

基础阶段——阅读结课测试

(考试时间 90 分钟; 试卷总分 100 分)

一、句子分析 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)。

1. But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

C (1) as 在句子中引导什么从句

- A. 主语从句 B. 定语从句 C. 原因状语从句 D. 时间状语从句

D ~~B~~ (2) outline 在本句中的含义

- A. 大纲 B. 列出大纲 C. 轮廓 D. 概述

D ~~B~~ (3) suggesting that... 在句子中作什么成分

- A. 宾语 B. 宾语从句 C. 同位语 D. 状语

主, v-ing 短语 (结果状语, 主语为主句主语)

2. Of course, the image of parenthood (^{呈现} that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People ^{呈现} present) is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock.

A (4) that 引导的从句类型是

- A. 定语从句 B. 宾语从句 C. 同位语从句 D. 状语从句

C (5) that 引导的从句到哪里结束

- A. like 结束 B. People 结束 C. present 结束 D. unrealistic 结束

D (6) 本句的主干是

- A. the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic
B. celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic.
C. the image of parenthood are single mothers.
D. the image is hugely unrealistic.

3. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

- A ~~B~~ (7) when 引导的从句类型 N. (时/间) + when : 定语从句
- A. 定语从句 B. 状语从句 C. 同位语从句 D. 主语从句
- A (8) 选出 aristocratic 的同义词
- A. noble B. stable C. poor D. educated
- B (9) 选出 bizarre 的同义词
- A. old B. odd C. add D. organic
- C (10) should 在本句中的翻译为
- A. 将会 B. 应该 C. 竟然 D. 将要

二、阅读理解（每题 4 分，共 80 分）。

Text1

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

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

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations

like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

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

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

- B 1. The emergence of the Net has _____.
 [A] received support from fans like Donovan ?
 [B] remolded the intelligence services
 [C] restored many common pastimes X
 [D] revived spying as a profession ?

emergence 出现

emergency 紧急情况

- A 2. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to _____.
 [A] introduce the topic of online spying
 [B] show how he fought for the US
 [C] give an episode of the information war
 [D] honor his unique services to the CIA

- C ~~D~~ 3. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
 [A] causing the biggest trouble
 [B] exerting the greatest effort
 [C] achieving the greatest success

[D] enjoying the widest popularity

D 4. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that ____.

[A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true ?

[B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information X

[C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability

[D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information ✓

B 5. Straitford is most proud of its ____.

[A] official status

[B] nonconformist image

[C] efficient staff

[D] military background

Text2

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

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

In 1950, the US spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should

simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

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

C

6. What is implied in the first sentence?

[A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people. ✗

[B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before. ✗

[C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology. ✓

[D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

A B

7. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that ____.

[A] medical resources are often wasted

[B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases

[C] some treatments are too aggressive

[D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable

B

8. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of ____.

[A] strong disapproval

- [B] reserved consent
[C] slight contempt X
[D] enthusiastic support

D 9. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care ____.

- [A] more flexibly
[B] more extravagantly
[C] more cautiously
[D] more reasonably

C B

10. The text intends to express the idea that ____.

- [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives X
[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living ??
[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care ?

Text3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But

don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

- D 11. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Paragraph 1), the author means _____.
- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business
 - [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
 - [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
 - [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation
- A 12. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
- [A] Optimistic.
 - [B] Confused.
 - [C] Carefree.
 - [D] Panicked.

- B 13. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million range”(Paragraph 3), the author is talking about _____.
 [A] gold market
 [B] real estate
 [C] stock exchange
 [D] venture investment
- A 14. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?
 [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
 [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
 [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
 [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.
- C 15. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
 [A] A new boom, on the horizon.
 [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
 [C] Caution all right, panic not.
 [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

Text 4

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

“Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. “Schools could be a counterbalance.” Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully

participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society.”

“Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.” Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country’s educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”

C 16. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

- [A] The habit of thinking independently.
- [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
- [C] Practical abilities for future career.
- [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

A 17. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.

- [A] undervaluing intellect

- [B] favoring intellectualism
- [C] supporting school reform
- [D] suppressing native intelligence

D 18. The views of Raviteh and Emerson on schooling are _____.

- [A] identical
- [B] similar
- [C] complementary
- [D] opposite

B ~~D~~ 19. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

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

C 20. What does the author think of intellect?

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