

Unit 1

Passage 1

More than a decade ago, cognitive scientists John Bransford and Daniel Schwartz, both then at Vanderbilt University, found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning." The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (although the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

十多年前，当时在范德比尔特大学的认知科学家约翰·布朗斯福德和丹尼尔·史瓦兹发现，将年轻人与儿童区分开的不是保留事实或将先验知识应用于新情况的能力，而是他们所谓的“准备”。为了将来的学习，研究人员要求五年级生和大学生制定一项恢复计划，以保护白头鹰免于灭绝。令人震惊的是，两个小组提出了类似质量的计划（尽管大学生的拼写技巧更好）。从传统教育者的角度来看，这一结果表明学校教育并未能帮助学生思考生态系统和灭绝这是主要的科学思想。

The researchers decided to go deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues need to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues of interdependence between eagles and their habitats(栖息地). Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles ("How big are they?" and "What do they eat?"). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

但是，研究人员决定更深入地研究。他们要求两个小组就创建恢复计划所需的重要问题提出问题。在这项任务上，他们发现了很大的不同。大学生专注于鹰与栖息地之间相互依存的关键问题。五年级学生倾向于专注于个体鹰的特征（“它们有多大？”和“它们吃什么？”）。大学生培养了提出问题的能力，这是批判性思维的基石。他们学会了学习。

Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit---asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results. Specifically, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit. Rather than merely asking about something they wanted to try, they tended to include both cause and effect in their question. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits.

博物馆和其他非正式学习机构可能比中小学更适合教授这种技能。在旧金山的探索馆中，我们最近研究了如何提出好问题会影响人们的科学探究质量。我们发现，当我们教参与者问“如果？”时，和“如何？”没人在场的人知道答案的问题，并且会激发探索的兴趣，他们在下届展览会上进行了更好的询问-提出更多问题，进行了更多实验，并对结果进行了更好的解释。具体来说，在新展览中，他们的问题变得更加全面。他们不仅会问自己想尝试的事情，还倾向于在问题中包括因果关系。提出多汁的问题似乎是一种可加深的技巧，可以用来加深对展品中发现的科学内容的协作性查询。

This type of learning is not confined to museums or institutional settings. Informal learning environments tolerate failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal learning system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

这种学习不仅限于博物馆或机构环境。非正式学习环境比学校更能容忍失败。也许很多老师没有太多的时间让学生去形成和解决自己的问题，而又有太多的基础可以涵盖在课程中。但是人们必须在某处获得这项技能。我们的社会取决于他们能够对自己的医疗做出重要决定，或者说我们必须对全球能源需求和需求做些什么。为此，我们拥有一个健壮的非正式学习系统，该系统不会给任何成绩打分，会吸引所有来者，而且即使在节假日和周末也可以使用。

1. What is traditional educators' interpretation of the research outcome mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A) Students are not able to apply prior knowledge to new problems.
- B) College students are no better than fifth grader in memorizing facts.
- C) Education has not paid enough attention to major environmental issues.
- D) Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.**

1. 第一段提到的传统教育者对研究成果的解释是什么？

- A) 学生无法将先验知识应用于新问题。
- B) 大学生在记忆事实方面并不比五年级生更好。
- C) 教育对主要的环境问题没有给予足够的重视。

D) 教育未能使学生思考主要的科学思想。

2. In what way are college students different from children?

- A) They have learned to think critically.**
- B) They are concerned about social issues.
- C) They are curious about specific features.
- D) They have learned to work independently.

2. 大学生与孩子有什么不同？

A) 他们已经学会了批判性思考。

- B) 他们担心社会问题。
- C) 他们对特定功能感到好奇。

D) 他们学会了独立工作。

3.What is the benefit of asking questions with no ready answers?

A)It arouses students'interest in things around them.

B)It cultivates students'ability to make scientific inquiries.

C)It trains students'ability to design scientific experiments.

D)It helps students realize not every question has an answer.

3.提出没有立即回答的问题有什么好处?

A) 引起了学生对周围事物的兴趣。

B) 培养学生进行科学查询的能力。

C) 训练学生设计科学实验的能力。

D) 它可以帮助学生意识到并非每个问题都有答案。

4.What is said to be the advantage of informal learning?

A)It allows for failures.

B)It charges no tuition.

C)It is entertaining.

D)It meets practical needs.

4.非正式学习的好处是什么?

A) 它允许失败。

B) 它不收任何学费。

C) 很有趣。

D) 满足实际需要。

5.What does the author seem to encourage educators to do at the end of the passage?

A)Train students to think about global issues.

B)Design more interactive classroom activities.

C)Make full use of informal learning resources.

D)Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum

5, 作者似乎在鼓励文章结尾鼓励老师做些什么?

A) 训练学生思考全球问题。

B) 设计更多的互动课堂活动。

C) 充分利用非正式学习资源。

D) 将合作探究纳入课程

Passage 2

Movie directors sometimes shoot two endings to a film,undecided about which to use until the very last minute.In the Casablanca everyone knows,Ingrid Bergman leaves Humphrey Bogart,but in another ending Bogart gets the girl.

电影导演有时会为电影拍摄两个结尾,直到最后一刻才决定使用哪一个。在卡萨布兰卡,众所周知,英格丽·伯格曼离开了汉弗莱·鲍嘉,但在另一个结局中,鲍嘉得到了那个女孩。

In some ways, it feels like we're in the middle of a movie made by some deranged economist and we don't know yet if we're going to get the happy ending or the sad one. Does the rise of India and other developing countries supercharge global growth, or will all the new competition pull down wages in the industrialized world? Is this period going to be titled *The Bright Dawn* or *The Big Squeeze*?

从某种意义上说，感觉就像我们正处在一个疯狂的经济学家拍的电影的中间，我们还不知道我们会得到圆满的结局还是可悲的结局。印度和其他国家的崛起吗？发展中国家会加速全球增长，还是所有新的竞争都将拉低工业化国家的工资？这个时期是否被称为“光明曙光”或“大挤压”？

Certainly for workers in the industrialized world, the latest signs are troubling. Profits seem to be outpacing wages just about everywhere. As a result, from Japan to the US to Europe, labor is getting a smaller share of the economic pie. The numbers are pretty straightforward: In Japan, the share of national income going to workers dropped from 53.1 percent in 2001 to 51.1 percent in the year ending with the first quarter of 2005. In the US, the employee share of gross domestic income dropped from 58 percent to 56.8 percent. In Western Europe, workers' share of national income dropped from 51.7 percent in 2001 to 50.5 percent at the end of 2004, before bouncing up a bit in the latest quarter.

当然，对于工业化世界的工人来说，最新的迹象令人不安。利润似乎几乎在任何地方都超过了工资。结果，从日本到美国再到欧洲，劳动力在经济中所占的份额越来越小。很简单：在日本，用于劳动者的国民收入所占比例从2001年的53.1%下降到截至2005年第一季度的一年的51.1%。在美国，雇员在国内生产总值中所占的比例从58%下降至在西欧，工人的国民收入份额从2001年的51.7%下降到2004年底的50.5%，随后在最近一个季度有所回升。

An obvious-and-pessimistic-explanation for this broad decline is the intensification of global competition, forcing formerly privileged workers in advanced countries to accept a lower standard of living. Harvard economist Richard Freeman has argued that the entry of China, India and the former Soviet countries into the global economy has effectively doubled the size of the world's workforce. As a result, labor is relatively abundant, capital is relatively scarce, the returns to labor go down, and the returns to capital go up.

这种广泛下降的一个明显而悲观的解释是全球竞争的加剧，迫使发达国家的原先特权工人接受较低的生活水平。哈佛大学经济学家理查德·弗里曼（Richard Freeman）认为，中国、印度和前者的进入苏联国家进入全球经济实际上使世界劳动力规模增加了一倍。因此，劳动力相对丰富，资本相对稀缺，劳动回报率下降，资本回报率上升。

"Having twice as many workers and newly the same amount of capital places great pressure on labor markets throughout the world," writes Freeman. That "shifts the balance of power in markets toward capital, as more workers compete for working than capital."

弗里曼写道：“拥有两倍数量的工人和新近等量的资本，对全世界的劳动力市场构成了巨大压力。这是因为竞争的工人多于资本，将市场的力量平衡向资本转移。”

This is the unhappy ending to the global economy story. However, the numbers

are also consistent with another, much more upbeat ending. It could be that corporate restructuring efforts in Japan and Europe are finally taking hold, leading to higher profits and faster productivity growth, even as US companies continue their efforts to boost efficiency. And it could be that there's just a lag before the productivity gains get passed on to workers in the form of higher wages.

这是全球经济故事的不幸结局。然而，这些数字也与另一个更为乐观的结局相一致。这可能是日本和欧洲的企业重组努力最终获得了成功，从而带来了更高的利润和更快的生产率增长。甚至美国公司继续努力提高效率。很可能在生产率提高以更高工资的形式传递给工人方面还存在一定的滞后。

So, will we get the happy ending or the sad ending? There's no way of telling yet-but hey, what fun is a movie with a predictable ending?

那么，我们会得到幸福的结局还是悲惨的结局？还没有办法告诉您-但是，嘿，电影的结局可预知有什么乐趣？

6. Similar to the story in the movie Casablanca, the world economy

A) is experiencing dramatic changes

B) is set in complicated political factors

C) involves fierce competition between different parties

D) is developing into two possible opposite directions

6. 类似于电影《卡萨布兰卡》中的故事，世界经济

A) 正在经历巨大的变化

B) 处于复杂的政治因素中

C) 涉及各方之间的激烈竞争

D) 正在发展为两个可能的相反方向

7. The figures about the US, Europe and Japan in Paragraph 3 show that from 2001

A) workers' wages in Japan keep decreasing

B) workers' wages in the US increase faster than the profits

C) workers' share of national income in Western Europe has been dropping

D) workers' wages in these countries take a smaller portion of the national income

7. 第3段中关于美国，欧洲和日本的数字显示，从2001年开始

A) 日本的工人工资持续下降

B) 美国工人的工资增长快于利润增长

C) 西欧工人占国民收入的比例一直在下降

D) 这些国家的工人工资只占国民收入的一小部分

8. According to Richard Freeman, the fast development of some developing countries

A) places great pressure on capital markets

B) intensifies the competition in labor markets

C) deprives the developed countries of some profits

D) hinders the global expansion of developed countries

8. 据理查德·弗里曼说，一些发展中国家的快速发展

A) 给资本市场带来巨大压力

B) 加剧劳动力市场的竞争

C) 剥夺发达国家一些利润

D) 推动发达国家的全球扩张

9. What will probably happen to workers in developed countries in the happy ending?

A) They will get higher wages.

B) They will have less competition.

C) They will get a bigger share of the national income.

D) They will enjoy a faster increase in payment.

9. 在幸福的结局中，发达国家的工人可能会发生什么？

A) 他们将获得更高的工资。

B) 他们的竞争会减少。

C) 他们将在国民收入中得到更大的份额。

D) 他们将享受更快的付款增长。

10. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author

A) is pessimistic about the dim future

B) is optimistic about the bright future

C) is fascinated about the unknown future

D) is scared about the unknown future

10. 从最后一段可以推断出作者

A) 对黯淡的未来感到悲观

B) 对光明的未来感到乐观

C) 对未知的未来着迷

D) 害怕未知的未来

Passage 3

Bill Stone is not an astronaut he is the world's most famous caver. International teams and backed by sponsors like the National Geographic Society, he has mounted more than 50 major expeditions to measure the depth of the most hostile reaches of inner space. Spending weeks underground, his crews have traveled deep inside our planet to the remotest locations touched by humans. Nobody is better at what he does, but this gives him limited satisfaction. He is consumed by ideas for how humanity could explore space and wants to personally establish a privately funded base on Jupiter. It is, he thinks, nothing less than destiny.

比尔·斯通不是一位宇航员，他是世界上最著名的探洞者。在国际团队的支持下，他得到了国家地理学会等赞助商的支持，他进行了 50 多次重大考察，以测量最敌对的内部太空潜艇的深度。在地下度过了数周之久，他的机组人员已深入地球深处，到达了接触到的最偏远的地方。没有人会擅长于他的工作，但是这给他带来有限的满足感。他被人类如何探索太空的想法所迷惑，并想在木星上建立私人出资的基地。他认为，这就是命运。

A reasonable observer might choose other words: obsession, fantasy. Bill possesses

neither great wealth nor extensive political connections.He is an engineer and runs Stone Aerospace,a company so small that when FedEx rings,he usually signs for the package himself.So to hear Bill talk-"It's not a big leap for me to go to Jupiter."For Bill,caves are a proving ground.The experience gained there will help people explore outer space.

一个合理的观察者可能会选择其他字眼：痴迷，幻想。比尔既不拥有巨大的财富，也不拥有广泛的政治关系。他是一名工程师，经营 Stone Aerospace，该公司规模很小，以至于当 FedEx 响起时，他通常自己签收包裹。Bill 讲话-“去木星对我来说不是什么大的飞跃。”对 Bill 来说，洞穴是一个试验场。在那里获得的经验将帮助人们探索外太空。

But now,after spending nearly three decades on the margins of the space industry,Bill is closer than he's ever been to proving that caves are the best earthly training ground for exploring space.Backed by a \$5-million fund from NASA,he is developing a robot called DepthX that may turn out to be the most advanced autonomous underwater vehicle(AUV)ever.NASA hopes to someday use a robot like Bill Stone's DepthX to explore Europa,a frozen moon of Jupiter and one of the most probable places in our solar system to support life.Like its inventor,DepthX is a caver,most capable of searching harsh environments.Its theoretical mission,though,is bold even by Bill's standards:a hunt for extraterrestrial life on Europa.

但是现在，比尔在太空产业的边缘度过了近三十年的时间之后，比尔比以往任何时候都更需要证明洞穴是探索太空的最佳地球训练场。在 NASA 的 500 万美元资金支持下，他正在开发 NASA 希望有一天能使用比尔·斯通的 DepthX 之类的机器人来探索木卫二，这是木星的冰冻月球，也是我们最有可能发生的地方之一。像其发明者一样，DepthX 是一个探洞者，最有能力搜寻恶劣的环境。尽管按比尔的标准，它的理论使命却是胆大的：在欧罗巴寻找外星生命。

Innovator Bill Stone plans to drop one of the world's most advanced underwater robots, DepthX,into the deepest hole on Earth.If all goes well,this thing just might help get him to Europa.

创新者比尔·斯通（Bill Stone）计划将世界上最先进的水下机器人之一 DepthX 放到地球上最深的洞中。如果一切顺利，这件事可能会帮助他进入欧洲。

DepthX's first major field trial will take place this month in Mexico's Zacaton Cenote,the world's deepest hole.For Bill's future space ambitions to have any chance,he needs to impress the new generation of wealthy space-loving investors.To do that,he needs to ace this first trial and,at 54 years old,he needs to do it fast.As one of his oldest friends puts it,"time is running out for Bill".

DepthX 的首次大型现场试验将于本月在世界上最深的洞墨西哥的 Zacaton Cenote 进行。为了使 Bill 未来的太空雄心有机会，他需要打动新一代富有太空爱好的投资者。为此，他需要 为了接受第一次审判，他 54 岁那年，他需要快点做。正如他最年长的一位朋友所说，“比尔的时间已经不多了”。

11.What have Bill Stone and his teams accomplished?

A)They have explored many caves and reached the deepest cave in our planet.

B)They have sponsored the National Geographic Society to explore caves.

C)They have explored the outer space and set up funds for it.

D)They have explored and measured the deepest cave in Jupiter.

11.比尔·斯通和他的团队完成了什么？

A) 他们探索了许多洞穴，并到达了我們星球上最深的洞穴。

B) 他们赞助了国家地理学会探索洞穴。

C) 他们已经探索了外层空间并为其建立了资金。

D) 他们已经探索并测量了木星最深的洞穴。

12.Why does Bill believe that"It's not a big leap for me to go to Jupiter."(Line 4,Para.2)?

A)He is rich enough to pay experienced astronauts to help him to explore Jupiter.

B)He can easily get political and financial backup from the government.

C)He can receive financial and technical support from the company he runs.

D)His experience gained from exploring caves will facilitate his exploring in Jupiter.

12.为什么比尔相信“去木星对我来说不是一个大飞跃。”（第4行，第2段）？

A) 他足够有钱，可以付钱给有经验的宇航员帮助他探索木星。

B) 他可以轻松地政府那里获得政治和财政支持。

C) 他可以从他经营的公司那里获得财务和技术支持。

D) 他从洞穴探索中获得的经验将有助于他在木星中的探索。

13.Why does NASA want to explore Europa according to the passage?

A)Because it is the only one frozen moon of Jupiter.

B)Because it is a possible place for life in our solar system.

C)Because it is the only place where DepthX is able to explore.

D)Because it is a place with hostile environments.

13.NASA 为什么要根据这段话来探索欧罗巴？

A) 因为这是木星唯一的一个冻结的月亮。

B) 因为它是我們太阳系中生活的可能场所。

C) 因为这是 DepthX 能够探索的唯一地方。

D) 因为这是一个充满敌对环境的地方。

14.According to the passage,DepthX is very competent in

A)exploring in hostile environments

B)measuring caves in the earth

C)working in underwater places

D)searching outer space life

14.根据段落，DepthX 非常有能力

A) 在敌对环境中探索

B) 测量地球上的洞穴

C) 在水下工作

D) 寻找外太空生命

15.What will be the result if Bill does very well in the first trial?

A)He may explore Jupiter immediately after this trial.

B)He may attract space-loving investors to sponsor him.

C)He may save a lot of time in his journey to exploring outer space.

D)He may obtain patent on the advanced underwater robots DepthX.

15.如果比尔在第一次审判中表现出色，将会有什么结果？

A) 在审判之后，他可能会立即探索木星。

B) 他可能会吸引爱好太空的投资者来赞助他。

C) 在探索外太空的过程中，他可以节省很多时间。

D) 他可以获得先进的水下机器人 DepthX 的专利。

Unit 2

Passage 1

"There's an old saying in the space world: amateurs talk about technology, professionals talk about insurance." In an interview last year with The Economist, George Whitesides, chief executive of space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic, was placing his company in the latter category. But insurance will be cold comfort following the failure on October 31st of VSS Enterprise, resulting in the death of one pilot and the severe injury to another.

“太空世界有句老话：业余者谈论技术，专业人士谈论保险。”去年，在接受《经济学人》采访时，太空旅游公司 Virgin Galactic 的首席执行官乔治·怀特塞德斯（George Whitesides）将自己的公司置于后者。但是，在 VSS Enterprise 于 10 月 31 日发生故障后，保险将是令人不寒而栗的，这将导致一名飞行员死亡，另一名飞行员受到严重伤害。

On top of the tragic loss of life, the accident in California will cast a long shadow over the future of space tourism, even before it has properly begun.

除了惨烈的生命损失外，加利福尼亚州发生的事故将为太空旅游业的未来蒙上长长的阴影，甚至还没有适当开始。

The notion of space tourism took hold in 2001 with a 29million flight aboard a Russian spacecraft by Dennis Tito, a millionaire engineer with an adventurous streak. Just half a dozen holiday-makers have reached orbit since then, for similarly astronomical price tags. But more recently, companies have begun to plan more affordable "suborbital" flights—brief ventures just to the edge of space's vast darkness. Virgin Galactic had, prior to this week's accident, seemed close to starting regular flights. The company has already taken deposits from around 800 would-be space tourists, including Stephen Hawking.

太空旅游的概念在 2001 年登上了俄罗斯冒险家登尼斯·蒂托（Dennis Tito）乘坐冒险号角的百万富翁工程师进行的 2900 万次飞行的飞行概念。此后，仅有六名度假者以类似的天价价格到达了轨道。最近，各公司已开始计划更实惠的“亚轨道”飞行—仅在太空广阔的黑暗边缘进行一次简报冒险。在本周的事故发生之前，维京银河似乎已经开始进行常规飞行。该公司已经从附近收取了定金。800 人将是太空游客，其中包括史蒂芬·霍金。

After being dogged by technical delays for years, Sir Richard Branson, Virgin Galactic's founder, had recently suggested that a Space Ship Two craft would carry its first paying customers as soon as February 2015. That now seems an impossible time line. In July, a sister craft of the crashed space plane was reported to be about half-finished. The other half will have to wait, as authorities of America's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Transportation Safety Board work out what went wrong.

在经历了多年的技术延误后，维京银河公司的创始人理查德·布兰森爵士最近建议，“太空飞船 2 号”飞船将在 2015 年 2 月搭载其第一批付费客户。这似乎是一个不可能的时间表。据报道，坠毁的航天飞机的姊妹飞行器大约完成

了一半。另一半将不得不等待，因为美国联邦航空管理局（FAA）和美国国家运输安全委员会的当局正在找出出了什么问题。

In the meantime, the entire space tourism industry will be on tenterhooks. The 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act, intended to encourage private space vehicles and services, prohibits the transportation secretary (and thereby the FAA) from regulating the design or operation of private spacecraft, unless they have resulted in a serious or fatal injury to crew or passengers. That means that the FAA could suspend Virgin Galactic's license to fly. It could also insist on checking private manned spacecraft as thoroughly as it does commercial aircraft. While that may make suborbital travel safer, it would add significant cost and complexity to an emerging industry that has until now operated largely as the playground of billionaires and dreamy engineers. How Virgin Galactic, regulators and the public respond to this most recent tragedy will determine whether and how soon private space travel can transcend that playground. There is no doubt that spaceflight entails risks, and to pioneer a new mode of travel is to face those risks, and to reduce them with the benefit of hard-won experience.

同时，整个太空旅游业将陷入困境。2004年《商业太空发射修正案》旨在鼓励私人太空飞行器和服务，禁止运输部长（进而限制FAA）规范私人太空船的设计或运行。除非它们对机组人员或乘客造成严重或致命的伤害。这意味着FAA可以中止Virgin Galactic的飞行执照。它还可以坚持对私人载人航天器进行与商用飞机一样的彻底检查。亚轨道旅行更安全，这将为新兴行业增加大量成本和复杂性，而该行业迄今在很大程度上一直是亿万富翁和梦幻般的工程师的游乐场。维珍银河航空，监管机构和公众如何应对这一最近的悲剧将决定私人太空旅行是否能够及在多长时间后超越该游乐场。毫无疑问，太空飞行会带来风险，而开创一种新的旅行方式就是要面对这些风险。，并通过来之不易的经验来减少它们。

1. What is said about the failure of VSS Enterprise?

A) It may lead to the bankruptcy of Virgin Galactic.

B) It has a strong negative impact on space tourism.

C) It may discourage rich people from space travel.

D) It has aroused public attention to safety issues.

1. 关于 VSS Enterprise 的失败有什么看法？

A) 这可能会导致维珍银河公司破产。

B) 它对太空旅游业有很大的负面影响。

C) 这可能会阻止有钱人参加太空旅行。

D) 引起了公众对安全问题的关注。

2. What do we learn about the space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic?

A) It has just built a craft for commercial flights.

B) It has sent half a dozen passengers into space.

C) It was about ready to start regular business.

D) It is the first to launch "suborbital" flights.

2. 我们从太空旅游公司 Virgin Galactic 了解到什么？

- A) 它刚刚建造了一种用于商业飞行的飞机。
- B) 它已将六名乘客送入太空。
- C) 准备开始常规业务。**
- D) 它是第一个发射“亚轨道”飞行的飞机。

3.What is the purpose of the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act?

- A)To ensure space travel safety.
- B)To limit the FAA's functions.
- C)To legalize private space explorations.
- D)To promote the space tourism industry.**

3. 2004 年《商业空间发射修正案》的目的是什么？

- A) 确保太空旅行安全。
- B) 限制 FAA 的功能。
- C) 使私人太空探索合法化。
- D) 促进太空旅游业。**

4.What might the FAA do after the recent accident in California?

- A)Impose more rigid safety standards.
- B)Stop certifying new space-tourist agencies.
- C)Amend its 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act
- D)Suspend Virgin Galactic's license to take passengers into space.**

4.最近发生在加利福尼亚的事故后，FAA 会怎么做？

- A) 制定更严格的安全标准。
- B) 停止认证新的太空旅行社。
- C) 修改其 2004 年《商业空间发射修正案》
- D) 暂停维珍银河的牌照，将乘客带入太空。**

5.What does the author think of private space travel?

- A)It is worth promoting despite the risks involved.**
- B)It should not be confined to the rich only.
- C)It should be strictly regulated.
- D)It is too risky to carry on.

5.作者对私人太空旅行有何看法？

- A) 尽管存在风险，但值得推广。**
- B) 它不应只限于富人。
- C) 应严格规范。
- D) 进行风险太大。

Passage 2

It would be all too easy to say that Facebook's market meltdown is coming to an end.After all, Mark Zuckerberg's social network burned as much as\$ 50 billion of shareholders'wealth in just a couple months.To put that in context,since its debut on

NASDAQ in May, Facebook has lost value nearly equal to Yahoo,AOL,Zynga,Yelp,Pandora,Open Table,Groupon,LinkedIn,and Angie List combined,plus that of the bulk of the publicly traded newspaper industry.

很难说 Facebook 的市场崩溃即将结束。毕竟，马克·扎克伯格的社交网络在短短几个月内就烧掉了多达 500 亿美元的股东财富。Facebook 于 5 月份在纳斯达克首次亮相，其市值损失几乎等于 Yahoo, AOL, Zynga, Yelp, Pandora, Open Table, Groupon, LinkedIn 和 Angie List 的总和，以及大部分公开报纸行业的市值。

As shocking as this utter failure may be to the nearly 1 billion faithful Facebook users around the world, it's no surprise to anyone who read the initial public offering (IPO) prospectus .Worgnstill, all the crises that emerged when the company debuted --- overpriced shares,poor corporate governance,huge challenges to the core business,and a damaged brand---remain today.Facebool looks like a prime example of what Wall Street calls a falling knife-that is,one that can cost investors their fingers if they try to catch it.

对于全球将近十亿忠实的 Facebook 用户来说，这种彻底的失败是令人震惊的，对于阅读过首次公开募股（IPO）招股说明书的人来说，这并不奇怪。高估的股价，糟糕的公司治理，对核心业务的巨大挑战以及受损的品牌-如今仍然存在。Facebool 似乎是华尔街称之为“堕落之刀”的典型例证，也就是说，如果他们试图抓住它。

Start with the valuation.To justify a stock price close to the lower end of the projected range in the IPO,say\$ 28 a share,Facebook's future growth would have needed to match that of Google seven years earlier.That would have required increasing revenue by some 80 percent annually and maintaining high profit margins all the while.

从估值开始。为证明股价接近 IPO 预期范围的下限，即每股 28 美元，Facebook 的未来增长需要与七年前的 Google 相提并论。这将需要增加收入 每年以 80% 的速度增长，并且始终保持高利润率。

That's not happening.In the first half of 2012,Facebook reported revenue of\$ 2.24 billion,un 38 percent from the same period in 2011.At the same time,the company's costs surged to\$2.6 billion in the six-month period.

事实并非如此.2012 年上半年，Facebook 公布的收入为 22.4 亿美元，较 2011 年同期增长了 38%。与此同时，该公司的成本在六个月内飙升至 26 亿美元。

This so-so performance reflects the Achilles'heel of Facebook's business model,which the company clearly stated in a list of risk factors associated with its IPO:it hasn't yet figured out how to advertise effectively on mobile devices.The number of Facebook users accessing the site on their phones surged by 67 percent to 543 million in the last quarter,or more than half its customer base.

这样的表现反映了 Facebook 商业模式的致命弱点，该公司在与 IPO 相关的一系列风险因素中明确指出：它尚未弄清楚如何在移动设备上有效地做广告。在上个季度，通过手机访问该网站的用户激增了 67%，达到 5.43 亿，占客户群的一半以上。

Numbers are only part of the problem.The mounting pile of failure creates a negative feedback loop that threatens Facebook's future in other ways.Indeed,the

more Facebook's disappointment in the market is catalogued,the worse Facebook's image becomes.Not only does that threaten to rub off on users,it's bad for recruitment and retention of talented hackers,who are the lifeblood of Zuckerberg's creation.

数字只是问题的一部分。越来越多的失败造成了负面反馈循环，以其他方式威胁着 Facebook 的未来。事实上，Facebook 对市场的失望程度越高，Facebook 的形象越差。这不仅威胁着 吸引用户，这对招募和留住才华横溢的黑客不利，而这些黑客正是扎克伯格创作的命脉。

Yet the brilliant CEO can ignore the sadness and complaints of his shareholders thanks to the super-voting stock he holds.This arrangement also was fully disclosed at the time of the offering. It's a pity so few investors apparently bothered to do their homework.

然而，由于他持有的超级投票股票，这位杰出的 CEO 可以忽略股东的悲伤和抱怨，这种安排在发行时也已充分披露。可惜的是，很少有投资者显然愿意做功课。

6.What can be inferred about Facebook from the first paragraph?

- A)Its market meltdown has been easily halted.
- B)It has increased trade with the newspaper industry.
- C)It has encountered utter failure since its stock debut.**
- D)Its shareholders have invested\$ 50 billion in a social network.

6.从第一段可以推断出关于 Facebook 的什么？

- A) 它的市场崩溃已经很容易停止了。
- B) 它与报纸业的贸易增加了。
- C) 自股票上市以来，它已经彻底失败了。**
- D) 其股东已在社交网络上投资了 500 亿美元。

7.The crises Facebook is facing

- A)have been disclosed in the IPO prospectus
- B)are the universal risks Wall Street confronts
- C)disappoint its faithful users
- D)have existed for a long time**

7.Facebook 面临的危机

- A) 已在 IPO 招股说明书中披露
- B) 是华尔街面临的普遍风险
- C) 令其忠实用户失望
- D) 已经存在很久了**

8.To make its stock price reasonable,Facebook has to

- A)narrow the IPO price range
- B)cooperate with Google
- C)keep enormously profitable**
- D)invest additional\$2.6 billion

8.为了使其股价合理，Facebook 必须

- A) 缩小 IPO 价格范围

- B) 与 Google 合作
- C) 保持巨大的利润**
- D) 追加投资 26 亿美元

9.It can be inferred from the context that the"Achilles'heel"(Line 1,Para.5)refers to

- A)deadly weakness**
- B)problem unsolved
- C)indisputable fact
- D)potential risk

9.从上下文可以推断出“跟腱”（第1行，第5段）是指

- A) 致命的弱点**
- B) 问题未解决
- C) 无可争辩的事实
- D) 潜在风险

10.What effect will Facebook's failure in the market have?

- A)Its users'benefits will be threatened.
- B)Talented hackers will take down the website.
- C)The CEO will hold the super-voting stock.
- D)The company's innovation strength will be damaged.**

10.Facebook 的市场失灵将产生什么影响？

- A) 其用户的利益将受到威胁。
- B) 有才华的黑客将删除该网站。
- C) 首席执行官将持有超级投票权股票。
- D) 公司的创新实力将受到损害。**

Passage 3

There is a certain inevitability that ebook sales have now overtaken paperback sales on Amazon's US site.Amazon's Kindle 2 is so light and so cheap that it's easy to see why people have rushed to buy it.Though I'm still not keen on the design of the Kindle,it is a vast improvement on its predecessor and certainly tolerable.Beyond the device itself,Amazon has done a great job of rolling out Kindle apps,ensuring that people like me—who have an iPad but not a Kindle---can still join in the fun.once you're into the Kindle ecosystem,Amazon locks you in tightly---just as Apple does with its iTunes/iPod ecosystem.It's so easy to buy from Amazon's store and the books are so cheap that it's not worth the effort of going elsewhere.

毫无疑问，电子书的销量现在已经超过了亚马逊在美国网站上的平装书销量。亚马逊的 Kindle 2 如此轻巧，便宜，以至于很容易看出人们为什么急于购买它，尽管我仍然不热衷于这种设计。在 Kindle 的基础上，它是对它的前代产品的巨大改进，并且可以容忍。除了设备本身之外，亚马逊在推出 Kindle 应用程序方面也做得很好，可以确保像我这样的人（拥有 iPad 但没有 Kindle）- 仍然可以享受乐趣。一旦您进入 Kindle 生态系统，亚马逊就将您紧紧锁住-就像苹果在

iTunes / iPod 生态系统中所做的那样。从亚马逊的商店购买是如此容易，而且书籍如此便宜，以至于 不值得去其他地方。

While I remain opposed to Amazon's DRM---indeed,I'm opposed to DRM on any ebooks---I have to admit that the implementation is so smooth that most Kindle users won't care at all that their ebooks can't be moved to other devices.

虽然我仍然反对亚马逊的 DRM（实际上，我反对任何电子书上的 DRM），但我不得不承认实施是如此顺利，以至于大多数 Kindle 用户根本不会在乎他们的电子书不能 移至其他设备。

The ebook trend is nowhere near peaking.Over the next five years we can expect to see more and more readers move away from printed books and pick up ebooks instead.But I don't think that will mean the death of the printed book.

电子书的趋势还远未达到顶峰。在未来五年中，我们可以预期会有越来越多的读者离开印刷书籍而取而代之，但我认为这并不意味着印刷书籍的消亡。

There are some who prefer printed books.They like having shelves filled with books they've read and books they plan to read;they like the feel of the book in their hands and the different weights and typefaces and layouts of different titles.In other words,they like the physical form of the book almost as much as the words it contains.

有些人更喜欢印刷书籍，他们喜欢在架子上堆满已阅读的书籍和计划阅读的书籍；他们喜欢手中的书的感觉，以及不同标题的字体，字体和版面的不同。单词，它们几乎像书中所包含的单词一样，都是本书的物理形式。

I can sympathise with those people.As I wrote earlier this week,my ideal situation would be for publishers to bundle ebooks with printed ones-in much the same way that film studios DVDs with digital copies of films.There's no reason to think that lovers of printed books will change their minds.There will undoubtedly be fewer of them as time goes by because more people will grow up with ebooks and spend little time with printed ones.However,just as there are people who love vinyl records,even if they were born well into the CD era,there will still be a dedicated minority who love physical books.

我可以同情那些人。正如我在本周早些时候所写的那样，我的理想情况是出版商将电子书与印刷的书捆绑在一起，这与电影制片厂的 DVD 与电影的数字拷贝非常相似。没有理由认为恋人是 毫无疑问，随着时间的流逝，印刷书籍的想法将会改变。毫无疑问，因为越来越多的人会随着电子书的成长而花很少的时间在印刷书籍上。然而，就像有些人喜欢黑胶唱片一样，即使他们 出生于 CD 时代，仍然有一群热爱物理书籍的热心少数民族。

Since there are fewer of these people,that will mean fewer bookshops and higher prices for printed books but I don't think the picture is entirely bleak.There is scope for smaller print runs of lavishly designed printed books and bookshops aimed at book lovers,rather than the Stieg Larsson-reading masses.With mainstream readers out of the printed book market,booklovers might even find they get a better experience.

由于这些人较少，这意味着书店数量会减少，印刷书籍的价格会上涨，但我认为这幅画并不完全黯淡。有较小规模的印刷书籍和针对书迷的印刷商店还有很大的发展空间， 随着主流读者退出印刷书籍市场，书迷们甚至可能会发现他们获得了更好的体验。

11.What can be inferred from Paragraph One?

- A)Most people buy Kindle 2 mainly because of its low price.
- B)The author of the passage is a loyal customer of Apple products.
- C)Amazon's Kindle 2 surpassed Kindle 1 in designing.**
- D)The sales of ebook outnumbered those of paperback in the U.S.

11.从第一段可以推断出什么?

- A) 大多数人购买 Kindle 2 的原因是价格低廉。
- B) 文章的作者是苹果产品的忠实客户。
- C) 亚马逊的 Kindle 2 在设计上超过了 Kindle 1。**
- D) 在美国, 电子书的销量超过平装书的销量

12.According to the passage,the reason why the author opposes to Amazon'S DKIV Is that

- A)ebooks can only be purchased on Amazon.com
- B)Kindle books are not compatible with other electronic reading devices
- C)once implemented,ebooks can't be transferred to other equipments**
- D)ebooks installed on Kindle 2 can't be edited freely

12.根据文章, 作者反对亚马逊的 DKIV 的原因是

- A) 电子书只能在 Amazon.com 上购买
- B) Kindle 书与其他电子阅读设备不兼容
- C) 实施后, 电子书无法转移到其他设备**
- D) 无法自由编辑 Kindle 2 上安装的电子书

13.It can be learned that the trend of ebooks

- A)will come to stop any time soon
- B)will reach the summit in the near future**
- C)will meet its heyday when printed books die
- D)has already reached its peak

13.可以了解到电子书的趋势

- A) 将很快停止
- B) 将在不久的将来到达顶峰**
- C) 印刷书籍死亡时将迎来鼎盛时期
- D) 已经达到顶峰

14.Why does the author believe that the surging sales of ebooks won't mean the death of the printed book?

- A)Because a minority will stick to their love of printed books.**
- B)Because the majority of book lovers won't change their minds.
- C)Because people always hold nostalgic feelings towards printed books.
- D)Because people will return to the printed books as time goes by.

14.为什么作者认为电子书的销量激增并不意味着印刷书籍的死亡?

- A) 因为少数人会坚持自己对印刷书籍的热爱。**
- B) 因为大多数书迷不会改变主意。

- C) 因为人们总是对印刷书籍怀有怀旧之情。
- D) 因为随着时间的流逝，人们会回到印刷的书本上。

15. According to the author, which of the following is TRUE about the future of printed books?

- A) They will be bundled with ebooks.
- B) They will no longer be available in the market.
- C) They will be sold in small quantity and high quality.**
- D) They will be redesigned to cater to the masses.

15. 根据作者的说法，关于印刷书籍的未来，以下哪项是正确的？

- A) 它们将与电子书捆绑在一起。
- B) 它们将不再在市场上可用。
- C) 它们将以少量和高质量出售。**
- D) 他们将被重新设计以迎合大众。

Unit 3

Passage 1

We live today indebted to McCardell, Cashin, Hawes, Wilkins, and Maxwell, and other women who liberated American fashion from the confines of Parisian design. Independence came in tying, wrapping, storing, harmonizing, and rationalizing that wardrobe. These designers established the modern dress code, letting playsuits and other active wear outfits suffice for casual clothing, allowing pants to enter the wardrobe, and prizing rationalism and versatility in dress, in contradiction to dressing for an occasion or allotment of the day. Fashion in America was logical and answerable to the will of the women who wore it. Implicitly or explicitly, American fashion addressed a democracy, whereas traditional Paris-based fashion was prescriptive and imposed on women, willing or not.

今天，我们生活的对象包括 McCardell, Cashin, Hawes, Wilkins 和 Maxwell, 以及其他将美国时尚从巴黎设计的范畴中解放出来的女性。在捆扎, 包装, 存储, 协调和合理化衣柜方面具有独立性。现代着装规范, 让运动服和其他运动装足以满足休闲服装的需求, 允许裤子进入衣柜, 并赞美理性和多功能性, 这与当天或一天中的着装相矛盾。在美国, 时尚是合乎逻辑的, 美国时尚以民主方式明示或暗示地表达了民主, 而基于巴黎的传统时尚是规定性的, 强加于或不要求女性。

In an earlier time, American fashion had also followed the dictates of Paris, or even copied and pirated specific French designs. Designer sportswear was not modeled on that of Europe, as "modern art" would later be; it was genuinely invented and developed in America. Its designers were not high-end with supplementary lines. The design objective and the business commitment were to sportswear, and the distinctive traits were problem-solving ingenuity and realistic lifestyle applications. Ease of care was most important: summer dresses and outfits, in particular, were chiefly cotton, readily capable of being washed and pressed at home. Closings were simple, practical, and accessible, as the modern woman depended on no personal maid to dress her. American designers prized resourcefulness and the freedom of women who wore the clothing.

在更早的时期, 美国时尚也遵循巴黎的命令, 甚至复制和盗版了法国的特定设计。设计师运动服并非仿照欧洲的设计, 因为后来会出现“现代艺术”; 它是在 2000 年真正发明和开发的 America. It 的设计师在补充产品线方面并不高端。设计目标和商业承诺是针对运动服的, 其鲜明特征是解决问题的才能和现实的生活方式应用。易于打理最为重要: 夏季服装和服饰, 由于现代女性不依靠任何个人佣人来打扮, 因此服装的穿着简单, 实用且易于取用, 因此服装的包装简单, 实用且易于取用。衣服。

Many have argued that the women designers of this time were able to project their own clothing values into a new style. Of course much of this argument in the 1930s-40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying apparel (服装) on the basis of utility. If Paris was cast aside, the tradition of beauty was also to some degree slighted. Designer sportswear would have to be verified by a

standard other than that of pure beauty;the emulation of a designer's life in designer sportswear was a crude version of this relationship.The consumer was ultimately to be mentioned as well,especially by the likes of Dorothy Shaver,who could point to the sales figures at Lord&Taylor.

许多人认为，这次的女性设计师能够将其猫头鹰服装的价值推向新的风格。当然，在 1930 年代至 40 年代，这种观点中的许多观点是先进的，因为在服装上没有或几乎没有服装的经验。如果把巴黎抛在一边，美的传统也会在某种程度上被削弱。设计师运动服必须通过除纯美之外的标准来验证；在设计师运动服中模仿设计师的生活是一种 最终也要提到消费者，尤其是 Dorothy Shaver 之类的消费者，他可以指出 Lord&Taylor 的销售数据。

Could utility alone justify the new ideas of the American designers?Fashion is often regarded as a pursuit of beauty,and some cherished fashion's trivial relationship to the fine arts.What the designers of American sportswear proved was that fashion is a genuine design art,answering to the demanding needs of service.Of course these practical,insightful designers have determined the course of late twentieth-century fashion.They were the pioneers of gender equity,in their useful, adaptable clothing,which was both made for the masses and capable of self-expression.

实用性能否单独证明美国设计师的新观念？时尚经常被视为对美的追求，而某些珍贵的时尚与美术之间的琐碎关系。美国运动服的设计师证明，时尚是一种真正的设计艺术，当然，这些务实，有见识的设计师已经确定了 20 世纪后期的流行趋势。他们是性别平等的先驱，他们的实用，适应性强的服装既适合大众生产，又有能力 自我表达。

1.What contribution did the women designers make to American fashion?

A)They made some improvements on the traditional Parisian design.

B)They formulated a dress code with distinctive American features.

C)They came up with a brandnew set of design procedures.

D)They made originality a top priority in their fashion design.

1.女性设计师对美国时尚做出了哪些贡献？

A)他们对传统的巴黎设计进行了一些改进。

B)他们制定了具有美国特色的着装要求。

C)他们提出了一套崭新的设计程序。

D)他们将创意放在他们的时装设计中。

2. What do we learn about American designer sportswear?

A)It imitated the European model.

B)It laid emphasis on women's beauty.

C)It represented genuine American art.

D)It was a completely new invention.

2.我们从美国设计师运动服中学到什么？

A)它模仿了欧洲模式。

B)强调女性的美丽。

C)它代表了真正的美国艺术。

D)这是一个全新的发明。

3.What characterized American designer sportswear?

A)Pursuit of beauty.

B)Decorative closings.

C)Ease of care.

D)Fabric quality.

3.美国设计师运动服的特征是什么？

A) 追求美丽。

B) 装饰闭幕。

C) 易于护理。

D) 面料质量。

4. What occurred in the design of women's apparel in America during the 1930s-40s?

A)A shift of emphasis from beauty to utility.

B)The emulation of traditional Parisian design.

C)A search for balance between tradition and novelty.

D)The involvement of more women in fashion design.

4.在 1930 年代至 40 年代，美国女性服装的设计发生了什么？

A) 重点从美转向实用。

B) 对传统巴黎设计的模仿。

C) 在传统与新颖之间寻求平衡。

D) 更多的女性参与时装设计。

5. What do we learn about designers of American sportswear?

A)They catered to the taste of the younger generation.

B)They radically changed people's concept of beauty.

C)They advocated equity between men and women.

D)They became rivals of their Parisian counterparts.

5.我们从美国运动服设计师那里学到什么？

A) 他们迎合了年轻一代的口味。

B) 他们从根本上改变了人们对美的观念。

C) 他们提倡男女平等。

D) 他们成为巴黎同行的竞争对手。

Passage 2

They're still kids,and although there's a lot that the experts don't yet know about them,one thing they do agree on is that what kids use and expect from their world has changed rapidly.And it's all because of technology.

To the psychologists,sociologists,and generational and media experts who study them,their digital gear sets this new group apart,even from their tech-savvy Millennial elders.They want to be constantly connected and available in a way even their older siblings don't quite get.These differences may appear slight,but they signal an all-encompassing sensibility that some say marks the dawning of a new generation.

他们仍然是孩子，尽管专家们对此还不了解很多，但他们一致同意的一件事是，孩子们对自己的世界的使用和期望已经迅速改变。这全都归功于技术。

对于研究他们的心理学家，社会学家以及世代和媒体专家而言，他们的数字设备使这一新群体与甚至是精通技术的千禧一代长者区分开来。他们希望保持不断的联系，并以一种甚至他们的较年长的兄弟姐妹都无法获得的方式获得服务。这些差异可能看起来很小，但它们预示着一种包罗万象的敏感性，有人说这标志着新一代的曙光。

The contrast between Millennials and this younger group was so evident to psychologist Larry Rosen of California State University that he has declared the birth of a new generation in a new book, *Rewired: Understanding the Ingeneration and the Way They Learn*, out next month. Rosen says the tech-dominated life experience of those born since the early 1990s is so different from the Millennials he wrote about in his 2007 book, *Me, My Space and I: Parenting the Net Generation* that they warrant the distinction of a new generation, which he has dubbed the "ingeneration". "The technology is the easiest way to see it, but it's also a mind-set, and the mind-set goes with the little 'T', which I'm talking to stand for 'individualized'," Rosen says. "Everything is defined and individualized to 'me'. My music choices are defined to 'me'. What I watch on TV any instant is defined to 'me'." He says the iGeneration includes today's teens and middle-schoolers, but it's too soon to tell about elementary-school ages and younger.

加利福尼亚州立大学的心理学家拉里·罗森（Larry Rosen）十分认同千禧一代与这个较年轻群体之间的对比，以至于他在下个月出版的新书《重新连线：了解下一代及其学习方式》中宣布了新一代的诞生。他说，自1990年代初以来出生的人以技术为主导的生活经历与他在2007年的《我，我的空间》和《我：让网络一代成为父母》中所写的“千禧一代”截然不同，以至于他们有能力区分新一代。他称其为“新生代”。“技术是最容易看到它的方法，但它也是一种思维定势，思维定势与小‘T’伴随着，我说的是“个性化”，”Rosen说。被定义并个性化为“我”。我的音乐选择被定义为“我”。我在电视上看的任何瞬间都被定义为“我。”他说，iGeneration包括当今的青少年和中学生，但这还为时过早讲述小学及以下年龄段的儿童。

Rosen says the iGeneration believes anything is possible. "If they can think of it, somebody probably has or will invent it," he says. "They expect innovation."

They have high expectations that whatever they want or can use "will be able to be tailored to their own needs and wishes and desires."

Rosen says portability is key. They are inseparable from their wireless devices, which allow them to text as well as talk, so they can be constantly connected—even in class, where cellphones are supposedly banned.

罗森说，iGeneration相信一切皆有可能。“如果他们能想到它，那么有人可能已经发明或将会发明它。”他说，“他们期望创新。”

他们寄予厚望，无论他们想要或可以使用什么，“都将能够根据自己的需要，愿望和愿望进行定制”。

罗森说，便携性是关键。它们与无线设备密不可分，无线设备使他们既可以发短信又可以进行通话，因此即使在课堂上也被禁止使用手机，他们也可以一直保持连接。

Many researchers are trying to determine whether technology somehow causes the brains of young people to be wired differently."They should be distracted and should perform more poorly than they do,"Rosen says."But findings show teens survive distractions much better than we would predict by their age and their brain development."

Because these kids are more immersed and at younger ages,Rosen says,the educational system has to change significantly.

"The growth curve on the use of technology with children is exponential,and we run the ns of being out of step with this generation as far as how they learn and how they think,"Rosen says.

"We have to give them options because they want their world individualized."

许多研究人员正在尝试确定技术是否以某种方式导致年轻人的大脑连接不同。"他们应该分散注意力,并且表现得比他们差,"罗森说。"但是研究结果表明,青少年在分散注意力的过程中比我们要好得多。根据他们的年龄和大脑发育进行预测。"

罗森说,由于这些孩子更容易沉浸其中,而且年龄较小,因此教育系统必须进行重大改变。

罗森说:"在儿童中使用技术的增长曲线是指数级的,我们在这一代人的学习方式和思维方式上与世代保持步调一致。"

"我们必须给他们选择,因为他们希望他们的世界个性化。"

6.Compared with their Millennial elders,the iGeneration kids

A)communicate with others by high-tech methods continually

B)prefer to live a virtual life than a real one

C)are equipped with more modern digital techniques

D)know more on technology than their elders

6.与千禧一代的长辈相比,iGeneration 的孩子们

A) 通过高科技不断与他人沟通

B) 比真实生活更喜欢虚拟生活

C) 配备了更多的调制解调器数字技术

D) 比长辈更了解技术

7.Why did Larry Rosen name the new generation as iGeneration?

A)Because this generation is featured by the use of personal high-tech devices.

B)Because this generation stresses on an individualized style of life.

C)Because it is the author himself who has discovered the new generation.

D)Because it's a mind-set generation instead of an age-set one.

7.为什么拉里·罗森(Larry Rosen)将新一代命名为 iGeneration?

A) 因为这一代人的特点是使用个人高科技设备。

B) 因为这一代人强调个性化的生活方式。

C) 因为是作者本人发现了新一代。

D) 因为这是一种思维定势的一代,而不是年龄变迁的一代。

8.Which of the following is true about the iGeneration according to Rosen?

- A)This generation is crazy about inventing and creating new things.
- B)Everything must be adapted to the peculiar need of the generation.
- C)This generation catches up with the development of technology.

D)High-tech such as wireless devices goes with the generation.

8, 根据罗森 (Rosen) 的说法, 以下哪项是正确的?

答: 这一代人对发明和创造新事物感到疯狂。

- B) 一切都必须适应这一代人的特殊需求。
- C) 这一代人追赶技术的发展。

D) 无线设备等高科技与时俱进。

9.Rosen's findings suggest that technology

- A)has an obvious effect on the function of iGeneration's brain development
- B)has greatly affected the iGeneration's behaviors and academic performance
- C)has no significantly negative effect on iGeneration's mental and intellectual development**
- D)has caused distraction problems on iGeneration which affect their daily performance

9.罗森的发现表明技术

- A) 对 iGeneration 的大脑发育功能有明显影响
- B) 极大地影响了 iGeneration 的行为和学习成绩
- C) 对 iGeneration 的智力和智力发展没有明显的负面影响**
- D) 在 iGeneration 上造成分散注意力的问题, 影响了他们的日常表现

10.According to the passage,education has to

- A)adapt its system to the need of the new generation**
- B)use more technologies to cater for the iGeneration
- C)risk its system to certain extent for the iGeneration
- D)be conducted online for iGeneration's individualized need

10.根据通过, 教育必须

- A) 使其系统适应新一代需求**
- B) 使用更多技术来满足 iGeneration
- C) 为 iGeneration 对其系统进行一定程度的风险
- D) 在线进行以满足 iGeneration 的个性化需求

Passage 3

A bull grazes on dry wheat husks in Logan,Kansas,one of the regions hit by the record drought that has affected more than half of the U.S.and is expected to drive up food prices.

Leading water scientists have issued one of the sternest warnings yet about global food supplies, saying that the world's population may have to switch almost completely to a vegetarian diet over the next 40 years to avoid catastrophic shortages.

Adopting a vegetarian diet is one option to increase the amount of water available to grow more food in an increasingly climate-unstable world,the scientists said.Animal protein-rich food consumes 5 to 10 times more water than a vegetarian diet.One third of the world's arable land is used to grow crops to feed animals.Other options to feed people include eliminating waste and increasing trade between countries in food surplus and those in deficit.

公牛在堪萨斯州洛根的干旱小麦皮上吃草,干旱是受创纪录的干旱影响的地区之一,干旱影响了美国一半以上的地区,预计将推高食品价格。

领先的水科学家已经发布了有关全球粮食供应的最严厉的警告之一,称在未来 40 年中,世界人口可能不得不几乎完全转向素食,以避免灾难性的短缺。

科学家说,在日益不稳定的气候下,采用素食是增加可用于生产更多食物的水量的一种选择。富含动物蛋白的食物比素食多消耗 5 至 10 倍的水。世界上的耕地被用来种庄稼来饲养动物。其他供养人类的选择包括消除浪费,增加粮食过剩和赤字国家之间的贸易。

"900 million people already go hungry and 2 billion people are malnourished in spite of the fact that per capita food production continues to increase,"they said."With 70%of all available water being in agriculture,growing more food to feed an additional 2 billion people by 2050 will place greater pressure on available water and land."

The report is being released at the start of the annual world water conference in Stockholm, Sweden,where 2,500 politicians,UN bodies,non-governmental groups and researchers from 120 countries meet to address global water supply problems.

他们说:“尽管人均粮食产量继续增加,但已有 9 亿人饿了肚子,营养不良的人口达 20 亿。”由于所有可用水中有 70%用于农业,因此种植了更多粮食来养活额外的食物。到 2050 年,将有 20 亿人面临可用水和土地的更大压力。”

该报告将在瑞典斯德哥尔摩举行的年度世界水会议开始时发布,来自 120 个国家的 2500 位政界人士,联合国机构,非政府组织和研究人员聚集一堂,讨论全球供水问题。

Competition for water between food production and other uses will intensify pressure on essential resources,the scientists said."The UN predicts that we must increase food production by 70%by mid-century.This will place additional pressure on our already stressed water resources,at a time when we also need to allocate more water to satisfy global energy demand---which is expected to rise 60% over the coming 30 years--and to generate electricity for the 1.3 billion people currently without it,"said the report.

Overeating,undernourishment and waste are all on the rise and increased food production may face future constraints from water scarcity.

We will need a new recipe to feed the world in the future,"said the report's editor,Anders Jagerskog.

粮食生产与其他用途之间的水竞争将加剧对基本资源的压力。科学家说:“联合国预测,到本世纪中叶,我们必须将粮食生产增加 70%。这将给我们已经紧张的水资源带来更多压力,当时我们还需要分配更多的水以满足全球能源需求(预计在未来 30 年内将增长 60%),并为目前没有水的 13 亿人口发电。”报告。

暴饮暴食，食物不足和浪费都在增加，粮食生产增加可能会因缺水而面临未来的制约。

该报告的编辑安德斯·贾格斯科格（Anders Jagerskog）表示：“我们将需要一种新的配方来满足未来的需求。

A separate report from the International Water Management Institute(IWMI)said the best way for countries to protect millions of farmers from food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia was to help them invest in small pumps and simple technology,rather than to develop expensive,large-scale irrigation projects.

Farmers across the developing world are increasingly relying on and benefiting from small-scale,locally-relevant water solutions.These techniques could increase yields up to 300% and add tens of billions of U.S.dollars to household revenues across sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia.”said Dr.Colin Chartres,the director general.

国际水管理协会（IWMI）的另一份报告说，保护伊拉克国家在撒哈拉以南非洲和南阿斯拉地区保护数百万农民免受粮食不安全影响的最佳方法是帮助他们投资小型水泵和简单技术，而不是发展 昂贵的大型灌溉项目。

发展中国家的农民越来越依赖与当地相关的小规模水解决方案并从中受益，这些技术可能使单产提高 300%，并为撒哈拉以南非洲和南亚的家庭收入增加数百亿美元 总干事科林·沙特尔博士说。

11.What can be inferred from the water scientists'warning?

A)The record drought forces half of the U.S.to go hungry.

B)The record drought drives up food prices in the U.S.

C)Severe food shortage may happen without proper measures.

D)A vegetarian diet is the only option to avoid disastrous shortages.

11，从水科学家的警告中可以推断出什么？

A) 创纪录的干旱迫使美国一半人口饥饿。

B) 创纪录的干旱推高了美国的食物价格

C) 如果没有适当的措施，可能会发生严重的食物短缺。

D) 素食是避免灾难性短缺的唯一选择。

12.What do the scientists say can be done to increase food supply?

A)Grow more animal protein-rich food.

B)Turn pastures into arable lands.

C)Promote trade between countries self-sufficient in food.

D)Increase the amount of water for food production.

12.科学家说可以采取什么措施来增加粮食供应？

A) 种更多动物蛋白含量高的食物。

B) 把牧场变成耕地。

C) 促进粮食自给的国家之间的贸易。

D) 增加食品生产用水量。

13.According to the water scientists'report,

A)per capita food production has been increasing

B)reduced food supply will make more people malnourished

- C)70%of water will be used to feed 2 billion people by 2050
- D)researchers begin to seek solutions to tackle water problem

13.根据水科学家的报告，

- A) 人均粮食产量在增加**
- B) 粮食供应减少将使更多的人营养不良
- C) 到 2050 年，将有 70%的水用于养活 20 亿人口
- D) 研究人员开始寻求解决水问题的解决方案

14.In regard to the problem of water supply,scientists believe

- A)more water should be allocated to satisfy energy demand
- B)food production must be increased to 70%by mid-century
- C)energy demand will intensify pressure on water resources**
- D)electricity generation must be increased by 60%30 years later

14.关于供水问题，科学家认为

- A) 应分配更多的水以满足能源需求
- B) 到本世纪中叶，粮食产量必须提高到 70%
- C) 能源需求将加剧水资源压力**
- D) 30 年后发电量必须增加 60%

15.What does the IWMI say is the best solution to food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia?

- A)Applying small pumps and simple technology.**
- B)Launching large-scale irrigation projects.
- C)Increase the local household revenues.
- D)Investing in a new expensive irrigation project.

15. IWMI 说什么是什么是解决撒哈拉以南非洲和南亚粮食不安全的最佳解决方案？

- A) 应用小型泵和简单技术。**
- B) 启动大型灌溉项目。
- C) 增加当地家庭收入。
- D) 投资一个新的昂贵的灌溉项目。

Unit 4

Passage 1

Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration. Instead of flying thousands of miles in search of food, they make the waste sites their winter feeding grounds.

Researchers in Germany used miniature GPS tags to track the migrations of 70 white storks from different sites across Europe and Asia during the first five months of their lives. While many birds travelled along well-known routes to warmer climates, others stopped short and spent the winter on landfills, feeding on food waste, and the multitudes of insects that thrive on the dumps.

大量的垃圾场和蔓延的垃圾填埋场是人类对野生生物的较不舒服的影响之一。它们导致一些鸟类放弃了迁徙。与其逃离千里寻找食物，不如将废物变成冬天的觅食地。

德国的研究人员使用微型 GPS 标签追踪了生命的前五个月中，欧洲和亚洲不同地点的 70 只白鹳的迁徙。虽然许多鸟类沿着著名的路线旅行到温暖的气候，但其他鸟类却停下脚步并度过了冬季是垃圾填埋场，以食物垃圾为食，大量的昆虫在垃圾场上繁衍生息。

In the short-term, the birds seem to benefit from overwintering on rubbish dumps. Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps. "For the birds it's a very convenient way to get food. There are huge clusters of organic waste they can feed on," said Flack. The meals are not particularly appetizing, or even safe. Much of the waste is discarded rotten meat, mixed in with other human debris such as plastic bags and old toys.

在短期内，鸟类似乎可以从垃圾场的越冬中受益。马克斯·普朗克研究所的安德里亚·弗拉克（Andrea Flack）发现，遵循传统迁徙路线的鸟类比只飞到摩洛哥北部，然后飞去的德国鹳更容易死亡。弗拉克说：“对于鸟类来说，这是一种非常方便的食物获取方式。它们可以喂食大量的有机废物。”这些食物并没有特别美味，甚至让人吃不饱。废肉被丢弃，并与其他人类残骸（例如塑料袋和旧玩具）混合在一起。

“It's very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die,” said Flack. “And we don't know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet.”

The scientists tracked white storks from different colonies in Europe and Africa. The Russian, Greek and Polish storks flew as far as South Africa, while those from Spain, Tunisia and Germany flew only as far as the Sahel.

“这是非常危险的。鸟类可以轻易吃掉塑料或橡皮筋，甚至会死亡。” Flack 说。“而且我们不知道长期的后果。它们可能会吃一些有毒的物质并损害健康。我们还无法估计。”

科学家追踪了欧洲和非洲不同殖民地的白鹳。希腊和波兰鹳飞到了南非，而西班牙，突尼斯和德国的鹳只飞到了萨赫勒。

Landfill sites on the Iberian Peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel. Writing in the journal, the scientists describe how the storks from Germany were clearly affected by the presence of waste sites, with four out of six birds that survived for at least five months overwintering on rubbish dumps in northern Morocco, instead of migrating to the Sahel.

长期以来，伊比利亚半岛的垃圾掩埋场吸引了当地的白鹳，但研究中标记的所有西班牙鸟类都飞过撒哈拉沙漠到达萨赫勒西部。科学家在该杂志上写道，来自德国的鹳是如何受到明显影响的。存在废物的地方，六分之四的鸟类在摩洛哥北部的垃圾场中存活了至少五个月，它们越冬，而不是迁移到萨赫勒地区。

Flack said it was too early to know whether the benefits of plentiful food outweighed the risks of feeding on landfills. But that's not the only uncertainty. Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects. White storks feed on locusts and other insects that can become pests if their numbers get out of hand. "They provide a useful service," said Flack.

Flack 表示，现在知道丰富食物的好处是否超过了以填埋场喂养的风险还为时过早，但这不是唯一的不确定性。迁徙鸟类会影响家庭和冬季目的地的生态系统，破坏传统路线可能会出乎意料。白鹳以蝗虫和其他昆虫为食，如果它们的数量失控，它们可能会成为害虫。“他们提供了有用的服务，” Flack 说。

1. What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?

- A) They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.
- B) They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.
- C) They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.
- D) They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.**

1. 垃圾场对野生生物有什么影响？

- A) 他们强迫白鹳寻找更安全的冬季庇护所。
- B) 他们严重污染了鸟类过冬的地方。
- C) 他们加速了某些有害昆虫的繁殖。
- D) 他们改变了某些鸟类以前的迁徙习惯。**

2. What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes?

- A) They can multiply at an accelerating rate.
- B) They can better pull through the winter.
- C) They help humans kill harmful insects.
- D) They are more likely to be at risk of dying.**

2. 我们对遵循传统迁徙路线的鸟类有什么了解？

- A) 它们可以以加速的速度繁殖。
- B) 它们可以更好地度过冬天。
- C) 它们帮助人类杀死有害昆虫。
- D) 它们更有可能死亡。**

3.What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps?

A)They may end up staying there permanently.

B)They may eat something harmful.

C)They may evolve new feeding habits.

D)They may have trouble getting adequate food.

3.安德里亚·弗拉克（Andrea Flack）对垃圾堆上越冬的鸟类有何看法？

A）他们可能最终会永久呆在那里。

B）他们可能吃有害的东西。

C）他们可能会养成新的喂养习惯。

D）他们可能难以获得足够的食物。

4.What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study?

A)They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.

B)They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.

C)They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.

D)They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.

4.对研究中标记的西班牙鸟类有何推断？

A）他们逐渐失去了冬天迁徙的习惯。

B）他们比家中更喜欢垃圾场。

C）他们没有被迁移路线上的垃圾场吸引。

D）他们和来自德国的鸛一起在摩洛哥的垃圾堆上。

5.What is scientists'other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?

A)The potential harm to the ecosystem.

B)The genetic change in the stork species.

C)The spread of epidemics to their homeland.

D)The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

5.科学家对填埋垃圾的白鸛还有什么担忧？

A）对生态系统的潜在危害。

B）鸛物种的遗传变化。

C）流行病蔓延到他们的家园。

D）对生物多样性的破坏作用。

Passage 2

Small increases in temperature found to add power to storms in the Atlantic.Hurricanes that form in the Atlantic Ocean are expected to gain considerable strength as the global temperature continues to rise,a new study has found.

Using modeling data focused on the conditions in which hurricanes form,a group of international researchers based at Beijing Normal University found that for every 1.8F(1C) rise of the Earth's temperature,the number of hurricanes in the Atlantic that are as strong or stronger than Hurricane Katrina will increase twofold to sevenfold.

一项新的研究发现,随着全球温度的持续升高,预计大西洋中形成的飓风将获得相当大的强度,这是由于温度的小幅上升为大西洋的风暴增加了动力。

北京师范大学的一组国际研究人员使用着重于飓风形成条件的建模数据,发现地球温度每升高 1.8F (1C),大西洋上的飓风数量就会变强或变强。卡特里娜飓风将增加两倍至七倍。

Hurricane strength is directly related to the heat of the water where the storm forms. More water vapor in the air from evaporating ocean water adds fuel to hurricanes that build strength and head toward land.

Hurricane Katrina is widely considered the measure for a destructive storm, holding the maximum Category 5 designation for a full 24 hours in late August 2005. It lost strength as it passed over the Florida peninsula, but gained destructive power just before colliding with New Orleans, killing more than 200 people and causing \$80 billion in damage.

飓风强度与风暴形成的水的热量直接相关。来自蒸发海水的空气中更多的水蒸气为飓风提供了燃料,从而增强了强度并进入了陆地。

卡特里娜飓风被广泛认为是破坏性风暴的一种措施,在 2005 年 8 月下旬,它在整个 24 小时内最多保持 5 类最高等级。它越过佛罗里达半岛时失去了力量,但在与新奥尔良发生碰撞之前赢得了破坏性的战斗,造成 200 多人丧生,造成 800 亿美元的损失。

The study points to a gradual increase of Katrina-like events. The warming experience over the 20th century doubled the number of such debilitating storms. But the ongoing warming of the planet into the 21st century could increase the frequency of the worst kinds of storms by 700 percent, threatening coastlines along the Atlantic Ocean with multiple Category 5 storms every year.

研究表明,类似卡特里娜飓风的事件逐渐增多。20 世纪的变暖经历使这种使人衰弱的暴风雨的数量翻了一番,但到 21 世纪持续不断的地球变暖可能会增加最恶劣的暴风雨发生的频率。700%威胁着大西洋沿岸的海岸线,每年都有多次 5 级暴风雨。

"Our results support the idea that changes in regional sea surface temperatures is the primary cause of hurricane variability," said Aslak Girstead, a researcher with the Center for Ice and Climate at the University of Copenhagen. The large impact of small sea-surface temperature increases was more than Girstead and his colleagues had anticipated. The entire study was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

哥本哈根大学冰与气候中心的研究人员阿斯拉克·吉恩斯特德 (Aslak Girstead) 说:“我们的研究表明,区域海面温度的变化是飓风多变性的主要原因。”小海面温度的巨大影响 增长超过了 Girstead 及其同事的预期。整个研究发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上。

Global temperatures have steadily increased, making the past decade the warmest on record. Earlier this year, climate researchers reported that the Earth's temperatures have risen faster in the last century than at any point since the last ice age, 11,300 years ago. The primary cause, a consensus of scientists has said, is the rising emissions of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.

全球气温稳定上升，使过去十年来最热。今年早些时候，气候研究人员报告说，上个世纪以来，地球温度的上升速度比 11300 年前的最后一个冰河时代以来的任何时候都快。科学家们一致认为，主要原因是温室气体排放量上升。像二氧化碳和甲烷。

Past hurricanes have supported the study's finding that global temperature rise is linked to more destructive storms. According to the National Center for Atmospheric Research, while the frequency of storms doesn't appear to have increased, the percentage of strong ones has risen sharply over the past few decades. The trend may be similar further back in time, but comprehensive hurricane data doesn't exist.

过去的飓风支持了该研究的发现，即全球温度升高与更具破坏性的风暴有关。根据美国国家大气研究中心的数据，虽然风暴的频率似乎没有增加，但强风暴的比例在整个全球急剧上升。在过去的几十年中，这种趋势可能会回到过去，但没有全面的飓风数据。

6. According to the team of international researchers based at Beijing Normal University, the rise of the Earth's temperature is likely to cause

- A) the coming of ice age
- B) less intense hurricanes
- C) more Katrina-like or worse hurricanes**
- D) more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

6. 根据北京师范大学国际研究小组的数据，地球温度的升高很可能导致

- A) 冰河时代的来临
- B) 较少的强烈飓风
- C) 更多卡特里娜飓风或更严重的飓风**
- D) 大气中有更多的温室气体

7. The ocean water in the region where the storm forms

- A) is heating the hurricanes
- B) evaporates and becomes fuel
- C) heads toward land
- D) turns into water vapor that makes hurricanes stronger**

7. 暴风雨形成区域的海水

- A) 正在加热飓风
- B) 蒸发成为燃料
- C) 前往土地
- D) 变成水蒸气，使飓风更强**

8. Which of the following statement is TRUE about Hurricane Katrina?

- A) It did not lose its strength as it moved.
- B) It claimed over 200 people's lives.**
- C) It caused 80 billion dollars loss for Florida peninsula.
- D) It lasted for full 24 hours.

8. 关于卡特里娜飓风，以下陈述中哪些是正确的？

- A) 它在移动时并没有失去力量。

- B) 它夺走了 200 多人的生命。**
C) 它给佛罗里达半岛造成了 800 亿美元的损失。
D) 持续了整整 24 小时。

9.What result can regional sea surface temperature changes produce?

- A)Hurricane changes.**
B)Increasing greenhouse gas emissions.
C)Global warming.
D)Destructive hurricanes.

9.区域性海表温度变化会产生什么结果?

- A) 飓风变化。**
B) 增加温室气体排放。
C) 全球变暖。
D) 破坏性的飓风。

10.It can be inferred from the passage that

- A)there is no link between greenhouse gas emissions and destructive storms
B)reduction of greenhouse gas emissions may reduce destructive storms
C)the higher percentage of strong ones rose as more hurricanes appeared.
D)past records on hurricanes included everything needed

10.可以从段落中推断出

- A) 温室气体排放与破坏性风暴之间没有联系
B) 减少温室气体排放可以减少破坏性风暴
C) 随着更多飓风的出现，强壮者的比例上升。
D) 飓风过去的记录包括所需的一切

Passage 3

Many bankers may be worried about whether some fancy product dreamed up might yet lead to a visit from the police.Daniel Dantas,a financier,who has profited by operating at the middle place where business and government meet in Brazil,has been opening the door to find the police outside for much of the past decade.On December 2nd he was convicted of a less sophisticated crime:trying to bribe police officers.Mr.Dantas,who has acquired great notoriety in Brazil,was fined \$5 million and sentenced to ten years in prison.He has appealed against his conviction.

许多银行家可能担心某些幻想中的奇特产品是否会导致警方的探访。金融家丹尼尔·丹塔斯(Daniel Dantas)通过在巴西企业和政府会面的中间地点开展业务而获利，一直在敞开大门 在过去十年的大部分时间里一直在外面找警察。12月2日，他被裁定犯了一种不太复杂的罪行：试图行贿警察。丹塔斯先生在巴西已声名狼藉，被罚款 500 万美元并判处 10 人刑罚。 他被判入狱多年。

The charge stems from a police investigation into money-laundering known as Operation Satiagraha.It grew out of a previous investigation into Mr.Dantas'use of Kroll,a security consultancy,to watch over his business partners.During this investigation the police seized a computer from Opportunity, Mr.Dantas's investment

bank, which contained data from the mid-1990s to 2004 and apparently showed suspicious movements of money.

该指控源于警方对洗钱行动的调查，该行动被称为 Satiagraha 行动。该指控源于先前对丹塔斯先生对安全顾问 Kroll 的监视以监视其商业伙伴的调查。丹塔斯先生的投资银行（Opportunity）提供的计算机，其中包含 1990 年代中期至 2004 年的数据，显然显示出可疑的资金流动。

The judge found that Mr.Dantas tried to pay bribes,via two go-betweens,to keep his name out of the Satiagraha investigation.A man fitted with a bugging device was offered\$1 million in cash, with another\$4 million to follow,the police say.They claim that Mr.Dantas's trick involved money travelling to the Cayman Islands,then via the British Virgin Islands to an account in Ireland, on to Delaware,and then re-entering Brazil as foreign investment.

法官发现，丹塔斯先生试图通过两次中间人行贿，以使他的名字不被萨蒂亚格拉哈（Satiagraha）调查。一名装有窃听器的男子被提供了 100 万美元现金，另外还有 400 万美元。警察说。他们声称，丹塔斯先生的骗局涉及到钱到开曼群岛，然后经英属维尔京群岛到爱尔兰的帐户，再到特拉华，然后再进入巴西作为外国投资。

For Mr.Dantas his crime is a steep fall from grace.A man who sleeps little and socializes IC he is a vegetarian and self-made billionaire,a gifted financier who has serially fallen out with his business partners.He once controlled a large telecoms firm,acting for investors who include Citigroup.He says he is the victim of a conspiracy mounted by the government.

对于丹塔斯先生来说，他的罪行是从宽限期大步下降。一个很少睡觉，不愿与社会交往的人，他是一名素食主义者和白手起家的亿万富翁，是一位才华横溢的金融家，与他的商业伙伴相继破产。他曾经控制着一家大型电信公司。他说，他是政府阴谋的受害者。

It is Mr.Dantas' supposed influence in government circles that has added to his notoriety. During the 1990s,when many state-owned businesses were privatized,Mr.Dantas positioned himself as the man with the needed expertise and contacts.He enjoyed easy access to the government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso,including meetings with the president himself. That influence carried through into the government of President Luiz Inacio Lula daSilva. Mr.Dantas is alleged to have been one of the funders of a cash-for-votes scheme in Brazil's Congress mounted by leaders of Lula's Workers'Party in 2003-2004.Many of those who have had dealings with Mr.Dantas insist that these have been legitimate and conducted in good faith. They include Luiz Eduardo Greenhalgh,a lawyer and PT politician,whom he hired as a consultant.

丹塔斯先生在政府圈子中的假定影响力使他声名狼藉。在 1990 年代，当许多国有企业私有化时，丹塔斯先生就将自己定位为具有所需专业知识和人脉的人。他很容易进入费曼多·恩里克·卡多佐总统的政府，包括与总统本人会面。这种影响一直延续到路易斯·伊纳西奥·卢拉·达西尔瓦总统的政府中。据称丹塔斯先生是卢拉工人党领导人在 2003 年至 2004 年发起的巴西国会以现金换现金计划的资助人之一。许多与丹塔斯有过往来的人士坚持认为，是合法的，并

且是出于真诚。他们中包括路易斯·爱德华多·格林哈尔（Luiz Eduardo Greenhalgh），他是律师和 PT 政治家，他被聘为顾问。

11.What kind of crime was Daniel Dantas convicted of according to the passage?

- A)A crime quite experienced and tactful.
- B)A crime by operating at the middle place.
- C)A crime attempting to temper police to work for him.**
- D)A crime in money-laundering.

11.Daniel Dantas 根据这段经文被定罪哪种罪行？

- A) 经验丰富且机智的犯罪。
- B) 通过在中间位置进行操作而构成的犯罪。
- C) 企图使警察为他工作的犯罪。**
- D) 洗钱犯罪。

12.How did the police convict the charge against Mr.Dantas according to the passage?

- A)They seized a computer by chance and got some evidence.
- B)They directly conducted a probe into him.
- C)They found he tempered police officers to delete his name.**
- D)They questioned him and made sure the process of money-laundering.

12.根据这段话，警察如何对丹塔斯先生定罪？

- A) 他们偶然抓住了一台计算机，并得到了一些证据。
- B) 他们直接对他进行了调查。
- C) 他们发现他对警察进行了脾气的删除，以删除他的名字。**
- D) 他们质疑他，并确保洗钱过程。

13.Mr.Dantas'relationship with his business partners is that_

- A)he usually gets along well with them
- B)he does not have a good relationship with them**
- C)he totally trusts all of his business partners
- D)he believes that they make him a victim

13.丹塔斯先生与他的商业伙伴的关系是
他通常和他们相处得很好

- B) 他们关系不好**
- C) 他完全信任他所有的商业伙伴
- D) 他相信他们使他成为受害者

14.What can we learn about Mr.Dantas according to the passage?

- A)He is a gifted financier and less socialized person.**
- B)He always enjoys notorious fame in economic and political field.
- C)He is a vegetarian who likes making food by himself.
- D)His tragedy was mounted by the government conspiracy.

14.根据这段文字，我们可以了解有关丹塔斯先生的哪些信息？

- A) 他是一个有天赋的金融家，社交程度较低。**
- B) 他在经济和政治领域一直享有声誉。

- C) 他是素食主义者，喜欢自己做饭。
- D) 他的悲剧是由于政府的阴谋而引起的。

15.What kind of relationship is reflected between Mr.Dantas and government in the passage?

- A)His influence on government may reduce his notoriety and crime.
- B)In business privatization,he participated with demanding expertise.**
- C)He never meets the President himself.
- D)People knowing him deem that he was sheer evil.

15.文章中丹塔斯先生和政府之间体现了什么样的关系？

- A) 他对政府的影响可能会减少他的恶名和犯罪。
- B) 在企业私有化中，他以严格的专业知识参与。**
- C) 他从未见过总统。
- D) 认识他的人认为他是邪恶的。

Unit 5

Passage 1

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

在许多领域，开放数据共享者仍然很少。尽管许多研究人员普遍认为，公开访问原始数据将促进科学发展，但大多数人都不愿意将自己的劳动成果发布到网上。

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

一些社区已经同意共享在线遗传学家的知识，例如，在 GenBank 仓库中发布 DNA 序列，天文学家习惯于从例如斯隆数字天空调查（Sloan Digital Sky Survey）获得的星系和恒星图像中进行观测。从历史上看，科学家反对共享的原因有很多：大量的工作；直到最近，还没有好的数据库；资助者没有在推动共享；这是难以就格式化数据的标准达成共识；而且没有商定的方式来分配数据功劳。

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

但是障碍正在消失，部分原因是世界各地的期刊和资助机构正在鼓励科学家公开其数据。去年，伦敦皇家学会在其报告中说，科学家需要“从观察数据的研究文化中转移出去”。作为私人保护物”。基金会的技术人员指出，用公共资金支付的数据应该是公共信息，科学界已经意识到，现在可以用以前无法实现的方式以数字方式共享数据。为了满足不断增长的需求，服务是如雨后春笋般涌现，以便更轻松地在网上发布研究产品，并使其他研究人员能够发现并引用它们。

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely *altruistic*. Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers-those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often-get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density

around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. "I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says. "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible."

尽管共享数据的呼声集中在共享的道德优势上，但这种做法并非纯粹是无私的。共享的研究人员会获得很多个人利益，包括与同事之间的更多联系，可见度的提高和引文的增加。最成功的共享者一下载并引用数据的人最常被注意到，他们的工作得到利用。例如，多学科数据库 Dryad 上的一个或最流行的数据集与世界各地的木材密度有关；已下载 5700 次。合著者 Amy Zanne 认为，用户可能来自希望估算多少碳的气候变化研究人员储存在生物质中，供林农寻找有关不同等级木材的信息。她说：“我非常希望有尽可能多的人使用我的数据来提出自己的问题。让读者和审阅者确切地看到您如何得出结果非常重要，发布数据和代码可以使您的科学是可复制的。”

Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better discipline themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

即使是数据不那么受欢迎的人也可以从中受益。通过努力组织和标记文件以使其他人可以理解它们，科学家们变得更有条理，并且纪律严明，从而避免了以后的混乱。

1. What do many researchers generally accept?

- A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.
- B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
- C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
- D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.**

1. 许多研究人员普遍接受什么？

答：必须保护科学家的专利。

B) 知识库对于科学研究至关重要。

C) 开放数据共享对医学最重要。

D) 开放的数据共享有利于科学进步。

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

- A) Opposed.**
- B) Ambiguous.
- C) Liberal.
- D) Neutral.

2. 大多数研究人员对公开自己的数据持何态度？

A) 相反。

B) 模棱两可。

C) 自由。

D) 中立。

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

A) The fear of massive copying.

B) The lack of a research culture.

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

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

3. 根据文章，什么会阻碍开放数据共享？

A) 担心大量复制。

B) 缺乏研究文化。

C) 相信研究数据是私有知识产权。

D) 对某些机构可能从中牟利的担忧。

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

A) The ever-growing demand for big data.

B) The advancement of digital technology.

C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.

D) The trend of social and economic development.

4. 什么因素可以消除开放数据共享的一些障碍？

A) 对大数据的需求不断增长。

B) 数字技术的进步。

C) 期刊和资助者的态度变化。

D) 社会经济发展趋势。

5. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing

A) is becoming increasingly popular

B) benefits sharers and users alike

C) makes researchers successful

D) saves both money and labor

5. Dryad 作为示例展示开放数据共享的方式

A) 越来越受欢迎

B) 利益共享者和用户都一样

C) 使研究人员成功

D) 既省钱又省力

Passage 2

Terry Wolfisch Cole may seem like an ordinary 40-year-old mom, but her neighbors know the truth: She's one of the "Pod People." At the supermarket she wanders the aisles in a self-contained bubble, thanks to her iPod digital music player. Through those little white car buds, Wolfisch Cole listens to a playlist mixed by her favorite disc presenter—herself.

特里·沃尔维希·科尔 (Terry Wolfisch Cole) 看起来像是一个 40 岁的普通妈妈，但邻居们知道真相：她是“豆荚人”之一。在超市里，由于有了 iPod 数字，

她使 zisles 变成了一个自带的泡沫。音乐播放器。通过这些 Jlittle 白色的汽车花蕾，Wolfisch Cole 聆听了她喜欢的碟片自己混音的播放列表。

At home,when the kids are tucked away.Wolfisch Cole often escapes to another solo media pod-but in this one, she's transmitting instead of just receiving.On her computer weblog,or "blog", she types an online journal chronicling daily news of her life,then shares it all with the Web.

沃尔菲施·科尔（Wolfisch Cole）经常躲到另一个单独的媒体播客中，但在这里，她正在传送而不是仅仅进行收录。在她的计算机 Web 博客或“博客”上，她输入了记录每日 news 的在线期刊生命中的一切，然后与网络分享。

Wolfisch Cole-who also gets her daily news customized off the Internet and whose digital video recorder(DVR)scans through the television wasteland to find and record shows that suit her tastes-is part of a new breed of people who are filtering,shaping and even creating media for themselves.They are increasingly turning their backs on the established system of mass media that has provided news and entertainment for the past half-century. They've joined the exploding "iMedia" revolution, putting the power of media in the hands of ordinary people.

沃尔菲施·科尔（Wolffschch Cole）（她还通过互联网定制了每日头条新闻），其数字录像机（DVR）可以在电视荒原上扫描并查找并记录适合她的《拉斯特雷斯》的节目。他们甚至越来越不赞成建立在过去半个世纪中提供新闻和娱乐的大众传媒体系。他们加入了爆炸性的“iMedia”革命，将媒体的力量掌握在普通百姓手中。

Rosen 和其他人将 iMedia 革命的起源追溯到电视遥控器的发明，这标志着媒体控制从广播者到普通沙发土豆的第一笔微妙转变，使观众无法接受用拇指做出的投票。随着 1980 年代后期有线电视频道的激增以及 1990 年代中期互联网的出现，控制媒体输入不仅仅是一种奢侈。“控制具有轻巧性，”。比尔·罗斯说：“没有它，就无法对所有可用的选项进行分类。”

The tools of the movement consist of a bubbling stew of new technologies that include iPods, blogs, podcasts, DVRs, customized online newspapers, and satellite radio.

Devotees of iMedia run the gamut from the 89-year-old New York grandmother, known as Bubby, who has taken up blogging to share her worldly advice, to 11-year-old Dylan Verdi of Texas, who has started broadcasting her own homemade TV show or "blog", for video web log. In between are countless iMedia enthusiasts like Rogier van Bakel, 44, of Maine, who blogs at night, aurrcads a Web-customized news page in the morning, travels with his fully loaded iPod and comes home to watch whatever the DVR has chosen for him.

该运动的工具包括大量涌入的新技术，包括 iPod，博客，播客，DVR，托管在线报纸和卫星广播。

iMedia 的拥护者是来自 89 岁的纽约祖母 Bubby，他一直在博客上分享她的世俗建议，后来到了 11 岁的得克萨斯州的 Dylan Verdi，后者开始广播自己的自制影片。电视节目或“博客”，用于视频网络日志。在缅因州，无数的 iMedia 爱好者，例如缅因州的 44 岁的 Rogier van Bakel，在夜间撰写博客，aurrcads 早晨在网上定制新闻页面，并随身携带他的 iPod 来旅行并回家观看 DVR 为他选择的内容。

If the old media model was broadcasting, this new phenomenon might be called "ego-casting", says Christine Rosen, a fellow with the Ethics and Public Policy Center. The term fits, she says, because the trend is all about me-me-media — "the idea is to get exactly what you want, when and where you want it."

道德与公共政策中心研究员克里斯汀·罗森（Christine Rosen）表示，如果旧的媒体模式是广播，那么这种新现象就可以称为“自我传播”。她说，这个词很合适，因为趋势全都与我有关。-media——“这个想法是在需要的时间和地点得到准确的信息。”

Rosen and others trace the beginnings of the iMedia revolution to the invention of the TV remote, which marked the first subtle shift of media control away from broadcasters and into the hands of the average couch potato. It enabled viewers to vote with their thumbs-making it easier to abandon dull programs and avoid commercials. With the proliferation of cable TV channels in the late 1980s followed by the mid-1990s arrival of the Internet, controlling media input wasn't just a luxury. "Control has become a necessity," says Bill Rose, "Without it, there's no way to sort through all the options that are becoming available."

罗森（Rosen）等人将 iMedia 革命的开始追溯到电视遥控器的发明，这标志着媒体控制从广播者到普通沙发土豆的第一笔微妙转变，使观众无法用拇指投票来投票。随着 1980 年代后期有线电视频道的激增以及 1990 年代中期互联网的出现，控制媒体输入不仅仅是一种奢侈。“控制具有轻巧性，”。比尔·罗斯说：“没有它，就无法对所有可用的选项进行分类。”

6. Who is Terry Wolfisch Cole probably according to the passage?

- A) A middle-aged housewife.
- B) A saleswoman in the supermarket.
- C) A disc presenter.
- D) An online news writer,

6. 根据这段话，特里·沃尔菲施·科尔可能是谁？

- A) 中年家庭主妇。
- B) 一家超市的女售货员。
- C) 光盘主持人。
- D) 一位在线新闻撰稿人，

7. Which of the following is the characteristic of the new breed of people according to the passage?

- A) They provide news and entertainment for the public.
- B) They have started the iMedia revolution.
- C) They have helped ordinary people control media.
- D) They choose what to listen to or watch by themselves.

7. 按照这段话，以下哪种是新人们的特征？

- A) 他们为公众提供新闻和娱乐。
- B) 他们已经开始了 iMedia 革命。
- C) 他们帮助普通人控制媒体。
- D) 他们选择自己听或看的东西。

8.What can be learned about the devotees of iMedia from the passage?

A)They are either very old or very young.

B)They consist of people of all ages.

C)They are located in New York,Texas and Maine.

D)They share the same interests.

8.从文章中可以了解到 iMedia 的奉献者有哪些?

A) 他们年龄很大或很小。

B) 他们由各个年龄段的人组成。

C) 他们位于纽约, 得克萨斯州和缅因州。

D) 他们有相同的兴趣。

9.According to the passage,Christine Rosen calls the iMedin revolution ego-casting because_____.

A)people show themselves in the media

B) people get their needs for media met

C)people can watch whatever they like

D)it is the invention of an individual

9, 根据这段话, 克里斯汀·罗森 (Christine Rosen) 之所以称其为 iMedin 革命自我铸造, 是因为_____。

A) 人们在媒体上展示自己

B) 人们得到媒体见识

C) 人们可以看喜欢的东西

D) 这是个人的发明

10.Why was the invention of the TV remote important according to the passage?

A)Because it enabled ordinary people to control media to some extent.

B)Because it made more cable TV channels available to people.

C)Because it led to the invention of Internet in the 1990s.

D)Because it made life easier for couch potatoes.

10.为什么根据段落的发明电视遥控器很重要?

A) 因为它使普通人在某种程度上可以控制媒体。

B) 因为它使人们可以使用更多的有线电视频道。

C) 因为它导致了 1990 年代互联网的发明。

D) 因为它使沙发土豆的生活更加轻松。

Passage 3

3D glasses help doctors perform invasive surgery when their hands are obscured from view.

Moviegoers aren't the only ones wearing 3D glasses nowadays-doctors could benefit from them,too,a new study suggests.

In the past,doctors have been skeptical of using 3D technology in their work,preferring to rely on their own experience.But that may change,thanks to

improved 3D glasses and even glasses-free systems.Funded by industry sponsors,the study of 50 surgeons using the new technology showed improvements in surgical precision and speed.

3D 眼镜可帮助医生在看不见手时进行侵入性手术。

一项新的研究表明，如今并非只有戴 3D 眼镜的电影人才能从中受益，医生也可以从中受益。

过去，医生一直对在工作中使用 3D 技术持怀疑态度，他们倾向于依靠自己的经验。但这可能会改变，这要归功于改进的 3D 眼镜甚至是无眼镜系统。由行业赞助商资助，研究了 50 使用新技术的外科医生显示出手术精度和速度的提高。

"While the technology still requires some free-tuning,technology without the need to wear special glasses will increase the popularity of 3D systems in operating rooms,"study leader Ulrich Leiner of the Frattmhofer Heinrich Hertz Institute(HHI)in Berlin said in a statement.

Improvements to screens are driving developments in 3D technology. High-definition screens are already available. The next step is ultra-high definition, with a sixteen fold improvement in resolution,according to study co-author Michael Witte of HHI.

柏林 Frattmhofer Heinrich Hertz 研究所（HHI）的研究负责人 Ulrich Leiner 在一份声明中说：“尽管该技术仍需要一些自由调整，但无需戴特殊眼镜的技术将增加 3D 系统在手术室中的普及程度。”。

屏幕的改进正在推动 3D 技术的发展。高清屏幕已经可用。根据 HHI 的合著者 Michael Witte 的研究，下一步是超高清技术，其分辨率将提高 16 倍。

To evaluate whether new 3D technology was ready for hospital applications, researchers invited surgeons from the Klinikum surgical hospital to test it out.A leading endoscope manufacturer and an international display company funded the study.

The surgeons tested four different systems:2D,3D with glasses,3D without glasses and a mirror-based 3D system.The glasses-free model relied on an eye-tracking camera system that delivered separate images to each eye,creating a 3D effect in the brain.

为了评估是否可以将新的 3D 技术用于医院应用，研究人员邀请了 Klinikum 外科医院的外科医生进行了测试，由一家领先的内窥镜制造商和一家国际显示器公司资助了这项研究。

外科医生测试了四种不同的系统：带眼镜的 2D，3D，不带眼镜的 3D 和基于镜子的 3D 系统。无眼镜模型依靠眼睛跟踪摄像头系统，该系统向每只眼睛传递单独的图像，从而在眼睛中产生 3D 效果 大脑。

The images came from endoscopic cameras used in surgery.The doctors practiced a simulated, routine surgical procedure in which they sewed up a wound in a model patient's stomach using a needle and thread.Just as in a minimally invasive surgery,their hands were obscured from view and they relied on the screen to see what they were doing.

"The results were astonishing," Hubertus Feuner, of the Klinikum university hospital in Munich, said in a statement. The winning surgeon performed the procedure in 15 percent less time and with considerably increased precision, Feuner said.

这些图像来自外科手术中使用的内窥镜摄像头。医生进行了模拟的常规外科手术程序，其中他们使用针和线在模型患者的胃中缝合了伤口。就像在微创手术中一样，他们的手被遮盖了。从视图中，他们依靠屏幕来查看他们在做什么。

慕尼黑克利尼库姆大学医院的休伯特斯·费纳（Hubertus Feuner）表示：“结果令人惊讶。”费纳说，获胜的外科医生将手术的时间缩短了15%，而且精度大大提高。

The most surprising thing was that not only young surgeons benefited, but experienced surgeons also, according to the researchers. The winning doctor has worked at the hospital for more than 30 years and has conducted thousands of operations.

The surgeons in the study rated the 3D glasses system the highest, and the glasses-free system as comparable to the 2D one.

根据研究人员的说法，最令人惊讶的是，不仅年轻的外科医生变得富有经验，而且经验丰富的外科医生也变得如此。获奖医生在医院工作了30多年，进行了数千次手术。

研究中的外科医生将3D眼镜系统评为最高，而无眼镜系统可与2D眼镜系统媲美。

Once the technology is widely available, will doctors begin using it. "There's no doubt that 3D will be a commodity in the future," Witte said.

The study's findings will be presented at a congress of the Association of German Surgeons in Berlin in April. The findings have not been published in a scientific peer-reviewed journal.

一旦这项技术广泛可用，医生就会开始使用它。“毫无疑问，未来3D将成为一种商品。”Witte说。

这项研究的结果将在德国协会的一次大会上发表。4月在柏林的外科医生。该发现尚未在科学同行评审期刊上发表。

11. What can be inferred about 3D glasses from the second paragraph?

A) Doctors usually have a poor eye sight.

B) Moviegoers often wear 3D glasses to watch films.

C) Some doctors are moviegoers.

D) Moviegoers know how to perform surgery.

11. 从第二段可以推断出有关3D眼镜的哪些内容？

A) 医生通常视力不好。

B) 观众经常戴3D眼镜观看电影。

C) 有些医生是看电影的人。

D) 电影观众知道如何进行手术。

12. What was the doctors' attitude toward 3D technology in the past?

A) Apathetic.

- B)Positive.
- C)Disappointed.

D)Doubtful.

12.过去医生对 3D 技术的态度是什么？

- A) 无动于衷。
- B) 正面。
- C) 失望。
- D) 令人怀疑。**

13.To create a 3D effect in the brain,an eye-tracking camera system

A)enabled each eye to receive separate images

- B)separated images for each eye
- C)delivered images of each eye through a camera
- D) delivered to each glass separate images

13.要在大脑中创建 3D 效果的眼动跟踪摄像系统

- A) 使每只眼睛都能接收单独的图像**
- B) 每只眼睛分开的图像
- C) 通过摄像头传递每只眼睛的图像
- D) 交付给每个玻璃杯单独的图像

14.The benefits that 3D technology may bring to surgeons are

- A)less precision and less time
- B)improved precision and less time**
- C)improved precision and more time
- D)obscured views

14.3D 技术可能给外科医生带来的好处是

- A) 精度低，时间短
- B) 提高精度，减少时间**
- C) 提高精度和更多时间
- D) 视线模糊

15.What can be inferred from the feedbacks of the surgeons?

- A)3D glasses system has the highest technology.
- B)3D glasses system is no better than 2D one.
- C)The glasses-free system is superior to the 2D one.
- D)3D glasses system is more helpful than the glasses-free system.**

15.从外科医生的反馈中可以推断出什么？

- A) 3D 眼镜系统拥有最高的技术。
- B) 3D 眼镜系统并不比 2D 眼镜好。
- C) 无眼镜系统优于 2D 系统。
- D) 3D 眼镜系统比无眼镜系统更有帮助。**

Unit 6

Passage 1

Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing nonholiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories.

梅西百货 (Macy's) 报告称, 11 月和 12 月在门店开业的销售额下降了 5.2%, 令人失望的一个非常规的旺季表现为一家百货公司连锁店带来了艰难的一年, 这家连锁店面临着各种各样的挑战。跨国旅游公司 spending, 由于美元走强, 这在许多零售商中都减少了。同时, 梅西百货 (Macy's) 只是为了吸引那些对旅行或外出就餐而不是购买新衣服或配件感兴趣的消费者。

The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to shortfalls in cold-weather goods, "said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter.

该公司将 11 月和 12 月的糟糕表现归咎于该公司。天气异常温暖。首席执行官特里·隆格伦 (Terry Lundgren) 在新闻稿中说: “我们公司可比销售额同比下降的 80% 左右可归因于寒冷天气中的廉价商品。这促使这家公司削减了对第四季度的整体预期。

However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer voluntary separation packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

但是, 很明显, 梅西百货公司认为其麻烦要比温度计上的临时偏差更深。这家零售业巨头表示, 今年糟糕的财务表现促使其开始实施 4 亿美元的成本削减措施。该公司承诺削减 600 个后台职位, 尽管将调动约 150 名这些职位的工人。其他公司还计划向 165 名高级主管提供自愿离职计划。它将分散其 770 家商店的员工人数, 此举影响了大约 3,000 名员工。

The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed.

该零售商还宣布将在 2016 年初关闭 36 家商店的位置。该公司此前已宣布计划关闭, 但并未透露哪些位置将受到影响。华盛顿大都会地区的连锁店均不得关闭。

Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T.J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

梅西百货 (Macy's) 一直在积极努力, 以重塑自己, 以迎接新的购物时代。它计划在梅西百货 (Macy's Backstage) 开设更多地点, 这是一个新开发的低价概念, 可能有助于其与雄心勃勃的 TJMaxx 竞争。去年收购的美容连锁店 Bluemercury 的扩张在 2016 年取得了领先。在年轻的美容购物者经常转向丝芙兰 (Sephora) 或 Ulta 而不是百货公司的美容柜台的时候, 梅西 (Macy) 希望 Bluemercury 将有助于巩固其在这一类别中的地位。

One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

梅西百货公司在假期期间的一个相对亮点是在线渠道, 在线渠道销售增长了“两位数”, 订单数量增加了 25%。这种相对优势将与假日季节初期零售业的整体趋势保持一致。虽然感恩节, 黑色星期五和网络星期一的消费都创下了在线记录, 但假日周末的店内销售却大幅下降。

1. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?

- A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.
- B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.
- C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.
- D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.

1. 作者对美国国际游客消费的减少有何评论?

- A) 这归因于美元的价值上升。
- B) 这是全球经济衰退的直接结果。
- C) 这反映了他们对消费品的兴趣的转移。
- D) 对美国零售业构成潜在威胁

2. What does Macy's believe about its problems?

- A) They can be solved with better management.
- B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.
- C) They are not as serious in its online stores.
- D) They call for increased investments.

2. 梅西百货对其问题有何看法?

- A) 可以通过更好的管理来解决。
- B) 它们不能仅归因于天气。

- C) 他们在其在线商店中并不那么认真。
- D) 他们呼吁增加投资。

3. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to

- A) cut the salary of senior executives
- B) relocate some of its chain stores
- C) adjust its promotion strategies
- D) reduce the size of its staff

3. 为了降低成本，梅西百货决定

- A) 削减高管人员的工资
- B) 搬迁一些连锁店
- C) 调整促销策略
- D) 减少人员规模

4. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?

- A) To experiment on its new business concept.
- B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.
- C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.
- D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.

4. 为什么梅西百货计划在 2016 年扩展 Bluemercury?

- A) 尝试其新的业务概念。
- B) 将重点放在美容产品上而不是衣服上。
- C) 通过降低价格来促进其产品的销售。
- D) 在 beauty 产品的销售中更具竞争力。

5. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?

- A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.
- B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T.J. Maxx.
- C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.
- D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

5. 在假期期间，我们可以了解梅西百货吗？

- A) 销售量大幅下降。
- B) 其零售额超过了 T.J. Maxx 的零售额。
- C) 它帮助 Bluemercury 在全球范围内确立了地位。
- D) 它的商店充满了商品供应。

Passage 2

A recent BBC documentary, *The Town That Never Retired*, sought to show the effects of increasing the state pension age by putting retirees back to work. Although the results were entertaining, they need not have bothered. Away from the cameras, unprecedented numbers of older people are staying in work. Since the start of the recession that began in 2008, the number of 16-to 24-year-olds in work has fallen

by 597,000. Over the same period the number of workers over the age of 65 has increased by 240,000.

英国广播公司（BBC）最近的一部纪录片《永不退休的小镇》试图通过使退休人员重返工作岗位来展示增加退休金的年龄的影响。尽管结果很有趣，但他们并不需要为此而烦恼。远离相机，空前的老年人留在工作。自 2008 年开始衰退以来，工作的 16 至 24 岁年龄段的人数下降了 597,000。65 岁以上的工人人数增加了 24 万。

The graying of the British workforce dates back to around 2001, since when the proportion of older people working has nearly doubled. But it has accelerated since the start of the recession. There are several reasons why. Happily, people are living longer and healthier lives, which makes staying in work less daunting than it was. Less happily, low interest rates, a stagnant stock market and the end of many defined-benefit pension schemes make it a financial necessity. And changing attitudes, spurred by rules against age discrimination, are making it easier than ever.

自从老年人工作的比例几乎翻了一番以来，英国劳动力的衰老可以追溯到 2001 年左右。但是自经济衰退开始以来，这一趋势一直在加速。原因有很多。令人高兴的是，人们的寿命更长，更健康，这使工作比以往更少令人生畏。幸福的少，低利率，股票市场停滞以及许多固定收益养老金计划的结束使人们感到欣慰。财务上的必要性。在反对年龄歧视的规则驱使下，改变态度变得比以往任何时候都容易。

Most older workers are simply hanging on at the office: 63% of workers over state pension age have been with their employer for more than ten years. Over two-thirds of them work part-time, mostly doing jobs that they once performed full-time. A big advantage is that they do not pay national insurance contributions effectively a second income tax on younger workers.

According to Stephen McNair, director of the Centre for Research into the Older Workforce, this flexibility explains why older workers have not suffered so much in the slump. Instead of slashing the workforce, as in previous

大多数年长的工人只是在办公室闲逛：63% 的州退休年龄以上的工人已经在其雇主工作了 10 年以上。其中三分之二以上的人是兼职工作，其中大部分都是曾经做过的工作，时间。一个很大的好处是，他们没有为年轻工人有效地支付国家保险缴纳的第二个所得税。

ious recessions, many firms have halted recruitment and cut working hours. At small businesses in particular, keeping on older workers is cheaper and less risky than training replacements. Over half of workers over state pension age work for businesses with fewer than 25 employees.

根据老年劳动力研究中心主任斯蒂芬·麦克奈尔（Stephen McNair）的说法，这种灵活性解释了为什么老年工人在经济低迷中并没有遭受那么多的苦难。许多企业没有像以前的衰退那样裁员，而是停止了招聘并削减了工作特别是在小型企业中，与培训替代人员相比，保留老年工人更便宜，风险也更低。超过一半国家退休年龄的工人是为少于 25 名员工的企业工作。

Christopher Nipper, who owns David Nipper, a women's wear manufacturer based in Derbyshire, prizes his semi-retired workers, who can be employed at short notice and do not need to work full-time to survive. Retired machinists can fill in if there is a

surge in orders;former sales advisers can work as part-time consultants.As his competitors have moved production abroad, depleting the pool of trained labour,retaining older workers and their skills has become even more important.

克里斯托弗·尼珀(Christopher Nipper)是戴比·尼珀(David Nipper)的所有者,大卫·尼珀(David Nipper)是德比郡(Derbyshire)的一家女装生产商。他的半退休工人可以在短时间内受雇,而无需全职工作以维持生计。随着他的竞争对手将生产转移到国外,耗尽了受过训练的劳动力,留住年长的工人及其技能变得更加重要。

There is scope for the older workforce to expand.Workers over the age of 50 who are made unemployed find it harder to pick up new jobs,which could mean that more oldsters want to work than are able to.That would be good.The Office for Budget Responsibility,the fiscal watchdog, reported on July 12th that an ageing,unproductive population is the biggest long-term threat to Britain's economic health.

老一辈的劳动力还有很大的增长空间.50 岁以上失业的工人很难找到新工作,这可能意味着更多的老年人想要工作,这是很好的。财政监察机构《预算责任》(Budget Responsibility)于 7 月 12 日报道说,老龄化,非生产性人口是对英国经济健康的最大长期威胁。

Data from the OECD,a think-tank,shows that employment rates among workers approaching retirement age are split in Europe,with old workers hanging on best in the north.Government credit ratings follow a similar pattern.That Britain's ageing workforce more closely resembles Germany's than Italy's could prove the country's salvation.

经济合作与发展组织(OECD)的数据显示,在欧洲,接近退休年龄的工人的就业率存在差异,北部地区老龄工人的工资水平最高。政府的信用评级也遵循类似的模式。英国的老龄化劳动力与德国的劳动力更接近。比意大利可以证明该国的救赎。

6.Which of the following can be inferred from the BBC documentary The Town That Never Retired?

- A)What it intends to reveal is contrary to the reality.
- B)It has received good comments from audience.
- C)It aims to criticize the poor pension provision in the UK.
- D)It reflects the current phenomenon of retirees coming back to work.

6.以下哪些内容可以从英国广播公司的纪录片《永不退休的小镇》中推断出来

- A) 它打算揭示的与现实相反。
- B) 收到了观众的好评。
- C) 其目的是批评英国养老金拨备不足。
- D) 反映了目前退休人员重返工作岗位的现象。

7.According to the passage,"it" (Line 6,Para.2)refers to

- A)age discrimination
- B)the changing attitude
- C)a financial necessity
- D)staying in work after retiring

7.根据段落,“it”(第6行第2段)是指

- A) 年龄歧视
- B) 态度变化
- C) 财务上的必要性
- D) 退休后继续工作

8.According to Paragraph 3,which of the following is TRUE about the older workers in the UK?

- A)Most of them are loyal to their former employers.
- B)Most of them rarely challenge themselves by seeking new types of jobs.
- C)They do not have to pay national income tax.
- D)63%of them continue to work over the retirement age.

8.根据第3款,关于英国的老年工人,以下哪项是正确的?

- A) 他们中的大多数忠于其前雇主。
- B) 他们中的大多数很少通过寻找新的工作类型来挑战自己。
- C) 他们不必缴纳国家所得税。
- D) 其中63%的人在退休年龄后继续工作。

9.According to Christopher Nieper,why are semi-retired workers favored in hiring?

- A)Because they can fill in the job vacancy in a brief time.
- B)Because the pool of labour in the UK is drained.
- C)Because they work harder than the young because of economic pressure.
- D)Because their working hours can be as flexible as they want.

9.根据克里斯托弗·尼珀(Christopher Nieper)的说法,为什么半退休工人在雇佣方面受到青睐?

- A) 因为他们可以在短时间内填补职位空缺。
- B) 因为英国的劳动力资源被耗尽。
- C) 因为经济压力,他们比辛勤工作更辛苦。
- D) 因为他们的工作时间可以根据自己的需要灵活调整。

10.It can be concluded from the last paragraph that

- A)Britain's ageing workforce is similar to Italy's
- B)Britain's credit ratings are higher than Italy's
- C)Britain's salvation is better than Germany's
- D)Britain's employment rates of ageing workforce are higher than Germany's

10.从最后一段可以得出结论:

- A) 英国的老龄化劳动力与意大利的老龄化相似
- B) 英国的信用等级高于意大利的信用等级
- C) 英国的救赎比德国的救赎更好
- D) 英国老龄化劳动力的就业率高于德国

Passage 3

Caught in a squeeze between the health needs of aging populations on one hand and the financial crisis on the other, governments everywhere are looking for ways to slow the growth in health-care spending. Increasingly, they are looking to the generic-drugs industry as a savior. In November Japan's finance ministry issued a report complaining that the country's use of generics was less than a third of that in America or Britain. In the same month Canada's competition watchdog criticized the country's pharmacies for failing to pass on the savings made possible by the use of generic drugs. That greed, it reckoned, costs taxpayers nearly \$1 billion a year.

一方面，老龄化的人口与健康需求与另一方面，由于金融危机之间的挤压，各地的政府都在寻找减缓医疗保健支出增长的方法。他们越来越多地将仿制药行业视为作为救世主，日本财务省在 11 月发布了一份报告，抱怨该国对基因因素的使用量不到美国或英国的三分之一。加拿大竞争监督机构在同一个月批评该国药店未能转嫁所节省的积蓄。据估计，这种贪婪使纳税人每年损失近 10 亿美元。

Then on November 28th the European Commission issued the preliminary results of its year-long probe into drug giants in the European Union. The report reached a damning, though provisional, conclusion: the drugs firms use a variety of unfair strategies to protect their expensive drugs by delaying the entry of cheaper generic opponents. Though this initial report does not carry the force of law (a final report is due early next year), it has caused much controversy. Neelie Kroes the EU's competition commissioner, says she is ready to take legal action if the evidence allows.

然后在 11 月 28 日，欧盟委员会发布了对欧盟毒品巨人进行为期一年的调查的初步结果。该报告得出了一个可恶可笑的结论，尽管是临时性的结论：毒品公司使用各种不公平的策略来保护其昂贵的毒品。尽管这份初次报告没有法律效力（最终报告将于明年年初提交），但引起了很大争议。欧盟竞争事务专员内莉·克鲁斯说，她准备接受如果证据允许，则采取法律行动。

One strategy the investigators criticize is the use of the "patent duster". A firm keen to defend its drug due to go off-patent may file dozens or hundreds of new patents, often of dubious merit, to confuse and terrify potential copycats and maintain its monopoly. An unnamed drugs firm once took out 1,300 patents across the EU on a single drug. The report also suggests that out-of-court settlements between makers of patented drugs and generics firms may be a strategy used by the former to delay market entry by the latter.

研究人员批评的一种策略是使用“专利除尘器”。一家热衷于专利保护的公司可能会申请数十项或数百项通常是可疑的专利，以混淆和恐吓潜在的模仿者并维护其专利权。一家未具名的药物公司曾经在欧盟范围内就一种药物获得了 1300 项专利，该报告还表明，专利药生产商与仿制药公司之间的庭外和解可能是前者用来延迟市场的策略。由后者进入。

According to EU officials, such misdeeds have delayed the arrival of generic competition and the accompanying savings. On average, the report estimates, generics arrived seven months after a patented drug lost its protection, though where the drug was a big seller the lag was four months. The report says taxpayers paid about \$3 billion more than they would have had the generics gone on sale immediately.

根据欧盟官员的说法，这种不当行为延迟了仿制药竞争的到来和相应的节省。据官方报告估计，仿制药在专利药失去保护七个月后才到货，尽管该药是一个大卖家，但滞后是四个月。该报告说，纳税人要支付的费用比原先多了约 30 亿美元，而仿制药必须立即出售。

But hang on a minute, though many of the charges of bad behavior leveled at the patented-drugs industry by EU investigators may well be true, the report seems to let the generics industry off the hook too lightly. After all, if the drugs giants stand accused, in effect, of bribing opponents to delay the launch of cheap generics, shouldn't the companies that accepted those "bribes" also share the blame?

但是请稍等，尽管欧盟调查人员对专利药品行业中许多不良行为的指控可能是正确的，但该报告似乎太过让仿制药行业摆脱了困境。毕竟，如果这些毒品巨头实际上被指控贿赂对手以延迟廉价仿制药的推出，那么接受这些“贿赂”的公司是否也应承担责任呢？

11. Why are governments around the world seeking ways to reduce their health-care spending?

- A) They consider the generic-drugs industry as a savior.
- B) They are under the double pressure of aging group and financial crisis.
- C) Health-care spending has accounted too large proportion.
- D) Health-care spending has cost taxpayers too much income.

11. 为什么世界各国政府都在寻求减少医疗保健支出的方法？

- A) 他们认为仿制药行业是救星。
- B) 他们处于老龄化和金融危机的双重压力下。
- C) 医疗保健支出占很大比例。
- D) 医疗保健支出使纳税人付出了过多的收入。

12. What can we learn from the report issued by the European Commission?

- A) Drug firm will use just ways to protect their drugs.
- B) Cheaper generic drugs are easy to enter market.
- C) The report has come to an ultimate conclusion.
- D) The final report may lead to commissioner's legal action.

12. 我们可以从欧盟委员会发布的报告中学到什么？

- A) 药物公司将仅使用保护药物的方法。
- B) 更便宜的仿制药很容易进入市场。
- C) 报告已得出最终结论。
- D) 最终报告可能导致专员的法律诉讼。

13. The investigators seriously condemned the drug firms for _

- A) they do not let their opponents to resort to the comet
- B) they use clusters of patents to protect their products
- C) they bribe the cheaper generic opponents
- D) they do not pass on the savings made by use of generic drugs

13. 调查人员严重谴责了毒品公司：

- A) 他们不要让对手诉诸彗星

- B) 他们使用专利集群来保护其产品
- C) 他们贿赂便宜的仿制药对手
- D) 他们不转嫁使用非专利药所节省的费用

14. On average, the genetics will be delayed to enter the market by

- A) seven months
- B) three months
- C) four months
- D) eleven months

14. 平均而言，遗传学将被推迟进入市场

- A) 七个月
- B) 三个月
- C) 四个月
- D) 十一个月

15. Which of the following accords with the author's view?

- A) Charges on patented-drug industry are anything but true.
- B) Generics industry is a sheer victim in the competition.
- C) Only drug giants are to blame.
- D) Exclusion of generics industry from taking responsibility is questionable.

15. 以下哪一项符合作者的观点？

- A) 专利药品行业的收费并非事实。
- B) 仿制药行业是竞争的绝对受害者。
- C) 只有毒品巨头应受指责。
- D) 将仿制药行业排除在责任之外是值得怀疑的。