewarded with money, fame and power
 - (C) its goals are spiritual rather than material
 - (D) it is shared by the rich and the famous
2. 68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is __ .
- (A) customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
 - (B) too late to check ambition once it has been let out
 - (C) dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
 - (D) impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition
3. 69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because __ .
- (A) they think of it as immoral
 - (B) their pursuits are not fame or wealth
 - (C) ambition is not closely related to material benefits
 - (D) they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible
4. 70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained __ .
- (A) secretly and vigorously
 - (B) openly and enthusiastically
 - (C) easily and momentarily
 - (D) verbally and spiritually

1999

Text 1

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might – surprise! – fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy “does not enable user to fly.”

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary – the dangers of drug interactions, for example – and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the

manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute – a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight – issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities," says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

1. 52. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- (A) Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- (B) Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- (C) Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- (D) Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

2. 52. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to __ .

- (A) satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
- (B) become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
- (C) make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
- (D) feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern

3. 53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that __ .

- (A) some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- (B) helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- (C) product labels would eventually be discarded
- (D) some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

4. 54. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be __ .

- (A) biased
- (B) indifferent
- (C) puzzling
- (D) objective

Text 2

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

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

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

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

1. 55. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business _____.
 - (A) has been striving to expand its market
 - (B) intended to follow a fanciful fashion
 - (C) tried but in vain to control the market
 - (D) has been booming for one year or so
2. 56. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that _____.
 - (A) the technology is popular with many Web users
 - (B) businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
 - (C) there is a radical change in strategy
 - (D) it is accessible limitedly to established partners

3. 57. In the view of Net purists, __ .

- (A) there should be no marketing messages in online culture
- (B) money making should be given priority to on the Web
- (C) the Web should be able to function as the television set
- (D) there should be no online commercial information without requests

4. 58. We learn from the last paragraph that __ .

- (A) pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
- (B) interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
- (C) leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
- (D) setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

Text 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction – indeed, contradiction – which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computer-education advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an

entirely different story. Basic computer skills take – at the very longest – a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

1. 59. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is __ .
 - (A) far-reaching
 - (B) dubiously oriented
 - (C) self-contradictory
 - (D) radically reformatory
2. 60. The belief that education is indispensable to all children __ .
 - (A) is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
 - (B) came into being along with the arrival of computers
 - (C) is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-ed advocates
 - (D) originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries
3. 61. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author' s country the European model of professional training is __ .
 - (A) dependent upon the starting age of candidates
 - (B) worth trying in various social sections
 - (C) of little practical value
 - (D) attractive to every kind of professional
4. 62. According to the author, basic computer skills should be __ .
 - (A) included as an auxiliary course in school
 - (B) highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
 - (C) mastered through a life-long course
 - (D) equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

Text 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment – although no one had proposed to do so – and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group – the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) – has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations. NBAC will ask that Clinton'

s 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells – routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning. In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be “morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning.” Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled. NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo’s life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research. NBAC members also indicated that they will appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still “up in the air.”

1. 63. We can learn from the first paragraph that ____ .
 - (A) federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
 - (B) the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
 - (C) NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
 - (D) the White House has got the panel’s recommendations on cloning
2. 64. The panel agreed on all of the following except that ____ .
 - (A) the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
 - (B) the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
 - (C) it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
 - (D) it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
3. 65. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because ____ .
 - (A) embryo research is just a current development of cloning
 - (B) the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
 - (C) an embryo’s life will not be endangered in embryo research
 - (D) the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
4. 66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ____ .

- (A) some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
- (B) a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
- (C) privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC' s appeal
- (D) the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

Text 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn' t they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don' t have unpredictable things, you don' t have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I' ve attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team."

1. 67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that ____.

- (A) inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- (B) science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- (C) scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- (D) unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

2. 68. The author asserts that scientists __ .

- (A) shouldn' t replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
- (B) shouldn' t neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
- (C) should write more concise reports for technical journals
- (D) should be confident about their research findings

3. 69. It seems that some young scientists __ .

- (A) have a keen interest in prediction
- (B) often speculate on the future
- (C) think highly of creative thinking
- (D) stick to "scientific method"

4. 70. The author implies that the results of scientific research __ .

- (A) may not be as profitable as they are expected
- (B) can be measured in dollars and cents
- (C) rely on conformity to a standard pattern
- (D) are mostly underestimated by management

1998

Text 1

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind' s long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn' t help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt' s leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey' s bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left – all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

1. 52. The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that __ .
 - (A) people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
 - (B) the blind could be happier than the sighted
 - (C) over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
 - (D) fascination makes people lose their eyesight
2. 52. In paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to __ .
 - (A) areas short of electricity
 - (B) dams without power stations
 - (C) poor countries around India
 - (D) common people in the Narmada Dam area
3. 53. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
 - (A) They bring in more fertile soil.
 - (B) They help defend the country.
 - (C) They strengthen international ties.
 - (D) They have universal control of the waters.
4. 54. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as __ .
 - (A) "It's no use crying over spilt milk"
 - (B) "More haste, less speed"
 - (C) "Look before you leap"
 - (D) "He who laughs last laughs best"

Text 2

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real. The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2. Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace – all that re-engineering and downsizing – are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much. Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose. Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much “re-engineering” has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long term profitability. BBDO’s Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish – “the worst sort of ambulance cashing.”

1. 55. According to the author, the American economic situation is ____ .
 - (A) not as good as it seems
 - (B) at its turning point
 - (C) much better than it seems
 - (D) near to complete recovery
2. 56. The official statistics on productivity growth ____ .
 - (A) exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
 - (B) fall short of businessmen’s anticipation
 - (C) meet the expectation of business people
 - (D) fail to reflect the true state of economy
3. 57. The author raises the question “what about pain without gain?” because ____ .
 - (A) he questions the truth of “no gain without pain”
 - (B) he does not think the productivity revolution works
 - (C) he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
 - (D) he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses
4. 58. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
- (B) New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
- (C) The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long term profitability.
- (D) The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

Text 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Galileo's 17th century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century. Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics – but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked “antiscience” in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University. Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as “The Flight from Science and Reason,” held in New York City in 1995, and “Science in the Age of (Mis) information,” which assembled last June near Buffalo. Antiscience clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview. A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the antiscience tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research. Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are antiscience, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest. The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth. Indeed, some observers fear that the antiscience epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. “The term ‘antiscience’ can lump together too many, quite different things,” notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. “They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.”

1. 59. The word “schism” (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means ____.

- (A) confrontation
- (B) dissatisfaction
- (C) separation
- (D) contempt

2. 60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to __ .
- (A) discuss the cause of the decline of science' s power
 - (B) show the author' s sympathy with scientists
 - (C) explain the way in which science develops
 - (D) exemplify the division of science and the humanities
3. 61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) Environmentalists were blamed for antiscience in an essay.
 - (B) Politicians are not subject to the labeling of antiscience.
 - (C) The “more enlightened” tend to tag others as antiscience.
 - (D) Tagging environmentalists as “antiscience” is justifiable.
4. 62. The author' s attitude toward the issue of “science vs. antiscience” is __ .
- (A) impartial
 - (B) subjective
 - (C) biased
 - (D) puzzling

Text 4

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill. This development – and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead – has enthroned the South as America' s most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation' s head counting. Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people – numerically the third largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years. Americans have been migrating south and west in larger number since World War II, and the pattern still prevails. Three sun-belt states – Florida, Texas and California – together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th – with Cleveland and Washington, D. C. dropping out of the top 10. Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say, Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too – and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday' s “baby boom” generation reached its child bearing years. Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances— Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate – 37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population. Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people – about 9 per square mile. The flight from overcrowdedness affects the

migration from snow belt to more bearable climates. Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state. In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose – and still are choosing – somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State. As a result, California’s growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent – little more than two thirds the 1960s’ growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

1. 63. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s __ .
 - (A) enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
 - (B) witnessed a southwestern shift of population
 - (C) underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
 - (D) brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II
2. 64. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that __ .
 - (A) it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
 - (B) it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
 - (C) it reveals the Americans’ new pursuit of spacious living
 - (D) it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday’s “baby boom”
3. 65. We can see from the available statistics that __ .
 - (A) California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
 - (B) the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
 - (C) cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
 - (D) Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
4. 66. The word “demographers” (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means __ .
 - (A) people in favor of the trend of democracy
 - (B) advocates of migration between states
 - (C) scientists engaged in the study of population
 - (D) conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

Text 5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world’s volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth’s surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the

movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates. That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years. The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layer creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops seed fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

1. 67. The author believes that ____ .
 - (A) the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
 - (B) the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
 - (C) the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
 - (D) the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart
2. 68. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that ____ .
 - (A) the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
 - (B) they have been found to share certain geological features
 - (C) the African plates has been stable for 30 million years
 - (D) over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe
3. 69. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining ____ .
 - (A) the structure of the African plates
 - (B) the revival of dead volcanoes
 - (C) the mobility of the continents
 - (D) the formation of new oceans
4. 70. The passage is mainly about ____ .

- (A) the features of volcanic activities
- (B) the importance of the theory about drifting plates
- (C) the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
- (D) the process of the formation of volcanoes

1997

Text 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right to life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia – where an aging population, life extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part – other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right to die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death – probably by a deadly injection or pill – to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54 year old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

1. 52. From the second paragraph we learn that ____.

- (A) the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
- (B) physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
- (C) changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
- (D) it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

2. 52. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means ____.

- (A) observers are taking a wait and see attitude towards the future of euthanasia
- (B) similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
- (C) observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
- (D) the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

3. 53. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will __ .

- (A) face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
- (B) experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
- (C) have an intense fear of terrible suffering
- (D) undergo a cooling off period of seven days

4. 54. The author' s attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of __ .

- (A) opposition
- (B) suspicion
- (C) approval
- (D) indifference

Text 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn' t take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner – amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to “translate” cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word “friend,” the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor’s language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

1. 55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, __ .
 - (A) rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
 - (B) small minded officials deserve a serious comment
 - (C) Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
 - (D) most Americans are ready to offer help
2. 56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that __ .
 - (A) culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
 - (B) courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
 - (C) various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
 - (D) social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions
3. 57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers __ .
 - (A) to improve their hard life
 - (B) in view of their long distance travel
 - (C) to add some flavor to their own daily life
 - (D) out of a charitable impulse
4. 58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers __ .
 - (A) tends to be superficial and artificial
 - (B) is generally well kept up in the United States
 - (C) is always understood properly
 - (D) was something to do with the busy tourist trails

Text 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don’t realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists.

The phrase “substance abuse” is often used instead of “drug abuse” to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning “mind-manifesting”) because they seemed to radically alter one’s state of consciousness.

1. 59. “Substance abuse” (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to “drug abuse” in that __ .

- (A) substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
- (B) “drug abuse” is only related to a limited number of drug takers
- (C) alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
- (D) many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

2. 60. The word “pervasive” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean __ .

- (A) widespread
- (B) overwhelming
- (C) piercing
- (D) fashionable

3. 61. Physical dependence on certain substances results from __ .

- (A) uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
- (B) exclusive use of them for social purposes
- (C) quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
- (D) careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

4. 62. From the last paragraph we can infer that __ .

- (A) stimulants function positively on the mind
- (B) hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
- (C) depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
- (D) the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

Text 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. “Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?” Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. “You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?” At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It’s a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company’s mountainous debt, which will increase to 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company’s rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice T’s violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. “The test of any democratic society,” he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, “lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won’t retreat in the face of any threats.”

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month’s stockholders’ meeting, Levin asserted that “music is not the cause of society’s ills” and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the “balanced struggle” between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15 member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. “Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited,” says Luce. “I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this.”

1. 63. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for ____.

- (A) its raising of the corporate stock price
- (B) its self-examination of soul
- (C) its neglect of social responsibility
- (D) its emphasis on creative freedom

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

- (A) Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
- (B) Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
- (C) Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
- (D) Steve Ross is no longer alive.

3. 65. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman __ .

- (A) stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
- (B) softened his tone and adopted some new policy
- (C) changed his attitude and yielded to objection
- (D) received more support from the 15-member board

4. 66. The best title for this passage could be __ .

- (A) A Company under Fire
- (B) A Debate on Moral Decline
- (C) A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
- (D) A Form of Creative Freedom

Text 5

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

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3

It is also less than most forecasters had predicated. In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America’s inflation rate would average 3.5

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America’s, have little productive slack. America’s capacity utilization, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6

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

1. 67. From the passage we learn that __ .
 - (A) there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates
 - (B) economy will always follow certain models
 - (C) the economic situation is better than expected
 - (D) economists had foreseen the present economic situation
2. 68. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
 - (A) Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car
 - (B) An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation
 - (C) A high unemployment rate will result from inflation
 - (D) Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy
3. 69. The sentence “This is no flash in the pan” (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that __ .
 - (A) the low inflation rate will last for some time
 - (B) the inflation rate will soon rise
 - (C) the inflation will disappear quickly
 - (D) there is no inflation at present
4. 70. The passage shows that the author is __ the present situation.
 - (A) critical of
 - (B) puzzled by
 - (C) disappointed at
 - (D) amazed at